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PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION ON CUSTOMS PROCEDURE AND PORT FORMALITIES

Photograph taken at the inaugural session, November 18 in the Hall of the Americas, Pan American Union

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV JANUARY, 1930 NO. 1

FINAL ACT OF THE PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION ON CUSTOMS PROCEDURE AND PORT FORMALITIES

THE Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities, composed of the delegates of the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela, held its sessions in the Pan American Union in Washington from November 18 to 26, inclusive, 1929, pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on November 2, 1927, and April 4, 1928, following specific recommendations of the Fifth and Sixth International Conferences of American States and the Third Pan American Commercial Conference.

At the inaugural session of the commission, held in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union and at which addresses of welcome were delivered by the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and the Hon. Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico, chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the commission was formally organized. Mr. H. B. Walker, delegate of the United States of America, was elected permanent chairman of the commission, and Mr. William Manger, of the staff of the Pan American Union, secretary general. At the same time it was decided that the work of the commission should be entrusted to two committees, one on customs procedure and another on port formalities, on each of which committees the countries represented on the commission were requested to designate one or more of their delegates. A committee on redaction was also appointed, consisting of one member of the commission for each of the four official languages of the conference, for the purpose of drafting the final conclusions of the commission. This committee was composed of the delegate of Panama, Dr. Alfaro;

the delegate of Brazil, Dr. da Veiga; the delegate of Haiti, Mr. Sales; and the delegate of the United States of America, Mr. Eble.

The results of the labors of the committee on customs procedure and the committee on port formalities were submitted to the commission at a plenary session held on November 25, at which time the following conclusions were approved.

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE

1. *Simplification in the variety of bases upon which customs duties are levied.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities is of the opinion that it is undesirable to recommend to the countries members of the Pan American Union the limitation or elimination of any of the bases now in use in the application of customs duties, and recommends that in those countries where duties are levied on the weight of the merchandise the basis of net weight be adopted; and that if for important reasons the adoption of net weight is not practicable, legal weight be used as a basis; utilizing gross weight only in those cases in which, because of the nature of the merchandise, the adoption of either of the other two systems of weight is impracticable or undesirable.

The commission, with a view to achieving the greatest degree of uniformity in the meaning of weight, recommends the adoption, by the countries members of the Pan American Union, of the following definitions:

(1) Net weight: By net weight is understood the intrinsic weight of the merchandise; that is to say, without including any containers, packing, or wrapping.

(2) Legal weight: By legal weight is understood the weight of the merchandise, plus the weight of the immediate wrapper or container thereof; that is, those in which the merchandise is usually offered to the consumer.

(3) Gross weight: By gross weight is understood the weight of the merchandise, together with all the wrappings, cases, coverings, and packings, both interior and exterior.

The commission, with respect to the application of ad valorem duties, recommends the adoption by the countries, members of the Pan American Union, of a uniform basis for the determination of the dutiable value, and from the point of view of expediting the customs service and from the standpoint of justice to the consumer, the commission recommends that the countries, members of the Pan American Union, adopt the value in the country of origin. The commission therefore recommends to the countries the adoption of the following definition of value:

Value: The basis for the application of ad valorem duties shall be the f. o. b. value, as defined by the laws of the importing country, of the merchandise in the port or point of export in the country of origin.

2. *Consolidation of customs charges.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends that the countries, members of the Pan American Union, in which this principle has not yet been put into effect, undertake the consolidation of customs charges.

3. *Authorization to administrative authorities to promulgate regulations covering the assessment of duties on mixed packages.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends that the countries, members of the Pan American Union, adopt the principle that each article included within a mixed package shall pay the rate of duty applying to such article under the customs tariff of the respective countries, provided that the importation of the mixed package be for the account of a single importer, that it be declared on a single customs sheet and covered by a single item on the manifest, although there may be several invoices covering the merchandise; and provided further, that for the determination of the duties to be paid by a piece of merchandise which is inclosed with other merchandise, the weight corresponding to that article be taken, and the rate corresponding thereto be distributed proportionately among the declared weight of the merchandise contained within the package.

4. *Emoluments of customs officials.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends the adoption by the countries, members of the Pan American Union, of the principle that the emoluments of customs officials be at the expense of the Government.

5. *Notice of changes in customs and port formalities.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, the adoption of the principle that any legal disposition which involves a change in the import or export duties to which merchandise is subject, or in the port charges to which vessels are subject, shall be published 30 days or more before becoming effective in order to protect the owners, shippers, carriers, or consignees.

6. *Marking of packages.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends that the Governments of the countries, members of the Pan American Union, grant full liberty to importers and exporters of merchandise to mark packages for identification in the manner which the latter may deem most convenient; provided, however, that they declare in the customs documents the number, class, and marks of the packages in order that such data may serve as a guide to customs officials in identifying the packages.

7. *Shipment by first-class mail of merchandise of a value not exceeding $100.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends that the countries, members of the

Pan American Union, which may not be signatories to the Postal Convention of Stockholm, adopt the provisions of that convention with respect to the shipment of merchandise by first-class mail.

8. *Authorization to administrative authorities to promulgate regulations dealing with the reexport, auction, and/or destruction of abandoned goods.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities indorses the general principle of uniformity of national laws permitting administrative authorities to promulgate regulations dealing with the reexport, auction, and/or destruction of abandoned goods, and recommends that the formulation of basic principles and the drafting of specific rules to be used in the enactment of such legislation be entrusted by the Pan American Union to a permanent committee to be created for this purpose.

9. *Authorization to administrative officers to examine samples of merchandise for tariff classifications.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, the adoption of provisions authorizing administrative officers or advisory boards to examine a sample of the merchandise with a view to informing the inquirer with reference to the classification to which it belongs, in accordance with the customs tariff schedule of the respective country, even before an actual importation be made.

10. *Legislation permitting temporary movement of merchandise.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, the enactment of simplified legislation permitting the temporary movement (importation, exportation, reimportation, and reexportation) of merchandise duly guaranteed, in such manner as may be considered adequate under the legislation of each country.

11. *Central authority to decide customs controversies.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, which do not have legislative provisions in the matter, the establishment of a central authority in each country, preferably a customs court, authorized to hear and rule upon appeals made from decisions of customs officers.

12. *Entry and delivery of "to-order" shipments.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union the enactment of uniform laws or regulations, in those countries where inadequate protection exists, providing for "to-order" shipments of merchandise and for the release of "to-order" shipments upon presentation of properly indorsed negotiable bill of lading; or in lieu thereof, security equivalent at least to the value of the merchandise plus all duties and charges against the merchandise.

13. *Authorization to administrative officers to accept security in lieu of documents for release of merchandise.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, the adoption of the principle in the regulations of all ports or the laws of all countries now lacking such provisions, permitting administrative officers to accept security for the release of goods to consignee or his agent in lieu of documents, allowing reasonable time for a later presentation of documents.

14. *Confiscation of merchandise for false customs declarations made with intent to defraud.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, the establishment of the principle justifying confiscation of merchandise, or confiscation with fine and/or imprisonment, for false customs declarations made with intent to defraud.

15. *Participation of customs officials in customs fines.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, the adoption of the principle that customs officials or tribunals which render final decisions in cases submitted for their consideration, shall not participate in fines that may be imposed.

16. *Free entry of descriptive catalogues and price lists.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, the enactment of uniform legislation permitting the free entry of descriptive catalogues and price lists.

PORT FORMALITIES

17. *Entrance and clearance fees.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends that, where at present one or more charges or fees are now made in connection with the entrances and clearances of vessels, an endeavor be made to procure the enactment of laws or the promulgation of administrative regulations to have such charge or charges fixed at a certain sum per ship and that there be consolidated therein all fees or charges of a similar character; and that this recommendation be incorporated into a draft convention to be referred to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for appropriate consideration by the American States.

18. *Tonnage dues.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends that, where at present different units are in effect than the one hereinafter specified for the levying of tonnage dues, an endeavor be made to procure the enactment of laws, or the promulgation of administrative regulations, to establish the net registered tonnage of vessels as a uniform unit upon which to levy tonnage dues, consolidating therein any separate

or special charges of a similar character now made in connection therewith; and that this recommendation be incorporated into a draft convention to be referred to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for appropriate consideration by the American States.

19. *Pilotage charges.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends that, where at present different units are in effect than the one hereinafter specified for the assessing of pilotage charges upon vessels visiting the several ports, an endeavor be made to procure the enactment of laws or the promulgation of administrative regulations to establish the net registered tonnage of such vessels as a uniform unit for the assessing of pilotage charges, the character, time, and extent of the services rendered being taken into consideration in such charges;

And that any separate or special charges of a similar character which are now made in connection therewith be consolidated therein; and furthermore that these recommendations be incorporated into a draft convention to be referred to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for appropriate consideration by the American States.

20. *Anchorage, moorage, dockage, and wharfage charges.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends that, where at present such charges exist and different units are in effect than the one hereinafter specified for the assessing of charges for anchorage, moorage, and dockage of vessels, an endeavor be made to procure the enactment of laws, or the promulgation of administrative regulations, to establish the net registered tonnage of such vessels as a uniform unit upon which to assess such charges or any separate or special charges of a similar character;

And it is further recommended with respect to wharfage, or any other charge or charges that may be assessed upon cargo as distinct from the charges assessed upon vessels, that the basis therefor shall be the weight of the cargo;

And that these recommendations be incorporated into a draft convention to be referred to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for appropriate consideration by the American States.

21. *Light charges.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends that, where at present such charges exist and different systems are in effect than those hereinafter specified for the assessing of light charges upon vessels, an endeavor be made to procure the enactment of laws or the promulgation of administrative regulations to incorporate such charges into the single consolidated charge recommended by this commission with respect to charges for entrances and clearances of vessels:

And it is further recommended that where such consolidated charge is impracticable, all light charges and charges in the nature thereof

be reduced to but one charge for each entry based upon the net registered tonnage of the vessel;

And that these recommendations be incorporated into a draft convention to be referred to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for appropriate consideration by the American States.

22. *Buoyage and lighting of coasts.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, the acceptance and application of the principles set forth in the report of the technical committee for buoyage and lighting of coasts approved at Genoa, Italy, February, 1929.

23. *Coordination among port officials.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, that uniform regulations be adopted for the purpose of developing the most efficient coordination among all Government officials at ports in the matter of the issuance of "pratique," "bills of health," entry and clearance of vessels and all similar services, in order to expedite commerce and avoid delay to vessels.

24. *Charge for "pratique" and "bill of health" certificates.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, that, with respect to charges for "pratique" and "bill of health" certificates, a fixed nominal charge per ship be universally adopted;

And that this recommendation be incorporated into a draft convention to be referred to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for appropriate consideration by the American States.

25. *Printed schedules of port and handling charges.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, that printed schedules showing the fixed port and handling charges, where they exist, be published by each country or by each port of each country; copies of which publications shall be available at all consular offices of these countries;

And that this recommendation be incorporated into a draft convention to be referred to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for appropriate consideration by the American States.

26. *Facilities for the storage of merchandise.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends that, in countries where at any ports there are not at present sufficient private or public facilities for storage of incoming and outgoing merchandise in accordance with the normal movement of the port, the Governments of such countries endeavor to formulate appropriate measures to encourage the establishment of such facilities.

27. *Improvement of ports and harbors.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the

Governments, members of the Pan American Union, that in the development of their administrative programs, preferential attention be given to the construction or improvement of port facilities, as an immediate act of cooperation on the part of the respective countries in the development of greater facilities for maritime and commercial traffic and for the ultimate expansion of trade.

28. *Means for facilitating trade and intercourse.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends:

(1) That special wrappings and packing be used for merchandise intended for transhipment;

(2) That, where practicable, devices be used in the ports of the American Republics that will permit merchandise to be weighed as it is discharged from the vessel;

(3) That smoking be forbidden absolutely in and about the holds of vessels;

(4) That steamship companies operating between the Americas be urged to promote tourist travel between the nations of the American Continent.

AIRPORTS

29. *Rules and regulations at airports.*—The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities recommends to the countries members of the Pan American Union the following principles relative to airports:

(1) That uniform legislation be enacted on airports and formalities relative to inter-American aero traffic;

(2) That international aero traffic of baggage and merchandise be considered from a different point of view than that which pertains to other means of transportation, and that consequently the legislation formulated for aerial navigation be very simple, so that compliance with such regulations will not give rise to conditions that will serve to retard the rapid movement which is characteristic of this new means of transportation;

(3) That airdromes and airports officially recognized by the respective countries shall carry, in those cases not now provided for by the laws of each nation, the following requisites:

The designation of customs officials of a permanent character, adequate facilities for the necessary operations which are involved in the reception and dispatch of aircraft, as well as the designation of authorities who shall have under their charge everything pertaining to the policing, inspection, and prompt dispatch of passengers, mail, crew, baggage, and merchandise transported.

(4) That the dispatch of aircraft and of merchandise and baggage conducted by aircraft be given preferential consideration over all

others; and that mail and postal packages be given preference in shipment over merchandise;

(5) That the Governments establish appropriate legal provisions by virtue of which documentation covering aircraft passengers and merchandise transported by air be reduced, if possible, to a single document in which there is declared in brief and concise form the data which the same laws indicate, as only in this manner will international commerce by air be facilitated;

(6) That all merchandise transported in aircraft without the legal documents be subject to regulations and treaties in effect between the countries of origin and destination;

(7) That legislation on aerial traffic recognize the customs operation of international transit of baggage and merchandise by guaranties which may be required of aerial transportation carriers in order that they may assume the responsibility for amounts chargeable upon the effects transported in case they do not continue in transit but remain in the country;

(8) That importation of merchandise by aerial routes be permitted without the necessity of consular invoice when the value thereof does not exceed $100 inasmuch as aerial routes are used, and for a long time will continue to be used, preferentially in the transportation of merchandise with respect to which the element of speed is the most important;

(9) That legal provisions be adopted whereby officially recognized aerial carriers may be permitted to return, upon proper identification, to the countries of origin the merchandise which may not have been received by the consignee; and provided that this merchandise be deposited by the aerial carrier in general bonded warehouses or in other warehouses established for this purpose by the fiscal authorities, in accordance with existing legislation or legislation which may hereafter be adopted by the respective countries.

Draft Convention Concerning the Simplification and Standardization of Customs Procedure and Port Formalities

The Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities, convened by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union,

Having met at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., on November 18, 1929, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the simplification and standardization of customs procedure and port formalities, in accordance with the agenda of the commission, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention which may be submitted to the American States for appropriate consideration,

adopts, this twenty-fifth day of November of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, the following draft convention for submission to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union as a part of the report of the commission:

PORT FORMALITIES

Article I

It having been agreed that in the American States the several bases for assessing the charges hereinafter enumerated shou'd be supplanted by standard units for such charges, and that there shall be consolidated in these charges as many of a similar nature as is possible, the high contracting parties will undertake to procure the enactment of laws or the promulgation of administrative regulations, wherever necessary, to consolidate these charges, and to establish the following as standard units therefor, it being understood that nothing herein contained shall be interpreted as requiring or recommending the establishment of charges which are not now assessed, nor as requiring or recommending that by the changes herein provided there shall be any modification of the amount of total revenues or charges, in connection therewith:

(1) Charges in connection with the entrances and clearances of vessels shall be combined into a single charge per ship.

(2) Tonnage dues shall be based upon the net registered tonnage of the vessel.

(3) Pilotage charges shall be based upon the net registered tonnage of the vessel; the character, time, and extent of the service being taken into consideration in fixing such charges.

(4) Anchorage, moorage, and dockage charges on vessels, and other charges upon the vessel of a similar character, shall be based upon the net registered tonnage of the vessel.

(5) Wharfage charges and other charges upon the cargo, as distinct from charges upon the vessel, shall be based upon the weight of such cargo.

(6) Light charges upon vessels shall, when possible, be incorporated into the single consolidated charge for the entrances and clearances of vessels provided in paragraph (1) of this article; and where it is not practicable to make such a consolidation, light charges shall be reduced to but one charge for each entry per ship, based upon the net registered tonnage of the vessel.

(7) Charges for "pratique" and "bill of health" certificates shall be consolidated into a single nominal charge per ship.

Article II

The high contracting parties agree that printed schedules showing the fixed port and handling charges shall be published by each country which adheres to this convention, and/or by each port of each country, copies of which publications shall be available at all consular offices of these countries.

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE

Article III

The high contracting parties, to expedite commerce and intercourse among the American States, undertake to procure the enactment of laws or the promulgation of administrative regulations, wherever necessary, to effect the following simplifications and standardizations of customs procedure:

(1) That where duties are levied on the weight of merchandise the basis of net weight be adopted; that if for important reasons the adoption of net weight is not practicable, legal weight be used as the basis; and that where it is impracticable or undesirable to use either net or legal weight because of the nature of the merchandise, gross weight be adopted as the basis.

It is further agreed that, as used in this section:

(*a*) Net weight shall be considered to mean the intrinsic weight of the merchandise, without including any containers, packing, or wrapping.

(*b*) Legal weight shall be considered to mean the weight of the merchandise, plus the weight of the immediate wrapper or container thereof; that is, that in which the merchandise is usually offered to the consumer.

(*c*) Gross weight shall be considered to mean the weight of the merchandise, together with all the wrappings, cases, coverings, and packings, both interior and exterior.

It is also agreed that where ad valorem duties are assessed the value in the country of origin be adopted as the uniform basis for determining the dutiable value; and that value shall be construed to mean the f. o. b. value of the merchandise, as defined by the laws of the importing country, in the port or point of export in the country of origin.

(2) That all customs surcharges and taxes, with their varying bases and amounts, be merged with the basic duty into a single consolidated charge.

(3) That each article included within a mixed package shall pay the rate of duty applying to such article under the customs tariff of the respective country, provided that the importation of the mixed package be for the account of a single importer, that it be declared on a single customs sheet and covered by a single item on the manifest of the vessel, although there may be several invoices covering the merchandise; and provided, further, that for the determination of duties to be paid by a piece of merchandise which is inclosed with other merchandise, the weight corresponding to that article be taken, and the rate corresponding thereto be distributed proportionately among the verified weight of the merchandise contained within the package.

(4) That the emoluments of customs officials be at the expense of the governments signatories to this convention.

(5) That any legal disposition which involves a change in the import or export duties to which merchandise is subject, or in the port charges to which vessels are subject, shall be published 30 days or more before becoming effective, in order to protect the owners, shippers, carriers, or consignees.

(6) That full liberty be granted to importers and exporters of merchandise to mark packages for identification in the manner which the latter may deem most convenient; provided, however, that they declare in the customs documents the number, class, and marks of the packages in order that these data may serve as a guide to customs officials in identifying the packages.

(7) That administrative officers or advisory boards be authorized to examine a sample of merchandise with a view to informing the inquirer with reference to the classification to which it belongs, in accordance with the customs tariff schedules of the respective countries, even before an actual importation be made.

(8) That permission be granted for the temporary movement (importation, exportation, reimportation, and reexportation), of merchandise duly guaranteed, in such manner as may be considered adequate under the laws of each country.

(9) That there be established a central authority in each country, preferably a customs court, authorized to hear and rule upon appeals made from decisions of customs officers.

(10) That "to-order" shipments be permitted, and that the release of such shipments may be effected on presentation of the bill of lading, properly indorsed, or in the absence thereof, of security equivalent at least to the value of the merchandise, plus all the duties and charges against the merchandise.

(11) That administrative officers be authorized to accept security for the release of goods to consignee or his agent in lieu of documents, allowing reasonable time for a later presentation of documents.

(12) That false customs declarations made with intent to defraud, shall justify confiscation of merchandise, or confiscation with fines and/or imprisonment.

(13) That customs officials or tribunals which render final decisions in cases submitted for their consideration, shall not participate in fines that may be imposed.

(14) That free entry of descriptive catalogues and price lists be permitted.

RULES AND REGULATIONS AT AIRPORTS

Article IV

To facilitate and promote aerial commerce and intercourse between the American States, the high contracting parties undertake to procure the enactment of laws, or the promulgation of administrative regulations, wherever necessary, to effect the following practices at airports and airdromes:

(1) That airdromes and airports officially recognized by the respective countries shall carry, in those cases not now provided for by the laws of each nation, the following requisites:

The designation of customs officials of a permanent character, adequate facilities for the necessary operations which are involved in the reception and dispatch of aircraft, as well as the designation of authorities who shall have under their charge everything pertaining to the policing, inspection, and prompt dispatch of mail, passengers, crew, baggage and merchandise transported.

(2) That the dispatch of aircraft and of merchandise and baggage conducted by aircraft be given preferential consideration over all others; and that mail and postal packages be given preference in shipment over merchandise.

(3) That the documentation covering aircraft, passengers and merchandise, transported by air, be reduced to a single document in which there shall be declared in brief and concise form the data which legislation to be enacted on the subject may indicate.

(4) That the transit of baggage and merchandise through the countries, parties to this convention shall be facilitated by guarantees which may be given by aerial carriers to assume responsibility for amounts chargeable thereon in cases where the baggage or merchandise remains in the country of transit.

(5) That importation of merchandise by aerial routes be permitted without the necessity of consular invoice when the value thereof does not exceed $100.

(6) That officially recognized aerial carriers be permitted to return, upon proper identification, to the countries of origin, the merchandise which may not have been received by the consignee; provided that this merchandise be deposited by the aerial carrier in general bonded warehouses or in other warehouses established for this purpose by the fiscal authorities, in accordance with existing legislation or legislation which may be hereafter adopted by the respective countries.

GENERAL

Article V

This convention will become effective upon the deposit of ratification between the high contracting parties who have deposited their ratification as hereinafter provided.

Article VI

The American countries not represented at the conference of American States at which this convention is signed, may adhere thereto at any time. The respective protocol will be signed in Washington, D. C., the original text of this convention being filed in the archives of the Pan American Union.

Article VII

The ratifications of this convention will be deposited with the Pan American Union.

The Pan American Union will notify the signatory States of the deposit of these ratifications; this notification will be equivalent to an exchange of ratifications.

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Article VIII

This convention may be denounced at any time. The denunciation must be made to the Pan American Union and will affect the Government making such denouncement, one year after the date of the notification.

Article IX

Any controversy which may arise between the high contracting parties with respect to the execution of interpretation of this convention, shall be decided by arbitration.

This convention is issued in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, each of which texts is authentic.

In witness whereof, the delegates sign this convention in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French at ——— on the ——— day of ———

The members of the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities beg to submit the foregoing conclusions to the consideration of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, with the request that, if agreeable to the Board, they be transmitted to the Governments, members of the Pan American Union, with the recommendation that, as far as possible, they be incorporated in the laws and regulations of the respective countries; and that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union take the necessary steps to carry into effect those recommendations which require additional action.

In testimony whereof the undersigned delegates authorize the present final act, the originals of which shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.,
November 26, 1929.

Peru:	EDUARDO HIGGINSON
	ENRIQUE MARRIOT
Honduras:	JOAQUÍN BONILLA
Nicaragua:	VICENTE VITA
Venezuela:	N. VELOZ GOITICOA
	L. COLL PACHECO
Mexico:	B. ITURRIAGA
	CARLOS ARROYO
Panama:	R. J. ALFARO
	JUAN B. CHEVALIER
Bolivia:	V. SÁNCHEZ PEÑA
	M. S. GALVARRO
Ecuador:	CARLOS MANTILLA O.

Costa Rica:	Tomás Soley Güell. Modesto Martínez
Paraguay:	Pablo M. Ynsfrán Juan Vicente Ramírez
Haiti:	Paul Sales [1]
Chile:	Carlos G. Dávila
Salvador:	José Avilés
Dominican Republic:	Francisco de Moya
Uruguay:	Alfredo Nebel Ellauri
Cuba:	Armando Roa Gonzalo Güell
Colombia:	José M. Coronado
Brazil:	Paulo Coelho de Almeida Vinicio da Veiga
Guatemala:	Ramiro Fernández Findley Howard
United States:	H. B. Walker F. X. A. Eble

Technical Advisers:
H. C. Stuart
S. Hamilton
Charles Bridgham Hosmer
Edwin H. Duff
R. J. Baker
Edward P. Cotter
Ira L. Ewers

[1] Mr. Charles Vorbe also represented Haiti on the commission, but was not present at the session at which the final act was signed.

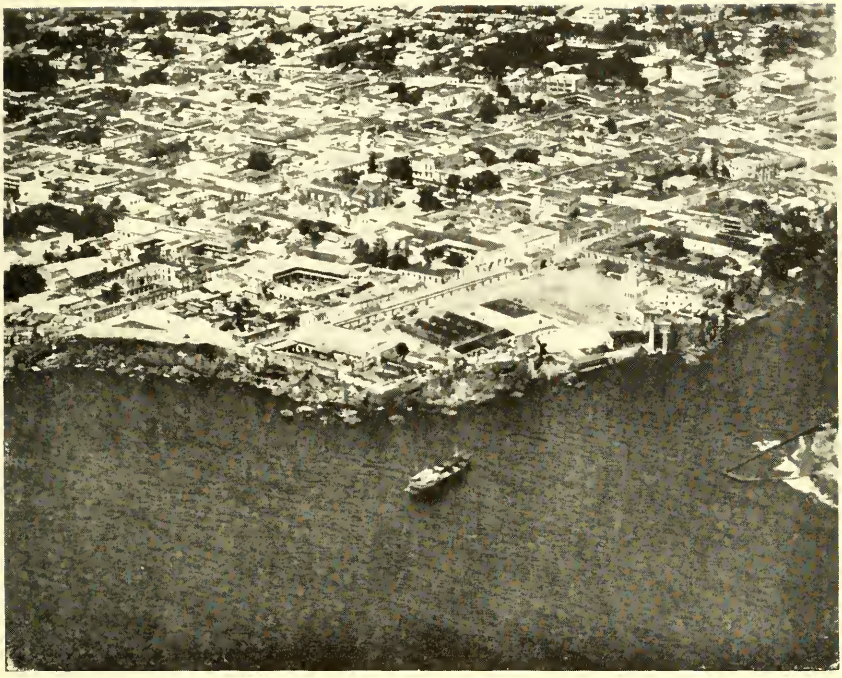
SANTO DOMINGO: AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT FOR THE AMERICAN TOURIST

By Sumner Welles
Formerly American Commissioner to the Dominican Republic

IT IS a mystifying thing that to the American tourist, so well acquainted with even the less frequented countries of Europe, to whom the Far East and the remoter corners of the world are often familiar haunts, the oldest city of the New World and the outpost of European civilization on the American Continent should be completely unknown.

It is particularly astonishing, when one stops to think that Santo Domingo lies but a few hundred miles off the southeastern coast of the United States and that it can be reached from New York by modern up-to-date steamers in but four days' time. Few Americans, in fact, seem to be aware that there lies almost at their door the city founded by Columbus himself; the city where the great discoverer lies buried; where there still stand the walls of the palace built for his son, Diego, the first governor of the colony of Santo Domingo; where there exists, in perfect preservation, the oldest cathedral of the American Hemisphere, a singularly beautiful example of sixteenth century Spanish architecture; a city which retains all the charm and fascination of the great days of Spain's golden age, so infrequently found to-day in the cities of Spain itself.

It is probable that those who know these facts assume that the traveler who wishes to visit Santo Domingo will find difficulty in going there, or that once he arrives he will find no means of transportation about the Republic and will, in any event, have to put up with every class of discomfort; but the reverse is actually the case. The large modern steamers of the New York and Porto Rico Line sail every Thursday from New York, arriving at San Juan, Porto Rico, in the early morning of the following Monday. After a day spent on shore in Porto Rico, the traveler boards the steamer again and after one more night's sail reaches Santo Domingo in the morning of the following day. He will find the city of Santo Domingo, notwithstanding the appearance of antiquity and of medieval charm which it can never throw off, a city possessing all the modern comforts which he may demand. He will find brightly lighted streets and asphalt pavements, a modern water supply brought from the mountains 20 miles away, comfortable accommodation and excellent restaurants, and should he be a motor enthusiast, a network of broad macadam



Courtesy of Sumner Wells

ENTRANCE TO THE PORT OF SANTO DOMINGO

Founded in 1496, this city was the first permanent settlement in the New World.

roads stretching in every direction from the capital and linking it with every town and portion of the entire Republic.

These are the material advantages which can not be lightly disregarded. But the lure of the Dominican Republic lies rather in the fascination of its historical monuments, in the astonishing beauty and diversity of its natural scenery, and in the enjoyment of a climate which can not be excelled on the American Continent and which, to the American who flees from the snow and the cold and the gloomy days of our North American winter, seems, with its resplendent blue skies and its temperature ranging between 70° and 80°, in itself compensation sufficient for leaving home.

The city of Santo Domingo was the first permanent settlement in the New World. Regarding as unsuitable or unlucky the site surveyed during the course of his first visit to the island, early named "Hispaniola," which occurred in December, 1492, Columbus subsequently sailed along the southern coast of the island until he reached the mouth of the Ozama River. The natural harbor thus afforded appealed to him and to his companions, and it was there that the flagship of Columbus was moored to the trunk of a large ceiba tree, which remained standing until modern times. There the colony

was permanently located, and there remained for many decades the capital city of Spain's American empire. It was through Santo Domingo that all the great Spanish discoverers first passed on later expeditions. There was no great figure in the history of Spain's conquest of Mexico, Central America, or South America who did not walk the same streets which we can walk to-day. It was at Santo Domingo that all the vessels laden with the golden treasure which contributed to Spain's heyday as a great power of Europe congregated twice a year to make the voyage thence to Spain, trusting in their numbers for protection against the freebooters and British raiders who occasionally wreaked havoc upon them. It was only in later years, when its glory as the center of the New World had waned, that Sir Francis Drake made his bold raid upon its hitherto supposedly impregnable defenses, and one can still see to-day, embedded in the walls of the old fortress of San Geronimo, which lies without the city, some of the cannon ball shot from the vessel under Drake's command.

Three centuries later, when Spain's power had fallen to its lowest ebb, Santo Domingo passed through the bloody tragedy resulting from the rebellion of the slaves in the adjoining French colony, now known as Haiti. Prostrate for over 20 years under the domination of the liberated blacks, the descendants of the Spaniards who still remained in Santo Domingo at length freed themselves from the tyranny which they had suffered and proclaimed and maintained, often against overwhelming odds, their own independence. Reclaimed as a colony by Spain in 1860, the Dominicans once more, four years later, regained their liberty, and have since retained their independence against every obstacle and the repeated attempts made upon it by the great powers of the world.

There are few nations of the earth which have in modern times passed through the vicissitudes, both foreign and domestic, which the Dominican Republic has undergone, and there are few nations which can offer to the student so many fascinating pages in their history.

Journeying from Porto Rico, one approaches Santo Domingo along the southern shore of the Republic, a shore that lies low along the horizon, its miles of sugar-cane plantations broken here and there by groves of coconut palms or small fishing villages nestling in natural breaks in the coral reef of which the southern shore is largely composed. One passes, some 50 miles before reaching the capital itself, the large city of San Pedro de Macoris, the principal port of export for the sugar grown in the Republic. Through this port there passed last year the greater part of the 300,000 tons of raw sugar produced in the Republic, destined almost in its entirety, owing to the tariff restrictions imposed by the United States, for Canada and Europe.

The city of Santo Domingo is hidden from view until one is almost upon it. The steamer makes a sudden turn around a point of land, the Punta Torrecilla, that juts out sharply into the Caribbean, and then the city is spread before one, rising from the coral cliffs and stretching out over low rolling hills that lie beyond. Far away to the north one can see the high mountains of the central portion of the island, and to the south, in tiers of luminous blue, the mountains forming the natural barrier between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. As one enters the narrow mouth of the harbor where the Ozama River empties into the sea, one skirts on the left the high cliff upon which stands the old fortress which dates from early colonial days and is still used as a garrison for the national military forces, although a portion of the old buildings has been converted into a municipal prison. Halfway up the hillside, adjacent to the old city wall, there stands the palace of the Columbus family, its medieval walls hardly impaired by time, although the roof has been permitted to decay and the rooms where Diego Colón[1] and his wife passed so many years of their life stand open to the sky. The docks and the customs houses stand just below, extending along the bank of the river. Once ashore, the traveler enters the city through one of the old city gates, still standing intact, and from there passes directly into the turmoil of the commercial quarter, which has claimed for its uses the streets and sections composing the original Santo Domingo of the sixteenth century.



A DETAIL OF THE HOUSE OF DIEGO COLÓN, SANTO DOMINGO

Exterior of the winding stairway of the castle, the construction of which was commenced in 1510 by Diego, son of Christopher Columbus. The 20-room structure forms a rectangle approximately 56 by 144 feet.

[1] Colón is the Spanish form of Columbus.

Through this maze of narrow, winding streets, the tourist is suddenly brought into an open, rectangular square in the center of which is a well-kept park fringed with large shade trees and gay with the blossoms of tropical shrubs. In the center rises the monument to Columbus, the effigy of the Grand Admiral, and behind there stands in all its beauty the Cathedral of Santo Domingo, of which the foundation stones were laid in the first years of the sixteenth century, and of which the exterior, to-day, remains unimpaired by time or by man's desire for change. The cathedral is a striking example of a Spanish Romanesque basilica. Its western or main entrance is particularly



Courtesy of Sumner Welles

THE CATHEDRAL, SANTO DOMINGO

The cathedral, whose frescoed façade is mellowed with age, was completed in 1540.

fine, the façade decorated with frescoes which have mellowed, through exposure, to the softest tones. Just within the portal stands the tomb of Columbus, where the ashes of the discoverer of the American Continent lie encased in a small urn. While the interior of the cathedral has been marred to a great extent by restorations and by the questionable taste of modern times, the magnificent proportions of the building the hand of the restorer has been unable to mar, but it is the exterior that conveys an unforgettable impression of haunting beauty. The local stone, of which the building is constructed, has turned, with the passing of the centuries, to an astonishing tone of golden gray, reminiscent, particularly in the early morning light or at

dusk, of some of the Egyptian temples of the eighteenth century B. C.

The cathedral and the palace of the Columbus family are by no means the only beautiful relics of antiquity that are left. There are other churches of almost equal age, some of them still in use, and some in ruins wreathed with a curtain of tropical creepers and trees; there are the old fortresses, notably the fortress of San Geronimo already referred to; and there are private houses which date from colonial days. All of the old city, however, notwithstanding the modern buildings constructed within its limits, retains that charm which only antiquity can give, and even the garish symbols of mo-



Courtesy of Sumner Welles

COLUMBUS PARK, SANTO DOMINGO

The main plaza of the capital, which has for its central feature a statue of the Great Admiral, borders the cathedral on the north.

dernity are veiled and softened by that remarkable quality of light with which all of the West Indian islands are blessed to so remarkable a degree.

Toward the southwest, the newer residential sections, which are being rapidly developed, lie spread for some miles along the coast and on the ridge overlooking the sea. It is on the hillside overlooking the harbor that the presidential mansion is situated, whence it commands as beautiful a view as can be found on the French Riviera. Clustered about are the official residences of the members of the Government, and within a few years there will be built, adjacent to the Government compound, the new home of the Union Club, the

leading club of Santo Domingo, the new university, and the Palace of Justice.

It is here, too, or on Torrecilla point, which lies to the right as one enters the mouth of the river (the selection of the site depending upon the decision of the governing board of the Pan American Union), that the great inter-American monument to Christopher Columbus is to be built. This memorial, which is to take the form of a monumental lighthouse, of utility not only to navigation but to aviation as well, should be of peculiar interest to every American. The conception of an imposing monument honoring the memory of the discoverer of the American Continent dates back many generations, but it is only in latter years that the movement has taken shape and crystallized. The idea that this monument should take the form of a towering lighthouse was first openly urged in the American press by William E. Pulliam, the receiver general of Dominican customs. At first the proposal met with but slight encouragement, but finally, when the construction of a monument was proposed in the form of a resolution by the delegate of the Dominican Republic to the Fifth International Conference of American States held in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, the resolution was adopted unanimously. In the following year the present Dominican Government came into office, and due in major part to the initiative of the present President of the Republic, General Horacio Vásquez, the movement for the building of the monument changed from a nebulous hope that the monument might some day be constructed to a definite program for its erection in the immediate future. Detailed plans were approved by the Sixth International Conference of American States in 1928, and as the result of the program then conceived a world-wide architectural competition has since taken place in which 10 plans for the monument were selected. The architects of these 10 will compete again in the second stage of the competition, when the final plan will be chosen. It is estimated that the lighthouse monument will cost several millions of dollars. The Dominican Government itself has not only agreed to donate the site and to provide for the maintenance of the lighthouse in perpetuity, but has also borne the considerable expense entailed by the necessary campaign of publicity and the cost of the competitions which have taken place. The remainder of the required sum will be met by the Governments of the American Republics, as well as by private subscription. As the share of the United States to the required contribution, President Coolidge, in 1928, recommended to the American Congress an appropriation of $871,000.

It is proposed that the remains of Columbus, now interred in the cathedral, be transferred to a crypt underneath the lighthouse when the monument is finally completed, and it is further proposed that the


ATLANTIC OCEAN
C. Isabela
C. Haitien
MONTE CRISTI
Villalobos
Guayubin
Guanamanito
Laguna
Sabaneta
Restauracion
PUERTO PLATA
Bajabonico
Altamira
Cabrera
C. Francés
Pepillo
SANTIAGO
Navarrete
Puñal
Monción
San José de Las Matas
Janico
LA VEGA
La Vega Vieja
Jarabacoa
Constanza
MOCA
Salcedo
Tenares
Villa Riva
Cotui
SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS
Hatillo
Ramon Santana
Sanchez
SAMANA
C. Samana
ESCOCESA BAY
SAMANA BAY
Sabana de la Mar
Miches
Rincon
Petite Riviere
St. MARC
Mont Rous
Mirebalais
HAITI
Banica
Las Cahobas
Las Matas
Corral de los Indios
Sandy Lan
El Cercado
Tubano
PORT-AU-PRINCE
Neiba
Lago de Enriquillo
Lagunas de Limon
Laguna del Rey
Cabral
BARAHONA
Pedernales
Enriquillo
AZUA
Pueblo Viejo
San Cristobal
San Jose de Ocoa
Los Alcarrizos
OCOA BAY
SANTO DOMINGO
Boya
Monte Plata
Yamasa
La Victoria
Haina
Guerra
Boca Chica
SAN P. de MACORIS
Hato Mayor
EL SEYBO
Macao
Higuey
C. Engaño
Ramon Santana
Guayacanes
La Romana
CATALINA ISLAND
SAONA ISLAND
CARIBBEAN SEA
C. Beata
BEATA ISLAND
ALTAVELA ISLAND
LEGEND
Roads Constructed
Roads Under Construction
Roads Projected
Scale
Miles
Kms
ROAD MAP
OF THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

monument should be surrounded with a large park, from which there will extend on one side a landing field for airplanes, which, as the years go by, will undoubtedly come in greatly increasing numbers to Santo Domingo on their way from the United States to the Southern Hemisphere.

Some 35 minutes by automobile from the capital lies the beach of Boca Chica, a beach which can only be described as the realization of one's dreams of what a tropical beach should be; a perfect horseshoe in shape, the soft sand of purest white, the waters of the bay, hemmed in by a coral reef, are afforded complete protection from the wandering sharks or barracudas that generally make bathing in tropical waters so nerve racking an amusement. Boca Chica is an ideal combination of palm trees, white sand, and clear, translucent water which assumes the most gorgeous tones of green and blue with the changing light. A casino, clubhouse, and bathing pavilion have been constructed there by a group of prominent families in the capital, but the beach is so long that for many years to come there will be all the privacy and solitude which the tourist may demand, should he prefer it.

The motor trips that can be taken from Santo Domingo are innumerable. Two years ago there was opened the great highroad connecting Santo Domingo with Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, which passes through some of the most superb scenery which can be found in the western world. The scenes on this trip, which takes but nine hours' easy going by automobile, are indicative of the varied climate and landscape to be found within the confines of the Dominican Republic. Skirting the sea for the first two hours after leaving the capital city, the traveler passes at the start through a well watered, fertile region, which becomes, however, more and more arid as he approaches the city of Azua. Until the Government commenced the extensive system of irrigation which has now been in part completed, the province of Azua was accustomed to pass through many months, and sometimes more than a year, without water for crops or stock, since the constantly diminishing rainfall, due presumably to the deforestation of the Haitian mountains, had converted what had once been a wealthy province into a desert territory. Even to-day outside of the irrigation zones the rich alluvial deposits of Azua Province are covered with a dense mass of cactus jungle, the only vegetation which can survive the protracted droughts. The Valley of San Juan, which lies in the same province, is now a smiling land of well-cultivated fields where, experiments have shown, most of the crops grown in the United States may successfully be raised, and where even Irish potatoes are now grown in large quantity for domestic consumption. Between San Juan and the Haitian frontier, the traveler finds once more nothing but aridity, but once past the mountain chain that divides the two Republics he finds, due to the heavy rainfall on the Haitian slope, tropical vegetation of the utmost luxuriance.



Courtesy of Sumner Welles

NEW HIGHWAYS FOR THE MOTORIST

Numerous trips through picturesque country are possible, with Santo Domingo as a starting point. Upper: A palm-lined stretch of road between Santiago and Puerto Plata. Lower: A view among the mountains.



Courtesy of Sumner Welles

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS

This northern inland city is the second in importance in the Dominican Republic.

To the east of Santo Domingo stretch a hundred miles of cane fields and beyond, in the extreme eastern Province of the Republic, that of the Seybo, fertile pasture lands not unlike, notwithstanding the mahogany trees and mango trees dotted here and there, the pasture country of our own middle west. Here some of the finest cattle of the Republic are bred. Going north from Santo Domingo, passing through the Central Divide of the Republic, one enters the incredibly fertile valley christened by Columbus himself, "La Vega Real," or the Royal Valley, which gives access to the Cibao, as the region of the north is generally known to Dominicans. It is in this valley of La Vega that two of the chief sources of Dominican national wealth are produced—cacao and tobacco. The cacao plantations have fortunately as yet escaped the devastating fungus which has wiped out so many of the plantations of Ecuador and of Colombia, and produce chocolate which is considered to be inferior to none in the American market. Dominican tobacco, produced in ever increasing quantities, is of a high grade, but its market is chiefly found in Europe. The Dominican Government, through its department of agriculture, taking warning, no doubt, from the bitter experiences which Cuba has experienced, owing to its being a one-crop country, has by continuous and intelligent propaganda persuaded the Domin-

ican farmers to diversify their crops. In the last two or three years alone, in fact, the production of Indian maize, rice, beans, and garden truck, has increased by leaps and bounds, and whereas in earlier years the Dominican Republic imported many of these staples, to-day the production is not only sufficient for domestic requirements but exports are being made on an increasing scale.

The road from the city of La Vega to Moca and Santiago, the latter the largest city of the north, winds through many miles of the most fertile land. In former years this territory was largely given up to grazing, but to-day much of it is intensively cultivated. One obtains an impression of remarkable abundance, confirmed by the



Courtesy of Sumner Welles

AN IRRIGATION CANAL

Much work has been done in recent years by the Dominican Government in reclaiming land by irrigation, particularly in the Province of Monte Cristi.

statistics showing the number of crops which can be raised each year upon the same land. From Santiago one may go either to Puerto Plata, the most beautiful port of the Atlantic coast of the Dominican Republic, or to Monte Cristi, the capital city of the Province of the same name, which, like Azua, is to-day being reclaimed by irrigation from the impoverishment which the decreasing rainfall had imposed upon it. It is in the Province of Monte Cristi that the Dominican Government has expended the largest sums for reclamation through irrigation. And here, in fact, almost overnight, have sprung up colonies, many of them composed of foreigners, and among these no small number of Americans, who, through the use of the water pro-

vided in the irrigation channels deriving their waters from the River Yaque del Norte, are able to cultivate the alluvial deposits, some 14 or 15 feet in depth, of which the Province of Monte Cristi is largely composed.

From Santiago one may also travel by train, since the highroad is not yet completed, to Sanchez, a small town which lies at the head of the famed Bay of Samana. The Bay of Samana is not only one of the largest landlocked bays of the world, but is also one of the most beautiful. It is here that many of the freedmen were sent from the United States by the abolitionist emigration associations during the middle decades of the nineteenth century, and here one may find their descendents still speaking English, still professing the same



TOBACCO CULTIVATION UNDER CHEESECLOTH

Tobacco, one of the chief products of the country, is grown in steadily increasing quantities.

religion, and manifesting the same characteristics that their ancestors did three generations past.

The Dominican Republic is primarily an agricultural country. Its chief export, both in value and in bulk, is sugar, which is raised largely on lands owned and managed by American companies, although there are prosperous plantations under Dominican ownership. Tobacco, coffee, and cacao rank next in importance, but, as we have seen, the number and value of other crops, due directly to the initiative of the Dominican Government itself, are constantly increasing. While the Dominican Republic must necessarily remain, by reason of the nature of its resources, primarily an agricultural country, it now possesses numerous thriving industries, among which

may be mentioned dairy manufactures, match factories, soap factories, and manufactures of cigarettes and other tobacco products, but it also possesses mineral resources the development of which has not as yet been undertaken.

Should the tourist be interested in botany or in zoology he will here find an extended field attractive to him. In the lowlands, both of the central plains and of the coast, he will see in the greatest diversity tropical and subtropical trees and plants; on the highest uplands, where frost may be expected during the winter months, he will find the vegetation of the Temperate Zone, and will consequently not be astonished to find thriving fields of wheat and apple orchards and



Courtesy of Sumner Welles

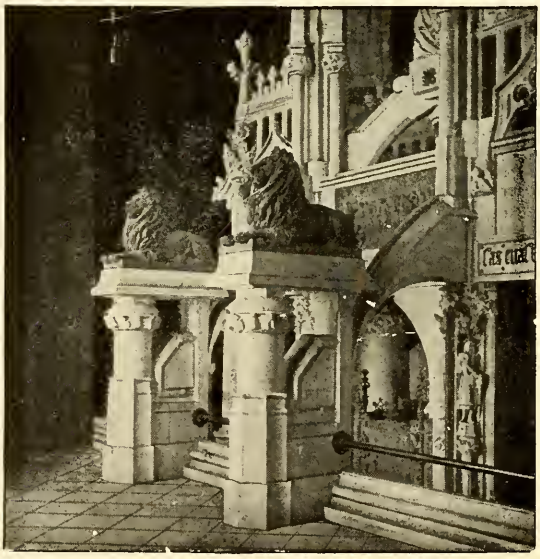
CATTLE IN THE PROVINCE OF SEYBO

In the fertile pasture lands of this eastern Province some of the finest cattle are bred.

other evidences of a climate similar to that of our own Middle Northern States. While the list of mammals native to Santo Domingo is relatively small, the variety of its bird life is amazing. As an instance of this one may cite the large flocks of flamingoes which have inhabited for centuries the salt lakes of the southern Provinces, and the fact that only last year, within a few miles of that same district, there were found by representatives of the Dominican Department of Agriculture wild ducks which had been ringed the year before by game wardens in Canada. In general, however, the bird life is that of the Tropics and the fields and woods of the northern Provinces are filled with the brilliant-plumaged birds which one is accustomed to see in the tropical regions of Central and South America.

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It has been difficult in this brief survey of the various features which should attract the average tourist to the Dominican Republic to give a graphic picture of any one of them. The Dominican Government has, however, recently created in its Department of Promotion and Public Works a special bureau known as the Tourist Bureau. Here the tourist who may be interested in visiting Santo Domingo may obtain full information regarding any particular subject that especially interests him and may likewise receive printed pamphlets which will give him full and accurate information not only bearing upon the material features of travel in the Republic but on the resources of the nation as well, and on the historical monuments of the country. There can assuredly be no tour within the Western Hemisphere which will so fully repay the traveler as the journey to this neighboring country which lies so near our shores.



TOMB OF COLUMBUS IN CATHEDRAL, SANTO DOMINGO

PICTURESQUE HAITI

By F. E. Evans
Colonel, U. S. M. C.

HAITI, with an amazing and dramatic history as its background, is one of the least known and appreciated of all the countries of the romantic Caribbean area. Following its discovery by Columbus in 1492, and its cession to France by Spain in 1697, Haiti won its independence after a prolonged and sanguinary struggle which culminated in 1804. To-day it has made great strides toward economic and financial betterment. In all the West Indies there is not a cleaner land, nor one of greater natural beauty and more appealing interest.

GEOGRAPHY

The island known either as Haiti or Santo Domingo, now divided into the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, lies between the parallels of 17° 30′ and 20° north latitude, and the meridians 68° 20′ and 74° 30′ west longitude. Cuba lies due west across the famed Windward Passage, while to the east are the Mona Passage and Porto Rico.

The total area of the island is 29,000 square miles, of which the Republic of Haiti occupies the western third, or 10,200 square miles, approximately the size of Vermont.

TOPOGRAPHY

The coast line of approximately 1,000 miles is bold and sweeping and indented by scores of bays and coves that once sheltered British, French, and Spanish squadrons, privateers and notorious pirate vessels. Up from this historic coast line tower five rugged mountain ranges, running generally southeast to north-northwest. The highest peak in Haiti is Morne La Selle, or Saddle Mountain, with a height of 8,790 feet above sea level.

Five important delta plains, foothills, and narrow valleys not only open up countless vistas of rare scenery but afford an amazing variety of products characteristic of the Tropical and Temperate Zones.

There are many streams flowing from the mountains into the Atlantic on the north, the Windward Passage on the west, and the Caribbean on the south. The chief of these is the Artibonite River, 300 miles long.

Lakes Saumatre and Miragoane are the largest in Haiti. The former is 15 miles in length and 8 miles in width.

CLIMATE

Haiti has a climate rarely excelled in the Tropics, remarkable in its uniformity and freedom from humidity, and in the winter months weather rivaling that of Nassau or Habana.

July, the hottest month in Port au Prince, has a mean temperature of 84°, while the coldest, January, registers 75° mean temperature. In a period of more than 30 years the greatest heat recorded was 100.2°, and the greatest cold 60.8°. Night temperatures are usually 10° cooler than those of the day.

Observations made at Furcy, at an approximate altitude of 5,000 feet, where pine trees and strawberries are found, indicate that its mean annual temperature is 65°. Another well-known mountain area is that of Kenskoff, which has an altitude of 4,615 feet. Both



THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, PORT AU PRINCE

are easily accessible by horse from Petionville, the summer residence of the President, which is but 20 minutes by automobile from the capital. Furcy is four hours distant and Kenskoff two hours. At the latter place there is a small but excellent French hotel; summer homes are increasing and plans are under consideration for a sanitarium.

There is marked variation between the temperatures of the dry winter months, October 15 to March 15, and those of the summer months when the rainy season is on. A distinct absence of humidity greatly relieves the oppression due to high humidity and temperature that is so characteristic of most tropical lands. From the standpoint of health in relation to climate, a more salubrious climate would be hard to find, especially in the five winter months. With respect to

the rainy season it might be noted that in Port au Prince, for example, rains rarely begin before sunset and therefore offer no obstacle to riding, bathing, golf, tennis, or sailing. In but few sections of the island do rains begin until late in the afternoon, while morning rains are very rare.

With the exception of a comparatively limited stretch of the Caribbean side of Haiti's southern peninsula, and there only in certain months, hurricanes are unknown and heavy gales or high winds that range above 20 miles an hour are also practically unknown. In the capital city the winds set in from the hills in the morning, changing 180° shortly after noon, coming then from the sea; with the exception of but one or two hours after sunset the breezes are constant and refreshing. In other sections of the country, notably in the north, the inhabitants enjoy constant trade winds from the sea. This absence of hurricanes and gales has benefited Haiti economically, for crops such as bananas are not seriously devastated, and shipping enjoys a striking immunity from danger in Haitian waters.

POPULATION AND LANGUAGE

The total population is estimated at between 2,000,000 and 2,250,000, or approximately that of Oklahoma, with an average density of 200 per square mile. The density of New York State, 200; Porto Rico, 325; Cuba, 57; and Santo Domingo, 39, well illustrate the great reservoir of labor available in Haiti. Of this total population approximately 80 per cent live in the country districts. Haiti, however, is by no means overcrowded, for her soil and climate will support considerably more than her 2,000,000.

Port au Prince is the largest city, having a population of approximately 120,000. Cap Haitien, Aux Cayes, Gonaives, St. Marc, Jacmel, Port de Paix, Jeremie and Petit Goave, all seaports, range as listed from 25,000 to 6,000 inhabitants.

The official language and that of the educated classes is French. The great mass of the people, however, speak Creole, a patois derived mainly from French with a scattering of Spanish and English terms. The English words have crept in since American intervention.

HISTORY

The island known to the Carib natives as Quisqueya, or Haiti, was discovered by Christopher Columbus on December 6, 1492, and named by him Hispaniola. His flagship, the *Santa María*, was wrecked on Christmas Eve in the vicinity of Cap Haitien. With its salvaged timbers the Fortress La Natividad, the first settlement of white men in the New World, was built near the site of the present city. When Columbus returned a year later it had been wiped out





Official photograph, Public Works Administration, Haiti

THE CITADEL

The citadel of Henri Christophe, the slave who became a king, was erected on a mountain peak, 2,500 feet above sea level. Upper: A view of the fortress with some of the surrounding country. Lower: A nearer view showing the entrance ramp.

by the Indians, infuriated by the cruelty of his men. The anchor of the *Santa María,* which was exhibited by the Haitian Government at the Chicago World Fair and at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exposition, is now in the entrance hall of the Haitian Gendarmerie in Port au Prince.

Spain ceded the part of the island now called Haiti to France by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Under the latter country it was ranked as the richest colony of the world. Sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, and dyewoods were exported to Europe. Irrigation systems, great plantations, and splendid roads in the north and in the plain of the Cul de Sac, at the threshhold of Port au Prince, made the French part of the island famous throughout Europe. The foundation of the amazing richness of Haiti, which reached its peak between the years 1758–1791, was slave labor, first imported into the island by the Spanish soon after its discovery. In 1791 the total number of slaves was 480,000, while the total population was but 536,000. There were approximately 3,000 coffee plantations, 3,000 indigo plantations, and 800 cotton and sugar estates. One-third of France's foreign trade came from Haiti.

The growing severity and harshness of the French rule culminated in a revolt of the slaves in 1791. Under the brilliant leadership of Toussaint l'Ouverture it assumed formidable strength, and when that leader was deported to France, there to die in prison, Jean Jacques Dessalines took up the struggle. On New Year's Day, 1804, with France's forces routed by battle losses and devastating fevers, Dessalines proclaimed Haiti's independence. The official name of the French colony, St. Domingue, was abolished and the original name, Haiti, meaning "mountainous country," restored.

At the end of this sanguinary struggle little evidence remained of French occupation. Irrigation systems had been destroyed, the fine roads ruined by neglect, plantations burnt and their buildings razed to the ground, for in the eyes of the victorious blacks all were symbols of the harsh slavery to which they had been subjected. Traces of these structures may be found in all parts of the island overgrown by the jungle.

THE CITADEL

There is no more impressive or spectacular ruin in the New World than the famous Citadel, 14 miles south of Cap Haitien, often called the "eighth wonder of the world." Its story is inseparably interwoven with that of its builder, Henri Christophe, who rose from the obscurity of a slave to be Henri I, the only king in the long list of Haiti's rulers.

Born in the British island of Granada in 1757, Christophe came to Haiti in his youth as a slave. Later he was a waiter in a Cap Haitien

café; steward on a French man-of-war; a volunteer in the force of 800 blacks and mulattoes that fought with the Americans under the command of Comte d'Estaing and Lafayette in the siege of Savannah in 1779; and a general officer in the French forces of St. Domingue.

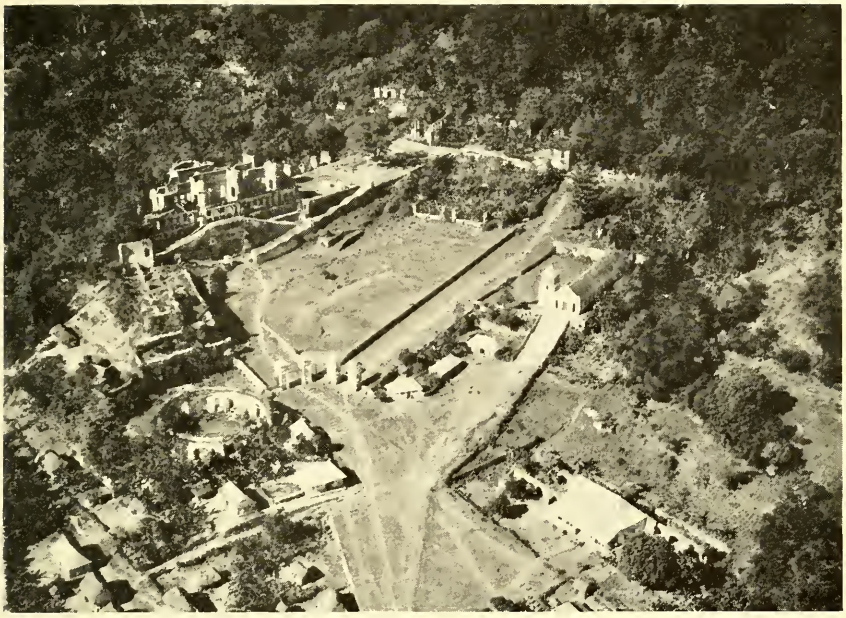
Following the assassination of Dessalines in 1806, Christophe was elected President, but refused the office under a constitution drafted by his rival, Pétion, which reduced his authority to that of a figurehead. He was elected President of North Haiti by his followers and in 1811 had himself proclaimed King Henri I, being crowned with elaborate pomp at Cap Haitien. His royal palace at Sans Souci was the scene of "royal birthdays" and levees, and all the ceremony of a European court was followed there. He created an hereditary nobility, a royal academy, and a royal theater, built a second royal palace and six chateaux, organized an efficient army, and established schools. Under his iron rule the commerce of Cap Haitien rivaled that of the days of the old French régime.

To guard against rebellion and to meet the always feared possible French invasion, Christophe began the construction of the Citadel. Its site was on the summit of Bonnet-à-l'Evêque, or the Bishop's Hat, 2,500 feet above sea level in the heart of a jungle. Every bit of stone, brick, wood, and metal of this massive fortification, and more than 100 pieces of artillery, the heaviest weighing 5 tons, were transported from the plain below and put into place by man power. It is claimed that 20,000 lives were expended in this stupendous undertaking.

Felix Ferrier, referred to both as a Scotch engineer and as a mulatto engineer trained in France, was its architect, and Christophe named it the Citadelle la Ferrière. Legend has it that, as it neared completion, Christophe hurled Ferrier to death from its highest parapet so that the secrets of his mighty fortress might be preserved.

From this same parapet, so goes a well authenticated story, he marched a company of his guard into the abyss below to demonstrate to an English admiral the discipline of his men.

The eastern side of the Citadel is the longest face, commanding the most vital approach. Its walls are 140 feet in height, and its main gun corridor 270 feet long and 30 feet wide. Below it is the abyss of the Grand Boucan, with a terrifying drop of 700 feet. One of the most striking features is the "prow," on the southern flank of the northeast bastion, which was fissured in three places by an earthquake in 1842. Down the eastern flank is a well-marked brick conduit which for years was believed to be part of a subterranean passage running from the Citadel to Sans Souci. Examination of its interior has shown, however, that it was undoubtedly constructed to carry the sewage of the Citadel down the mountainside.



Official photograph, Public Works Administration, Haiti

PALACE OF SANS SOUCI

The ruins of the palace where Henri Christophe had his court.

A great number of bronze guns, mounted on mahogany carriages, are still in place in the gun corridors that cover every approach. Many others, including mortars, are scattered throughout the four floors and the inner court of the Citadel. The largest are 56 pounds, of 6-inch caliber, and the majority of them bear an arsenal stamp of 1786. All are beautifully chased with royal coats of arms or regimental crests.

Some were pieces abandoned after the ill-starred British invasion that came to an end in 1798. Others were captured from the French or salvaged from the wrecks of British, French, and Spanish men-of-war. There are hundreds of solid and hollow round shot, and in the magazines may be found flintlocks, some with the American eagle and 13 stars, mute reminders of the Haitian expedition to Savannah; small "crow's feet," designed to be scattered on the trails to pierce the feet of horses and men should the Citadel be attacked; and caked black powder—which still ignites—clinging to the crumbling oaken staves of powder barrels. The water supply of the Citadel was assured by the troughlike construction on the roofs of the west gallery and of the northwest bastion. There were luxurious royal quarters, casernes designed to house a force of 10,000 men, a place d'armes for ceremonies and drills, stables, a moat and drawbridges, store-

rooms, and dungeons. In the past many of the deep storerooms were believed to be dungeons, but exploration showed them to be entirely devoid of light or ventilation, while over many of them may still be found the pulleys necessary for lowering and raising the stores. Facing toward Cap Haitien, from which he could see the top sails of any invading fleet, Christophe had his council room. The ceiling is so vaulted as to give it the acoustic effects of a great sounding board. Here, in his chair of state, the judgments that he pronounced came to his victims with a thunderous effect that struck terror into their superstitious souls.

In the open inner court stand the remains of Christophe's tomb, a rudely built sarcophagus of brick. Years ago it was broken into and rifled and no trace of his body remains. Nearby is a smaller tomb, that of his favorite son who was killed by lightning.

From the parapets of the Citadel may be had a remarkable view of the great plain of the north, the little bays in which Columbus's caravels dropped anchor, and a tremendous panorama of mountain, sea, and valleys, with Monte Cristi, forty-odd miles distant in the Dominican Republic, plainly discernible on a clear day.

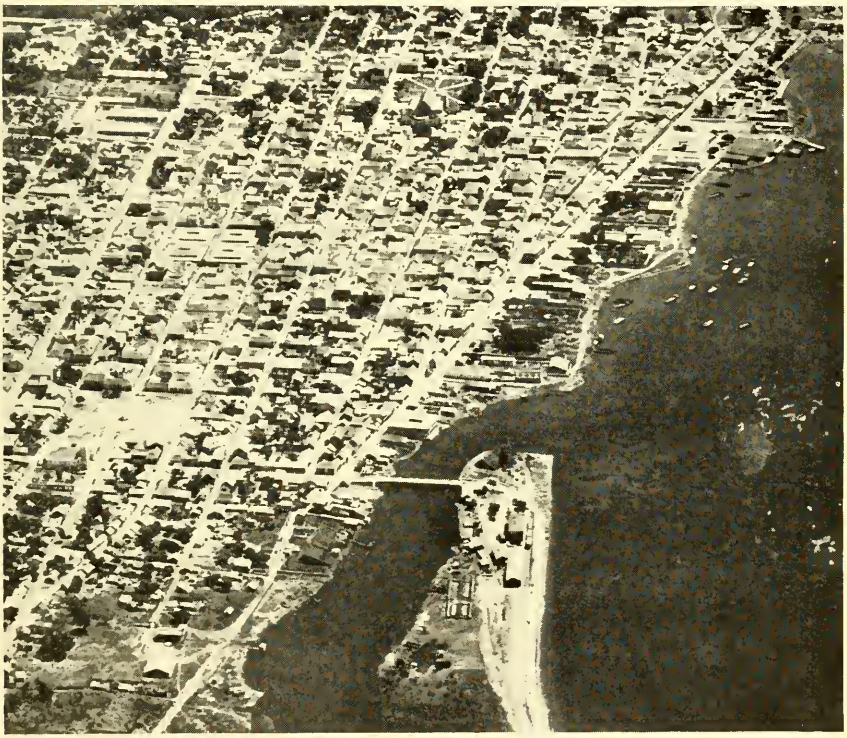
Christophe did not live to see the completion of his great work. Its construction had been possible only by the organization of his section of Haiti on a feudal plan. All of its riches and its peasants, regardless of age or sex were ruthlessly drafted for its building. Boyer had succeeded to power in the south on the death of Pétion in 1818. Christophe's blacks were deserting in increasing numbers to Boyer's more lenient rule, and the spirit of revolt was growing. Although Christophe had been stricken with paralysis he recovered sufficiently to see his troops, under Prince Joachim, pass in review before him on their way to give battle against the advancing troops from the south. That night, October 8, 1820, news came that Prince Joachim had gone over to the invading enemy, and Christophe shot himself through the heart with a gold bullet. His few remaining faithful followers, headed by his widow, carried the body in the dark night from Sans Souci to the Citadel and covered it with quicklime.

Three miles to the west of the Citadel, on a peak of similar height, another interesting ruin was uncovered in 1927 by an officer of the Gendarmerie through an obscure reference in the writings of an early Haitian historian. It was there referred to as the Palace of the Ramier, or the Wood Dove. There are four small redoubts guarding it, and the ruins of the stables, baths, and other buildings. Christophe had by royal edict made the wood dove exempt from being hunted except by himself and his court. From an examination of these ruins it would appear that he had begun the erection of this palace as a hunting lodge.

SANS SOUCI

At the foot of the winding trail that leads up from the village of Milot to the Citadel are the fantastic ruins of the Royal Palace of Sans Souci. They are remarkably well preserved. Here Christophe had his royal court, with a chapel, theater, gardens, stables, barracks for his personal guard, and a great reception room for the ceremonies of royalty.

Sans Souci can be reached by automobile from Cap Haitien, or by the railroad from the cape to Bahon, which runs within a few



AERIAL VIEW OF CAP HAITIEN

The seaport of Cap Haitien on the northern coast has much of historic interest for the visitor.

miles of it. From Milot a well-kept trail leads to the Citadel. That part of the trip can be easily made by horse or mule. A party leaving Cap Haitien at 8 o'clock in the morning can make the trip, with two or three hours at the Citadel, and return by 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

The island teems with interest to the traveler. Its life is picturesque and colorful. It has a distinctive charm of its own for the

tourist who is satiated with the conventional and commonplace. Its scenery is superb and ever-changing. Its people are simple and hospitable, the great mass clinging tenaciously to old customs, old ceremonials, and quaint trades. Semiwild coffee and cotton, and practically every known variety of tropical fruit flank the roads, and white-walled, straw-thatched huts delight the eye of the traveler.

The ruins of forts over which the flags of France, Spain, or Great Britain once flew are to be found in various parts of the island, many of them still of impressive appearance. In the harbor of Petit Goave alone are the sites of a French, a British, and a pirate fort.



AN IRRIGATION CANAL, PART OF THE MOMANCE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN THE LEOGOANE PLAIN

Cap Haitien was the center of the French colonial régime, and in later years the storm center of the many revolutions and civil wars that were waged. The ruins of the old French forts that guarded the entrance and those of the palace built for Pauline, wife of General Leclerc and sister of Napoleon, are on its outskirts. In 1694 the combined English and Spanish fleets captured the city. Later it passed from French hands into Toussaint's and then into those of Dessalines and Christophe. It was burned a number of times and has had a history that few cities can surpass in dramatic interest.

Port de Paix is another seaport of historic interest. On the headlands guarding it on either side are well-preserved ruins of the forts built by the French. It, too, was captured from the French

in 1694 by the combined English and Spanish fleets. Ten miles to the north of Port de Paix lies the historic island of Tortuga, or La Tortue. First a refuge for French, English, and Dutch adventurers who used it as a base to attack merchant craft and for raids on the mainland, it was captured in 1638 by a Spanish force. Later it passed into the hands of English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese buccaneers and pirates. After the English gained the upper hand and expelled the French, the latter sent an expedition which recaptured it in 1641. In 1654 they were in turn driven out by the Spanish, but two years later a combined force of French troops and buccaneers recaptured it. This island reached its peak as a pirate rendezvous under the rule of the French West Indian Co., when the adventurous and lawless spirits of many nationalities foregathered there.

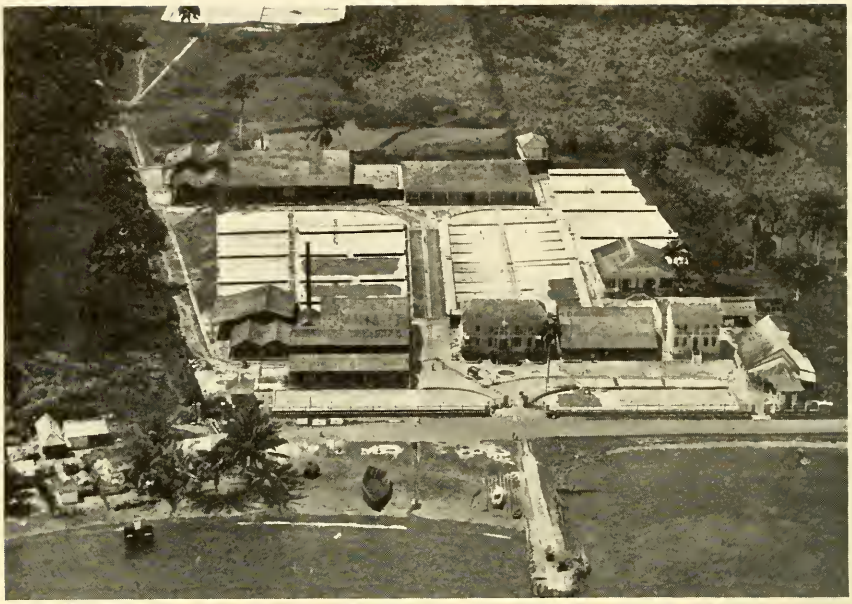
Mole St. Nicolas, at the northwestern extremity of Haiti, was the first place in that country at which Christopher Columbus landed. It was captured from the French by the British in 1793, surrendered to Toussaint in 1798, and evacuated by the French to Dessalines in 1803. Squadrons of France, England, and Spain have sheltered in its deep harbor.

During the French colonial period Haiti's productive capacity was in many lines organized, stimulated, and brought to a high point. The ruins of French colonial agricultural works show the existence at that time of the plantation system and demonstrate the inherent possibilities of the country.

The economic situation of Haiti presented as a condition, a problem, or an opportunity, is characterized at the present time by the predominance of agriculture; the absence of any mining or important manufacturing industries; small land-holdings; large areas of uncultivated lands; insecurity of titles; primitive agricultural and trade methods; few plantations; small per capita wealth and income; a low wage scale; improved transportation; definite and consistent Government encouragement and assistance to agriculture and industry; and evidences of increasing prosperity and accelerating progress.

RESOURCES

Haiti's most important natural resource is its fertile soil. Only a comparatively small proportion of the tillable soil is now under cultivation, but, with the education of the native farmers and fruit growers in modern farming methods, the introduction of foreign capital and the more intensive and extensive cultivation of the land, the quantity and range of commodities produced and the income of the producers should show an enormous increase.



A COFFEE-CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT AT PETIT GOAVE

The most important of Haiti's agricultural products is coffee, which composes nearly half of its exports.

In the central part of the Republic is a large plain or plateau about 80 miles long and 8 to 12 miles wide with an elevation of 800 to 1,200 feet. It is a beautiful rolling or level country and is destined to attain some day a great agricultural development. There are also five important delta plains. The largest, that of the Artibonite River, contains approximately 100,000 acres.

HIGHWAYS

The highway system of Haiti consists of about 930 miles of vehicular roads, and reaches almost all of the principal towns and centers of production of the Republic. The backbone of the system is the road from Aux Cayes, in the southwestern corner of the country, through Port au Prince to Cap Haitien and Ouanaminthe, the last-named town being on the Dominican border in the northeastern corner of Haiti. The distance from Aux Cayes to Ouanaminthe is 337 miles. For most of this distance the road is excellent for automobiles throughout the year, being well surfaced with gravel, and having a good alignment and easy grades. It passes through most of the chief towns of Haiti, including Petit Goave, St. Marc, and Gonaives, in addition to those mentioned above. The sections traversed are of every variety, from flat deserts overgrown with cactus to luxuriant

tropical valleys surrounded by precipitous mountains; and it offers many of the most beautiful views to be found anywhere in the world. Branching from this road near Gonaives is the road to Port de Paix, 45 miles away on the north coast.

From Port au Prince another good road leads northeast to Hinche and the central plain, with a branch to the Dominican border at Belladere. From all of these main roads there are many "fingers" reaching out to the smaller towns and farming regions, and providing arteries for the commerce of the country.

Many difficulties have had to be overcome in opening up these roads, especially the mountains which cover about three-quarters of



A HAITIAN HIGHWAY

A bit of the Las Cahobas-Belladere road in eastern Haiti, not far from the Dominican border.

the area of Haiti. Several of the mountain roads still have some steep grades and sharp turns, but the scenery well repays the climb.

RAILROADS

There is a total railroad mileage of 182 miles, distributed as follows: Cap Haitien to Bahon, Port au Prince to St. Marc and Verrettes, Lake Saumatre through Port au Prince to Leogane. It is planned to continue the line north from St. Marc through the Artibonite Valley and the great Central Plain, connecting at Bahon with Cap Haitien, opening up rich agricultural lands, hardwood forests and cattle breed-

ing lands. All of the roads are narrow gage, ranging from 30 to 42 inches.

RECREATION

Haiti offers to the resident or visitor a wide range of outdoor recreation, enjoyment of which the climate permits throughout the year.

Horseback riding, tennis, salt-water bathing and mountain climbing have long been favorite diversions. Yachting and motor boating have forged ahead at Port au Prince, where the conditions for both these forms of nautical sport are ideal. At Port au Prince the Golf Club has a good 9-hole course capable of expansion to 18 holes, and regularly scheduled golf tournaments, baseball series, and polo tournaments are held throughout the greater part of the year.

The lakes and ponds offer excellent sport in shooting wild duck and many well-known varieties of shore birds. Shark and alligator hunting can be had. Wild guinea, pigeon, and doves are common in the greater part of the island, and easily accessible.

Deep-sea fishing is steadily growing in favor. One of the best known fishing grounds is that of La Gonaive Island, 30 miles west of Port au Prince. Barracuda, Spanish mackerel, kingfish, red snappers, and other tropical game fish are plentiful in this locality. Fishermen will be especially interested in the discovery of a breeding ground for tarpon on the coast, within 4 miles of Port au Prince, by the Beebe expedition of 1927, which was made in the interests of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society.

For those interested in tropical birds and tropical fish from a purely scientific attitude, recent expeditions have amply proven that Haiti is a splendid field for investigation.



INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAYS

By Pyke Johnson
Secretary of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education

MEASURABLE progress in the formulation of plans for the construction of the northern section of the Intercontinental Highway, linking together the countries of the New World, was made in the sessions of the First Inter-American Highway Congress, held at Panama from October 7 to 12, 1929.

The Congress was convened by the Government of Panama for the express purpose of discussing problems relating to the construction of those national portions of the Inter-American Highway that will extend from Panama northward to the United States. Representatives were in attendance from all the countries of Central America and the United States and the consensus of opinion was that this first long link in the inter-American chain, a road from Texas to Panama, could and should be opened to traffic within five years.

As a means to that end, the congress resolved that the Pan American Union, acting through the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education, should be called upon to create an inter-American highway commission at the earliest possible date and outlined the purpose of that body as the making of a field study of the problems involved in the location, construction, maintenance, and financing of the road. Such a commission, it was decided, should consist of not less than three members and should have as many as eight if each of the countries through which the road will go desires representation. The commission shall carry on its work in close cooperation with the Governments of the several countries, and the reconnaissance surveys that may be undertaken will be conducted over routes which the latter may indicate as serving their major interests. As the purpose of highways is to promote the social and economic development of the regions in which they are constructed, it will undoubtedly be the policy of the commission to have the countries themselves fix the route of the projected Intercontinental Highway that will most effectively secure this purpose.

The Union was also asked to secure as soon as possible, either through the commission or otherwise, a rough approximation of the cost of opening such a road, with the thought in mind that when this is once known, consideration of the financial problem involved might be undertaken simultaneously with the examination into the physical aspects of the question.

Technical headquarters would be maintained at Panama, according to the terms of another resolution.

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Finally, the delegates called upon the Governments of the Republics of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States of America "to cooperate with the Inter-American Highway Commission and to facilitate its work, furnishing all possible facilities for the works to be carried out in their respective territories in the accomplishment of its mission; such assistance to be given with either engineers, assistants, transportation, subsistence, or in other ways."

Throughout the deliberations, which were carried on through the medium of two general groups, one dealing with questions of policy, the other with the technical phases, there was a note of urgency sounded.



A PALM-BORDERED ROAD IN PANAMA

A picturesque road along the Caribbean shore at Colon Beach.

Both in the recorded resolutions and in the informal addresses of the several delegates, great stress was laid upon the economic and social benefits which it was felt all countries would derive from the completion of this road. In each case the speakers dwelt on the fact that early construction would be of great material value in lessening the cost of both domestic and international transportation, as well as in the accomplishment of the larger purpose of promoting social intercourse between the peoples of all nations interested.

In the discussion of the physical aspects of the project it was the judgment of the delegates, most of whom were engineers and all of whom were familiar with conditions in their several countries, that nowhere is there any obstacle to be overcome whose like has not already been solved without major difficulties.

With respect to the type of road to be constructed, opinion was unanimous that the immediate task is one of providing a means of communication. To that end, the conference went on record as approving the progressive system of construction. In other words, it was the sense of the delegates that the first work is one of "roughing through" roads which will permit the passage of motor transportation. Once this is done and traffic begins to move, then further improvement can be undertaken as needed.

The problem of financing a highway of this character was, of course, one of the most important questions before the congress. However, delegates felt it could not be dealt with in advance of factual information as to the costs involved.



ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN COSTA RICA

In the public works program of Costa Rica especial attention is given to highways.

One interesting proposal which was placed before the meeting was that made by Luis F. Clement, Minister of Public Works of Panama, who has been deeply interested in securing a northern outlet for his country. In effect, his suggestion was that these sections of the inter-American highway (from Panama to Texas) should be considered as a single project and should be so financed. If this could be done, then it was thought that the proposal might be handled as a single bond issue. Each country might then be ready to guarantee that part of the cost incurred in the construction of its section and each would be left free to meet these costs by whatever method of finance is most suited to its fiscal requirements. The bond-buying public would have the benefit of the several guarantees and the net effect

would be to concentrate attention upon the project and probably so hasten its completion.

It was clear from the several discussions, however, that none of the countries interested is holding back its construction of roads in anticipation of any single proposal.

Both during the meetings and after them, the delegates had an opportunity to see for themselves what has been accomplished by Tomás Guardia, chief engineer of Panama, during the administration of President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena and Minister Clement. Great progress has been made since the American delegation to the First Pan American Highway Congress stopped in Panama in 1924, and there has also been a notable increase in the amount of motor transportation which is now found in every part of the Republic.

Everywhere in Panama there is a strong public demand for more highways, including more adequate facilities for crossing the canal—a feeling, by the way, which secured the approval of the congress. Road work is being carried on not alone to the north but also to the south, and engineers in Panama say that highways can and will be carried through to the southern boundaries of the Republic within the course of a few years without the harrowing difficulties imagined by those who have written of southern Panama without having seen it.

The activity in Panama is being duplicated in all of the Republics through which the contemplated highway will run. The Government of Mexico has already officially approved the route of a highway which will form one of the links in the projected inter-American route. The interest of this country in the project is clearly indicated in the following statement, taken from the 1929 report of the roads commission:

> The National Highway Commission of Mexico, realizing the enormous importance to the country and the continent of the termination of the great Pan American Highway, is giving preference, within its possibilities, and without neglecting the construction of other routes of no less importance, to the building of the roads from Mexico City to Laredo, and from Mexico City to Suchiate, which will form the Mexican division of this transcontinental highway.

At the present time an improved road extends from Laredo on the border between Mexico and the United States, as far as Monterrey. It is in excellent condition and carrying an increasing number of tourists, with the result that plans have been formulated for the construction of a hotel at Monterey which, it is expected, will be the largest in the Republic. Other sections are improved or now in course of improvement.

The Government of Salvador has also approved and is carrying into execution a comprehensive program of highway construction. Included in this program is a road extending from the border of



HIGHWAY BUILDING IN NICARAGUA

Construction gang at work on a combined road and sewerage project near Managua.



AN AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY IN HONDURAS

Road leading into Tegucigalpa over a recently constructed bridge.



MODERN PAVING IN SAN SALVADOR

An extensive program of highway construction is under way in Salvador.



A GUATEMALAN ROAD

A new road on the outskirts of Guatemala City.

Guatemala to the frontier of Honduras, which will form the Salvadorean link in the projected inter-American highway.

In Honduras, an announcement recently made indicates that work will soon be started on the Pacific coastal highway which will extend from the frontier of Salvador to the border of Nicaragua. When completed this road may be utilized as the Honduran link in the intercontinental highway.

In Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, preferential attention is being given to the construction of public works, including highways, and preliminary studies which have been made indicate that in none of the countries are insuperable obstacles to be encountered which would hinder construction of such a highway.



A MEXICAN HIGHWAY

Near Pachuca on the road connecting that city with the capital.

The economic significance of roads connecting the several Republics can not be overemphasized. Not only will they serve as a means of communication between the Republics, but they will undoubtedly have the effect of bringing the people within each nation in closer contact with one another. The construction of main highways will almost certainly be followed by the building of branch roads, extending to every point of the several Republics and constituting an outlet for the products of all districts, many of which are now completely isolated because of the inadequacy or entire absence of means of communication. Improved transportation facilities will increase the production capacity of the countries, bring all sections into closer

touch with the ports, and consequently with world markets, and in general improve and promote the economic status of the people.

At the present time, with the exception of the connection between Mexico and Guatemala and Guatemala and Salvador, none of the Republics through which these northern sections of the inter-American highway will pass is in direct land communication with another. It is only by way of the sea or air that one may proceed from one country to the other. The completion of a Continental Highway will completely change this condition, and the bringing of the peoples of the several countries into closer contact with each other should be a powerful influence in promoting closer political, cultural, and economic relations between the nations.

The significance of the congress was well expressed by J. Walter Drake, chairman of the delegation of the United States:

> This is an epochal occasion; one which marks the beginning of a new era in Pan American relations; an era in which through the intimate medium of highway transportation our peoples are to be bound together in new ties of friendship and international accord.

The delegates who participated in the deliberations were:

CANAL ZONE

Maj. R. A. Wheeler, Assistant Engineer of Maintenance.
Mr. George W. Green, Municipal Engineer.

COSTA RICA

Enrique Fonseca Zúñiga, Minister of Costa Rica to Panama and former Secretary of the Department of Public Works.
Juan Matamoros, Assistant Director of Roads and Bridges of the Department of Public Works.

GUATEMALA

Eduardo Icaza A.

HONDURAS

Dr. M. E. Velásquez, Minister of Honduras to Panama.

NICARAGUA

Bernabé Portocarrero, Assistant Manager, Pacific Railway of Nicaragua.

PANAMA

Luis F. Clement, Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works.
Tomás Guardia, Chief Engineer of the Central Roads Board and delegate to Second Pan American Highway Congress.
Enrique Linares, jr., Acting Chief of Central Roads Board.
José Ramón Guizado, Divisional Chief in Charge of Road Work in Chiriqui Province.
Leopoldo Arosemena, Secretary, Panama Federation for Highway Education, member Pan American Highway Commission.
Macario Solís.
Rodolfo Herbruger.
S. Ernesto Duque.

SALVADOR

Manuel López Harrison.

UNITED STATES

John G. South, Minister of the United States to Panama.
J. Walter Drake, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, one of the founders of the Pan American Confederation of Highway Education.
T. H. MacDonald, Chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads and chairman of the Highway Education Board, member of the executive committee of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education.
H. H. Rice, chairman of the United States delegation to the First Pan American Highway Congress, member of the Highway Education Board, treasurer of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. James, Chief of the Division of Design, United States Bureau of Public Roads.
Pyke Johnson, secretary of American delegation to Second Pan American Highway Congress, secretary of United States Highway Education Board.

BUSY DAYS IN PANAMA

By William A. Reid,
Trade Adviser, Pan American Union

AT early dawn Balboa stood "silent upon a peak in Darien" and gazed upon a vast body of water that lay to the westward. He and his followers had endured 26 days of hardship and suffering in traversing the isthmus that separates the two greatest oceans.

Now, how different! At dawn, at midday, at dusk—indeed, all day long, the airplane is transporting people across the same isthmus in an hour's time. Here, as elsewhere, days of land travel through the jungle have been reduced to minutes of air travel over the jungle.

And ships of all nations—every day has its quota—are passing from ocean to ocean. Big passenger vessels clear their upper decks and place easy chairs thereon. Then their passengers are invited to these outdoor vantage points, where in sunshine or in shade they may gaze upon the results of the "greatest liberty man ever took with nature."

Midday comes around. Invitingly spread tables, served by stewards clad in immaculate white, are placed upon the upper deck, and luncheon is served in the open air as ship and passengers slowly move onward. The winding route and the near and distant views, the locks and the lakes, the spectacle of nature harnessed by the skill of man and the beauty of tropical verdure gradually unfold. Could any voyage of 46 miles be more thrilling, more interesting, more inspiring?

Here and there along the canal we are meeting ships. Ahead is an oil tanker bearing petroleum from Peru to England; a vessel from Puget Sound is loaded with building lumber for New York; then comes into view a famous British liner en route to Australia, bearing emigrants on their way from England's crowded cities to the sparsely



Photograph by United States Air Servic

CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE

Aerial view of some of the piers and warehouses at Cristobal, Caribbean entrance to the Panama Canal.

peopled lands of the Antipodes. In Gaillard Cut a big German steamer passes and salutes; a ship with sturdy sailors under the Norwegian flag moves slowly by, bound for the South Seas. Next we meet a minute craft hewn in as ancient a manner as those Balboa saw centuries ago. A man and a woman are its sole occupants; probably these two human beings, born and bred in the Panama jungle, are the builders of this tiny but useful canoe.

And so the story could be carried on and on. There is no end to this active life, these busy days along the Panama Canal. Every morning there are ships waiting at each entrance, and every night counts vessels which have passed from ocean to ocean and are again on their courses to ports all over the world.

But the canal and its services to the nations are not the only features of activity that interest the thoughtful traveler. Some of the phases of progress of the Republic of Panama as well as its cities and towns well merit consideration.

Quick transportation has not only come to Panama as an ocean-to-ocean service; it has been made available from continent to continent. The crossroads of the seas has also become a crossroads of the skies. At the airfields of the Isthmus the planes from North America are landing passengers and mail. Conversely, the planes bound from South America are pausing at Panama before continuing their

flight to Central America, Mexico, and Miami. And Panama has also become the northern terminal of the company that has brought the most rapid transit to Colombia which that Republic has ever known. Bogota, Buenaventura, Barranquilla, and other Colombian cities are now within a few hours' flight of the Isthmus of Panama.

Most ships disembark their passengers at Cristobal, on the Caribbean, and Balboa, on the Pacific, the ports contiguous to Colon and Panama City, respectively. Everybody wants to spend a few hours or a few days on shore to see and to participate in the life and activity of these cosmopolitan ports. And in both there are innumerable carriages and motor cars whose drivers are bidding for the stranger's



FORT SAN LORENZO, PANAMA

Ruins of what were once important Spanish fortifications on the Caribbean coast.

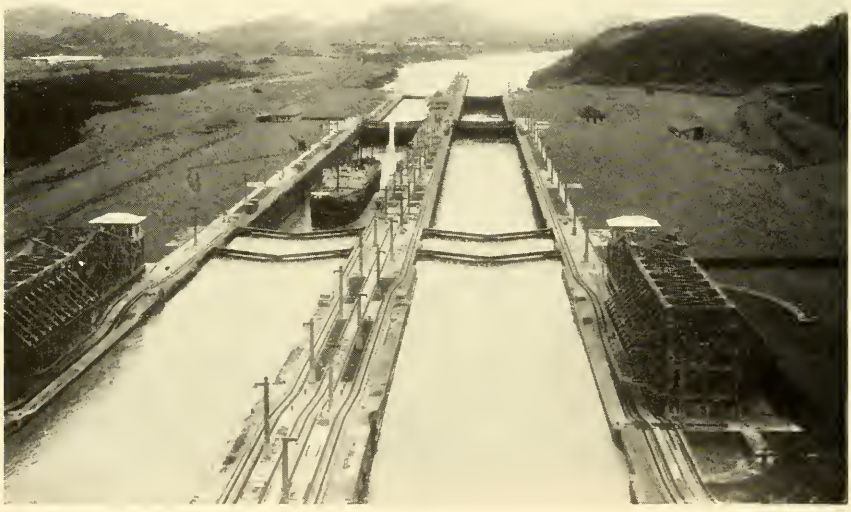
patronage; and to the latter's surprise, 15 or 20 cents will take him into the heart of Panama or Colon. Along the way he finds that sanitation, engineering, architecture, landscaping, and road building have all reached a perfection that is marvelous to behold.

At the Caribbean end of the canal the cluster of steamship offices belonging to leading companies of the world leaves little or nothing to be desired in the way of usefulness or beauty. At Balboa the administration building for the canal and the many structures that house canal officials and the army of staff workers are models of tropical construction and sanitary progress.

It is therefore through avenues of beauty and utility that the stranger drives in reaching Panama City or Colon. Both cities,

Panama with its 60,000 population and Colon with half that number, are strikingly cosmopolitan. One recalls that during canal-construction days at least half a hundred nations were represented in the laboring forces. Work completed, many of these laborers never returned to their native lands. Panama became their permanent home; and here their children have been born and reared, and here to-day we find representatives of all races and most nationalities.

The cities of Panama and Colon also present phases of the past as well as examples of advanced municipal progress. Narrow streets, iron-barred balconies, patios, massive churches, stone walls, and stone arches typify the ideas of the builders of past centuries. In the new



Courtesy of the Panama Canal

A VESSEL PASSING THROUGH THE MIRAFLORES LOCKS, PANAMA CANAL

sections of these cities we find splendid boulevards, modern buildings and facilities, children's playgrounds, schools, beautiful parks, and a profusion of palms and tropical flowers.

It is into such an environment that visitors from abroad come to enjoy the sights; it is hereabout that they see how a fever-ridden land has almost magically been changed into a healthful country. Here, too, they see excellent hospitals and laboratories, where scientists whose discoveries are saving thousands from sickness or untimely death are spending their lives in the study of tropical diseases. Here the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical Medicine began its labors—labors based on the services and discoveries of the "Con-



Courtesy of the Panama Cana

THE RAILWAY STATION, PANAMA CITY

Terminal of the railroad which connects the capital with Colon.

queror of Plagues" and his associates, which henceforth will be further studied and applied all over the world for the benefit of humanity.

Many visitors enjoy the beautiful drives in the vicinity of the canal administration building in Balboa, where grow trees that have come from the ends of the earth. A label on each tree tells its name, its native habitat, and other facts. Most of them have arrived via the experimental gardens in the Canal Zone. Coming from afar as mere seeds or seedlings, they spend some time on the farm reclaimed from the Panama jungle, and when sufficiently large are placed to adorn streets and parks. Wherever the site may be selected, Panama's heavy rains and intense sunshine soon give the newcomer a chance to grow and mature.

The business of going shopping at Panama or Colon presents an interest that seems to be eagerly awaited by every passenger arriving by steamship or by airship. Far and wide have been heralded the fame of the Isthmian shops. These are owned or operated by Panamanians, Hindoos, Greeks, Chinese, Japanese, Turks, Americans, Italians, or other people from far corners of the earth. The products they offer the visitor are even more varied than are the keepers of the shops in and about which the tourists gather. Every day there is a ship in port and every day the old "jingle bell" coaches and the motor cars are whisking the newcomer from ships and hotels to the so-called bargain counters. Bargains, of course, there are to be found, but one must be his own judge. Prices drop astonishingly as experienced shoppers make offers for a given article.

What do the shops display? The answer might be—*everything.* Perfumes and soaps from France, silks of many colors made into a hundred articles from Japan, China, India, teakwood figures from the Irrawaddy country, men's silk suits made in Ceylon, furs from Arctic lands, "Panama" hats (which come from Ecuador), feather pictures from Mexico and Colombia, Spanish wines and liquors, pearls found off Panamanian islands, tagua ornaments, jewelry of every description, and a multitude of travel requisites, such as leather bags, trunks, waterproof coats, and steamer rugs. Indeed, these shops have made or imported almost everything that is needed to extract the dollars from those who possess them.

There is a busy dividend-paying railroad operating between Panama and Colon and its several passenger trains each way every day are usually well filled. One who knows Panamanian history will remember that at midnight on January 27, 1855, as the rain came down in torrents, two construction gangs met; each had laid rails inland, from Caribbean and Pacific respectively. For five long years they had labored—and many had died—but at last there was a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. The railroad to-day is not exactly along the route of the early builders, but its general course is the same.



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, PANAMA CITY

This building was erected in 1910 on the site of the old Cabildo where independence from Spain was declared in 1821.

Festooned by coconut palms, a monument stands near the Caribbean entrance to the canal. It bears, cut in stone, the profiles of the three men of money and foresight who supplied the capital for building the railway. These men were William H. Aspinwall, Henry Chauncey, and John L. Stevens. At the new railway station in Panama, the opposite end of the line, a bronze tablet honors another hero, the chief engineer who led the laboring forces through jungle from shore to shore—George M. Totten. In honor of long and faithful services the railway company in 1925 erected this tablet to his memory. And still another monument commemorates services to Panama, paying tribute to a Frenchman, the hero of Suez, who here fell short of his goal—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. It is one of the points of interest that thousands of tourists see as they drive about Colon, formerly called Aspinwall.

Among the busy places on the Isthmus are the gigantic piers and warehouses at Balboa and Cristobal. They cover many acres of space and possess every modern means for handling cargo. Since the warehouse floors are built of smooth cement or asphalt they offer the utmost facility for the use of the electric truck. There are several hundred of these so-called "mechanical mules," each of which is

operated by a man who stands on a low step at one end. So powerful are the trucks and so skilled are the operators that a single machine can quickly pick up 8 or 10 barrels of cement, flour, or rice, and deliver its cargo anywhere about the building or at another pier. Other classes of cargo are just as expeditiously handled. When we remember that the canal is a point of transhipment for many commodities, the important part played by the electric truck may be better understood. With half a hundred of them at work in the same building, the scene is one of striking interest. Thousands of tons of cargo are in rapid motion; trucks may be serving half a dozen ships at the same



Courtesy of the Panama Canal

THE SEA WALL, PANAMA CITY

A picturesque view of the water front at the Plaza de Francia.

time. Naturally, the business of keeping check on such active cargo movement is a tremendous task. But a tall man, clad in white duck and wearing a white cork helmet, moves here and there along these battle piers of commerce. He utters few orders, he seems a silent person. But he is effectively commanding a traffic army which is every day moving millions of dollars' worth of commodities from and destined to all parts of the world.

Furthermore, the Republic of Panama is at present offering to the tourist a wide range of scenes and interests, and at the same time opening new fields of action to the tiller of the soil and the stockman. We refer to the millions of dollars that are now being expended in

constructing highways. A striking illustration of progress of this nature was shown to the delegates to the Highway Congress which convened in Panama City in October last.[1]

One day these visitors were taken on a motor excursion over the new road that has been constructed westward from Panama City; that is, through the Provinces of Panama, Cocle, Los Santos, Herrera, and Veragua to Santiago, a distance of 165 miles. Within a year or two this road is expected to reach David, a city about 300 miles from the country's capital. More than a thousand laborers are now engaged on the work, building funds being supplied from a $5,000,000 foreign loan.

This new road to a new region seems destined to meet tourist demands for seeing some of the interior of the republic; while to



Courtesy of the Panama Canal

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN PANAMA

residents of Panama, Colon, and the Canal Zone it will offer a motor excursion to the highlands of the country where a complete change of temperature may be enjoyed. Every foreigner who has lived a few years in the Tropics is aware of the need for a respite from heat, and soon the thousands in the canal service will have the mountains or highlands of western Panama within motoring distance of their homes.

In another direction the republic's highways are gradually extending. To-day we may enjoy a fine motor road to the ruins of Old Panama; and from there eastward through picturesque villages.

Still another highway looms upon the horizon. This is the proposed road from Panama to Colon. At present it is possible to go

[1] See article Inter-American Highways, p. 45.

by motor only a portion of the way between these cities, but the promised highway will enable the motorist to cross the Isthmus in his own car. Moreover, it is hoped that the new road may follow the general direction of the "Golden Trail"—the ancient trail over which precious New World ores were transported to help swell the coffers of European monarchs.

Thus we see some of the agencies that contribute singly and jointly to make every day a busy day in Panama, on the land and in the sea and air. Ships must pass from ocean to ocean; mail and passengers keep the airplanes busy in the skies; the railroad sends frequent trains along its tracks; ships disembark passengers at both ends of the canal, whence motor cars and horse-drawn vehicles carry them off



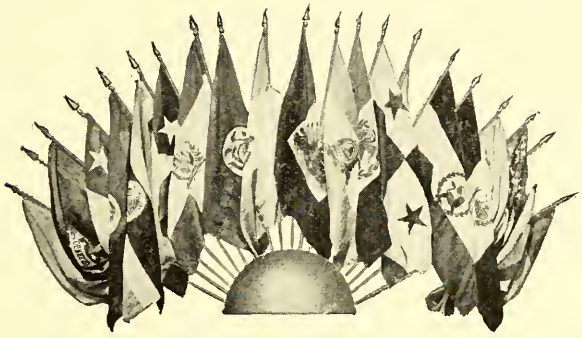
Courtesy of the Panama Canal

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, CANAL ZONE

This attractively situated building in Balboa houses the administrative staff of the canal.

on many a sightseeing trip; shopkeepers of various nationalities with their runners and barkers proclaim the interesting and "low-priced" goods from all the world, "especially imported for the tourist."

As the latter boards a vessel for the homeward voyage, be it at Cristobal or Balboa, he is likely to observe official airplanes sailing above him and undersea craft descending into the depths. If he is headed for the Pacific, he gazes for hours upon the beauties of the isle-dotted Bay of Panama; if steaming out of Colon, he sees in the background a long stretch of low-lying mountains and the many bays frequented years ago by "filibusters and financiers." The course is along the same old shores but to-day's busy people are writing entirely different history.



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities.—From November 18 to 26, inclusive, the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities held sessions in the Pan American Union, in accordance with previous action taken by the Governing Board. A description of the work of the Commission, including the text of the conclusions, is printed elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN.

Addresses of welcome were delivered at the opening session by the Secretary of State, Chairman of the Governing Board, and by His Excellency, the Ambassador of Mexico, the Vice Chairman. At the closing session an address on behalf of the delegates was made by the Delegate of Panama, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, and the Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States, Dr. Julius H. Klein, and the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, also spoke. The members of the Commission were received by President Hoover on the last day of the conference, and the following day, Wednesday, November 27, many of the delegates were guests of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department in New York, where a tour of inspection was made of the harbor and of the customs facilities of the port.

During the course of the conference the members of the Commission were guests at luncheon of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, and were entertained at dinner by Commander P. E. D. Nagle, of the Pan American Airways.

Simplification of the calendar.—It will be recalled that a resolution was adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana recommending that the countries members of the Pan American Union appoint national committees to study calendar simplification and prepare for participation in an international con-

ference to determine the best method of reform. A letter dated December 2, from the Minister of Guatemala at Washington, Dr. Adrián Recinos, states that the Government of Guatemala has appointed the following Committee on the Simplification of the Calendar: Señores Don Claudio Urrutia, Don Luis Aguilar Peláez, Don Luis Leonardo, and Don Pedro Samora Castellanos.

Information has also reached the Pan American Union of the appointment of a similar Brazilian Committee, as follows:

Dr. Amaro da Silveira, Chairman;
Dr. Bulhões de Carvalho, Director of Statistics;
Dr. Sampaio Ferraz, Director of Meteorology;
Dr. Sodré da Gama, Director of the Astronomical Observatory;
Dr. Mario Martins Costa, of the Federal Accounting Department of Railways;
Senhor Tasso B. Garcia Paulo, representing labor;
Senhor José de Avellar Werneck;
Colonel Alipio de Prinio, Director of the Military Geographical Service;
Dr. Edgard Roquette Pinto, Director of the National Museum;
Admiral Julio Cesar de Noronha Santos, Director of Navigation;
Dr. Eder Jansen de Mello, of the National Department of Public Health;
Senhora Jeronyma Mesquita, of the National Council of Women;
Senhorita Bertha Lutz, of the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women;
Senhora Casilda Martins, of the National Council of Women;
Senhorita Carmen Portinho, of the Women's University Union;

and the following Associations:

Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro;
National Society of Agriculture;
Bankers Association;
Brazilian Society of Engineers;
British Chamber of Commerce;
Official Spanish Chamber of Commerce and Industry;
French Chamber of Commerce;
American Chamber of Commerce;
Center of Commerce and Industry, represented by Senhor Hildebrando Gomes Barreto;
Commercial Employees' Union of Rio de Janeiro; and
Association of Commercial Employees of Rio de Janeiro and League of Commerce.

National committees on calendar simplification have now been formed in ten American Republics, the eight others, besides Brazil and Guatemala, being Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, and United States.

THE COUNSELOR'S OFFICE

Latin American music.—The forty-eighth concert of Latin American music given in the Pan American Union was postponed from December 16 to December 30, owing to the period of official mourning for the late Secretary of War. The Counselor is in charge of arrangements.

Interest by the people of the United States in music by Latin American composers is increasingly marked, according to information received by the Counselor. The United States Army Band, which has acquired during the last three years a very large repertoire of music by Latin American composers, featured these compositions in a special program played at 128 concerts in a tour of the principal cities of the United States during the months of October and November. The United States Navy Band also has acquired a program of Latin American music.

THE TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE

Booklet on Nicaragua.—The Trade Adviser has prepared a new edition of the descriptive booklet on Nicaragua, which is now in press. This pamphlet is No. 14 of the American Nation Series. It carries much fresh material which was obtained from the field notes of the Trade Adviser, who recently returned from a trip through Central America and northern South America. In addition, the booklet is illustrated with a number of new pictures depicting Nicaraguan progress and development, some of the 300 photographs gathered by the Trade Adviser on his recent journey. Many of these pictures will be reproduced in the Union's 1930 booklets on Latin American countries and commodities of commerce.

Lantern slides.—*A Trip to Banana-Land* is the title of a series of 46 colored lantern slides presented to the Pan American Union by the Educational Department of the United Fruit Co. These slides illustrate many interesting facts connected with the planting, harvesting, shipping, and distribution of the banana. They will augment the Union's collection of slides on industrial activities in the various Republics to the South, all of which are available to borrowers, expressage being the only charge.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Inter-American bibliography.—The Republic of Cuba is the first nation to appoint its delegates to the Inter-American Conference of Bibliography to be held in Habana beginning February 24. Dr. Francisco de P. Coronado has been named chairman and Dr. Jorge Le Roy secretary of the delegation. The other members are Dr. Juan Miguel Dihigo, Dr. Francisco Llaca Argudín, Dr. Carlos M. Trelles, Dr. Joaquín Llaverías, and Dr. Emeterio S. de Santovenia. At the same time the Government of Cuba appointed Dr. Ramón A. Catalá secretary general of the conference and Dr. Enrique Gay Calbó assistant secretary general. This conference is held pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

Fourteen countries have now constituted their national cooperating committees on bibliography. These are Brazil, Colombia, Costa

Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Salvador, United States, and Uruguay.

The Library an official depository.—Efforts are being continued to secure action by each nation member of the Pan American Union designating the section devoted to it in the Columbus Memorial Library a depository for one copy of all official publications and, if the law permits, of one copy of all books copyrighted. A decided increase is noticeable in the number of books being received from those countries which have taken such action.

Photographs of Mexico.—The Library has received from the Embassy of Mexico in Washington an interesting collection of large and beautiful photographs of colonial religious edifices in various sections of the Republic, 25 photographs of modern Mexico City, and 16 drawings and photographs of the National Theater. These, as well as other photographs in the files of the Pan American Union, may be borrowed gratis by responsible persons for a period of two weeks.

Magazines and books received.—The following new magazines have reached the desk of the Librarian during the past month:

Escuela Normal de Costa Rica. Revista Mensual. Published by the school at Heredia. Año 1, No. 1, Oct. 12, 1929. 16 p. 8°.

Magazine Excelsior. Published by Aguirre Velásquez, Jr., Guatemala city. Año 1, No. 1, October 26, 1929. Weekly. 8 p.

Boletín Fabril. Órgano de la Sociedad Nacional de Industrias. Published monthly under the direction of Dr. V. M. Arana, Lima, Peru. Año 1, No. 1, October, 1929. 51 p. illus. 8°.

The South American. Published monthly by the Ibis Literary enterprise, Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Año 1, No. 1, October, 1929. 4 p.

Among the books just received are a collection of 43 novels by the noted Brazilian author, Anselmo Ribas (Coelho Netto, pseud.), and the following:

Libros colombianos. Por L. E. Nieto Caballero. Segunda y tercera serie. Bogotá, Editorial Minerva, 1928. 2 vols.

Civilización y cultura indígena. Por Abel G. Retamoso. La Paz, José L. Calderón, 1927. 90 p.

Cultura y beneficencia durante la colonia. Por Pablo Cabrera. (Tesoros del pasado Argentino.) Córdoba, Est. Gráf. La Elzeviriana, 1925. 429 p.

San Martín y la gran epopeya. Por Tomás Guido. Buenos Aires, El Ateneo, 1928. 261 p. (Vol. 7 of the series *Grandes escritores argentinos.*)

Conceptos fundamentales. Conferencias y escritos científicos. Por Florentino Ameghino. Compilación hecha por Alfredo J. Torcelli. Buenos Aires, El Ateneo, 1928. 236 p. (Vol. 16 of the series *Grandes escritores argentinos.*)

Código civil panamericano. Título preliminar: Derechos personales—derecho de familia. Resumen y aplicación del curso de derecho civil americano comparado dictado en la Universidad de la Habana. Síntesis y reforma de las legislaciones civiles americanas. Precedida de una exposición de motivos. Por Francisco Cosentini. Con una introducción del Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamente . . . Habana, Vox Populorum, Prado 64 [1929]. 178 p.

Monografía estadística del Departamento de Antioquia. Por Diego Monsalve. Medellín, Imprenta oficial, 1929. 210 p. illus.

Reminiscencias históricas de Venezuela. Por el Doctor Francisco González Guinan . . . 2nd ed. Caracas, Lit. y tip. del Comercio, 1929. 285 p.

El Cusco. Su espíritu, su vida, sus maravillas. Por D. F. Eguren de Larrea. Publicado por la dirección de vías de comunicación del Perú, como aporte al Congreso Suramericano de Turismo reunido en Lima en octubre de 1929. Lima, Imp. de Excelsior, 1929. 160 p. illus.

Antiguo Perú. Primera época. Por Julio C. Tello. Editado por la Comisión organizadora del Segundo Congreso Sudamericano de Turismo. Lima, Imp. de Excelsior, 1929. 168 p. illus. maps.

La red nacional de carreteras. Por el Ingo. Ernesto Diez Canseco. Segunda edición, ampliada y completada por el Ingo. J. F. Aguilar Revoredo. Lima, Imprenta Torres Aguirre, 1929. 227 p. map. illus.

Pequena historia de literatura brasileira. Pelo Ronald de Carvalho. 3rd ed. Rio de Janeiro, F. Briguiet & Comp., 1925. 445 p.

Brazil turismo. Pelo Symphronio de Magalhães. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1929. 104 p. illus.

Diccionario das plantas uteis do Brasil e das exoticas cultivadas. Por M. Pio Correa. Vol. 1. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1926. 747 p., 106 pls., 657 illus.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Teacher-Training Courses in Latin America.—Pamphlet No. 12 of the Education Series in English, bearing the foregoing title, has recently come from the press and will be distributed among educators especially interested in this subject, including officers of admission in colleges and universities where numbers of Latin American students are found.

Argentine tribute to American teacher.—Through the Division of Intellectual Cooperation the Pan American Union has received a large testimonial album with a handsome design embossed in gold and silver presented in 1900 to Miss Annette D. Haven, who was for some time principal of the Normal School for Girls at La Rioja, Argentina. Miss Haven was one of the American teachers engaged by Argentina to assist in the establishment of normal schools, a movement initiated by President Sarmiento in 1870. In this album her former pupils, as well as teachers and friends, express their gratitude for the fine educational work accomplished by Miss Haven in Argentina. This valuable gift, made by Miss Haven's nephew, Lieut. H. W. Haven, of Annapolis, has been placed on exhibition in the building of the Pan American Union.

Visitors.—Recent visitors to the division included Miss Raquel Ahumada, who was about to return to Chile after having held a teaching fellowship at Vassar College for two years, where she obtained the degree of Master of Arts in English, and Mr. Laurence Duggan, of the Institute of International Education of New York, who has lately returned from a tour of South America to gather information for the new Latin American division of the institute.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND RELATIONS

GUATEMALA-HONDURAS

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.—On October 25, 1929, the State Department of the United States informed the Governments of Guatemala and Honduras that it felt the discussions regarding the boundary disputes between their countries had reached a point where further progress could best be realized by a frank and friendly exchange of views, and invited both Governments to name delegates to meet in Washington for that purpose, saying also that representatives of the Department of State would participate in the discussions if so desired.

Both Governments invited have accepted, and the first meeting of the delegates takes place on January 15, 1930. (Press release from the Department of State, November 12, 1929.)

LEGISLATION

CUBA

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—The Sixth International Conference of American States voted on February 18, 1928, to submit through the Pan American Union to the Executive Council of the American Institute of International Law all material pertaining to the future codification of international law, "to the end that through a scientific consideration thereof the latter may make a technical study * * * and present its findings and formulas, in a report on the matter."

As a result of this resolution an expansion of the activities of the institute became necessary. At a meeting of a special committee of the institute in Habana from February 28 to March 7, 1929, it was decided that the seat of the executive council should be permanently established in Habana and an American Academy of International Law created, similar to that of The Hague. These projects being communicated to the President of Cuba, he announced that his country would repay this honor by the erection of a building to be known

as the Palace of the American Institute of International Law. A decree to that effect appeared shortly afterwards.[1]

The executive council of the American Institute of International Law met in Habana on October 29, 1929, and approved all the resolutions passed by the special committee in February of that year. On October 30 the academy was inaugurated and the city of Habana declared the permanent seat of the institute and of all future sessions.

It was intended that the meeting should be held in the palace of the institute, but as the building could not be finished in time the ceremony took place in the University of Habana. The speakers were the Secretary of State, Dr. Rafael Martínez Ortiz, who inaugurated the academy in the name of the President of Cuba, made a brief eulogy of the principal members of the institute and announced that the Government had appropriated the sum of a million dollars for the construction of the palace that will house the institute; Dr. Octavio Averhoff, president of the University of Habana, who made a short address of welcome; and Drs. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante of Cuba, Víctor Maúrtua of Peru and James Brown Scott of the United States, all members of the institute, the last-named being president.

Subsequent meetings of the executive council took place in the National Red Cross Building. From October 31 to November 7 the academy gave a series of lectures on international law at the University of Habana. (*Heraldo de Cuba*, Habana, October 13, 1929.)

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

Crop areas.—The Bureau of Rural Economics and Statistics calculates from data collected that areas sown to the various cereals for the present crop year are as follows: Wheat, 7,700,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres); linseed, 2,900,000 hectares; oats, 1,500,000 hectares; barley, 590,000 hectares; rye, 518,000 hectares; and birdseed, 23,000 hectares. The total area planted to the crops mentioned is 921,000 hectares less than that sown the previous year, but this decrease would have been even greater if the drought which the country was suffering at the time when these figures were received had continued. (Communication from the Ministry of Agriculture, August 27, 1929.)

[1] A full translation of this decree may be found in the Bulletin for May, 1929.

Broadcasting for farmers.—A daily broadcasting program on agriculture and stock raising is to be given under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture. An offer by a local company to transmit the program has been accepted, and a committee appointed to plan the material. (*Boletin Oficial*, Buenos Aires, September 6, 1929.)

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the School of Agriculture.—See page 95.

BRAZIL

Promotion of agriculture.—In various sections of the Republic efforts are being made to improve methods used in the cultivation, preparation, and sale of agricultural products; to promote diversification of crops and, in general, to foster agriculture. Some of these movements are described below:

The coffee-growing States are taking steps looking toward a decrease in the cost of production and an improvement in quality of their chief product. Last September the Fourth Brazilian Coffee Congress met in Sao Paulo, all the interested States being represented. The congress voted to continue the interstate agreement for coffee defense and chose a committee to investigate the question of a better distribution of State export quotas. It was also decided to recommend to the Federal Government that it prohibit the export of grades of coffee inferior to No. 8. Considerable discussion was devoted to advertising methods.

Fruit culture, as has been reported in previous issues of the Bulletin, is receiving much attention in several States. Large orange orchards have been planted in Sao Paulo in the last few years, and modern grading and packing houses erected and equipped. At present orange trees are being widely planted in the States of Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo, while a citrus fruit experiment station has just been established in Alagoinhas, State of Bahia, for the purpose of increasing orange and lemon growing and solving problems connected therewith. This station proposes to make free distribution of 200,000 grafts in 1930 and 100,000 more each year progressively through 1934.

Fruit continues to form an important item in Brazilian export trade. Shipments have been made to England, Germany, Holland, and France. A Federal commission has gone to Europe in order to study the best methods of fruit export and then remedy any defects in present Brazilian practice. Companies interested in importing Brazilian fruit have recently been established in Bordeaux and Zurich.

In both Para and Espirito Santo attention is being given to promoting the cultivation of cacao. A bill has been presented in the Federal Congress for establishing an experimental station in the Tocantins section, this station to be devoted to the study of methods for the cultivation, preparation, harvesting, and grading of cacao, and other crops of this part of the country.

Silk culture, as the Bulletin has several times mentioned, is attaining considerable importance in Sao Paulo, and recently measures have been taken to increase it in Espirito Santo, Para, and Parahyba do Norte. In Espirito Santo a sericulture service has been created, which will cultivate mulberry trees for distribution; buy the total production of cocoons; and try to secure the extension of silk culture. Fifteen thousand mulberry trees were recently planted in one municipality of Parahyba do Norte.

In Maranhao several companies have been organized to exploit the babassu nut. A single one of these companies expects to utilize more than 10,000 tons in 1930.

The lumber trade is becoming increasingly important in Para, a State which has a forest area of more than 200,000,000 acres. In 1928 lumber exports reached a total of 5,000,000 cubic meters.

The cultivation of sisal is receiving attention in Sao Paulo; of sugarcane, in Espirito Santo and Parahyba; and of wine grapes in Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes.

Turning to another phase of agricultural activity, we note the recent organization, with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, of the Cooperative Union (*União Cooperativa*). Among its purposes are: To unite producers; to protect their rights and interests; to purchase seed and agricultural tools and machinery for members; to promote agricultural conferences of an educational nature; to organize, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture, a central council of real estate and agricultural credit, with the purpose of making cooperation better known in all its forms; and to carry on other activities beneficial to agricultural producers.

The union obligates itself to establish a real estate and agricultural mortgage bank with a minimum capital of 10,000,000 milreis, warehouses and other enterprises to be conducted independently of the society. The capital of the union shall not be less than 500,000 milreis.

The National Society of Agriculture and the Brazilian Rural Confederation continue their efforts to secure the organization of agriculturists and to ally local associations with a national body.

(*A Lavoura*, June, 1929; *Diario Official*, September 29, 1929; *Informações Economicas e Commerciaes*, July 27, and September 19, 21, 26, and 27, 1929; *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes*, July 27–August 2 and September 16–21, 1929, all of Rio de Janeiro; *Revista da Sociedade Rural Brasileira*, Sao Paulo, September, 1929.)

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN MINAS GERAES.—See page 97.

CHILE

DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT INDUSTRY.—In recent years successful efforts have been made both by the Government and private interests to promote the fruit industry of Chile. The Government for its part has established experimental stations and constructed refrigerating, drying, grading, and packing plants, having appropriated by a decree of June of last year 1,000,000 pesos for their construction and for the salaries of foreign experts. Meanwhile, as a result of private initiative, a concern with a capital of 10,000,000 pesos has been created to engage in fruit export.

Chilean fruits have found a ready sale in foreign markets, especially in England, Germany, Sweden, Argentina, and Denmark. Apples, melons, grapes, peaches, pears, and plums are the principal fruits exported. The following figures show how the value of these exports has increased during the past seven years:

Year	Pesos	Year	Pesos
1922	631, 079	1926	2, 051, 143
1923	1, 337, 652	1927	3, 147, 928
1924	991, 384	1928	2, 825, 057
1925	1, 546, 925		

During the second half of the year 1929, the value of fruit exported was over 1,650,000 pesos, plums, peaches, apples, melons, and grapes being the leading fruits shipped. (*Chile*, New York, October, 1929.)

CONSERVATION OF THE CHINCHILLA.—On July 4, 1929, regulations were issued for law No. 4,594, of June 10, 1928, which relates to the conservation of the chinchilla. The regulations require that all chinchilla breeders be registered with the proper Government authorities. Only those indicated by the Bureau of Lands and Colonies will be entitled to the benefits derived from the law or have authorization to hunt, sell, and transport live chinchillas and engage in the sale of their pelts. For a period of 10 years, the Government will pay a bounty of not more than 100 pesos for each chinchilla raised in captivity for breeding purposes. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, July 22, 1929.)

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.—See page 88.

COLOMBIA

ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT FOR PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—During the past fiscal year the Government concluded a contract for the construction of the La Picota experimental station near Bogota and ordered the necessary laboratory and other materials for its equipment. Five young men were sent to study at the School of Agriculture of Puerto Rico, a new fellowship for study in the University of California created, 30 scholarships given to poor boys to permit them to take courses in agriculture in the San Bernardo Institute of Bogota, and the Director of the School of Sericulture of Guateque commissioned to make a study of silkworm raising in European countries.

Meanwhile active measures were taken to control plant and animal diseases and pests. An order was issued providing that a register be kept by local government authorities in which data on the existence of such diseases and pests should be noted, and commissions were sent to study parasites attacking sheep in Manizales and the pest which has made its appearance among the coconut groves on the San Luis and Providencia Islands.

An agricultural promotion division was established in the Agricultural Mortgage Loan Bank for the purpose of aiding in the introduction of machinery and purchase of fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, and veterinary supplies to be sold the farmer at cost, and further assistance rendered the farmer by the distribution through the Bureau of Agriculture of nearly 7,000 pounds of seeds representing 30 varieties of fodder plants, vegetables, fruit trees, etc. The bureau also answered numerous requests for information regarding specific problems. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, August 31, 1929.)

ANIMAL SANITARY CONTROL.—According to the provisions of a law of September 4, 1929, the treatment of cattle suffering from external parasites was made obligatory. As a means of facilitating compliance with this measure, the Government will construct cattle dips at the ports of entry for cattle and at such other places throughout the Republic where insect pests are known to exist. Other dips will be constructed by agricultural societies and private individuals along lines suggested by the Department of Industries, a subvention being offered by the Government for each dip. Stockraisers having 500 or more head of cattle will be obliged to construct dips at their own expense, and those owning fewer cattle to dip their cattle in the nearest public dip. A sum of 150,000 pesos has been appropriated to take care of the necessary expenditures on the part of the Government. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, September 7, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS.—The report for the year 1928 presented to Congress on May 8, 1929, by the Minister of Finance and Commerce contained the following information on the state of agriculture and amount of livestock in the Republic:

The total area of land under cultivation was 467,716 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres). Of this 51,712 hectares were planted to coffee, 12,901 hectares to trees bearing for the first time and 38,811 hectares to older stock. The average yield per manzana (manzana equals 1.72 acres) was 5 fanegas (fanega equals 1.60 bushels) for the first crop and 14 fanegas when the tree is producing fully. The total area planted to bananas was 37,301 hectares; to corn, 31,697 hectares; to cacao, 25,552 hectares; to sugarcane, 14,637 hectares; to beans, 13,684 hectares; to rice, 6,348 hectares; to potatoes, 1,430 hectares; to tobacco, 1,989 hectares; to manioc, 931 hectares; to native pasture grasses, 194,472 hectares; and to introduced grasses, 88,581 hectares.

Statistics on livestock show a total of 659,396 head, which include: 17,287 pure-blooded cattle, 425,984 cattle of mixed breeds, 101,755 horses, 9,224 mules, 290 donkeys, 103,587 pigs, 1,079 goats, and 190 sheep. Domestic fowls numbered 1,090,474.

Due to improvements recently made by the department in methods of collecting data, the report of the minister in charge was far more complete than it had been possible to make it in former years. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, June 22, 1929.)

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The activities of the School of Agriculture, during the year 1928, in both its elementary and professional courses, were considered very successful. During that year active measures were taken to convert the farm of the school into a model of its kind. Six plots of land were devoted to studies and experiments on coffee for the purpose of ascertaining the results of different methods of cultivation, and other plots planted to vegetables, fruit trees, etc. The School of Agriculture recently became part of the Bureau of Agriculture. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, July, 1929.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TONKA BEANS.—Representatives of the Dominican Department of Agriculture presented the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce with two bags of tonka bean seeds upon their return from an official mission in Venezuela. The seeds are to be planted and when the bushes have reached the desired stage of growth they will be distributed among the farmers of the Republic. Previous experiments in the cultivation of the tonka bean made in the agricultural stations at Pedro Sánchez and Jamao have been very successful, and it is hoped that this commodity will in time become an important item in the foreign trade of the Republic.

ECUADOR

PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.—A meeting of the President of the Republic, the Minister of Agriculture, the manager of the Mortgage Bank and several agricultural experts was held at Quito on September 13 last with the purpose of discussing plans for the promotion of agriculture in Ecuador. Consideration was given to a plan of joint action between the Government and the Mortgage Bank, one of the principal points in the plan being the desirability of bringing to Ecuador a commission of foreign agricultural experts.

Subsequent to this meeting the President authorized the expenditure of 300,000 sucres with which to pay the salaries of four agricultural experts, four veterinaries and an irrigation expert; to purchase pure-bred stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and plants; to establish agricultural experimental stations and construct dips for cattle-tick eradication.

FRUIT EXPORTS.—During the month of August, 1929, the coastal Provinces of Ecuador exported to foreign countries 19,900 pineapples, 99,850 bunches of bananas, 7,450,000 tomatoes and 1,440,500 oranges.

A trial shipment of fresh tropical fruits packed in standard boxes and fulfilling the specifications of the United States Department of Agriculture was sent to New York by the branch Bureau of Agriculture in Guayaquil.

FORESTRY.—An Ecuadorean-American company has purchased more than 5,000 acres of land in the Province of Pichincha and will devote it to the cultivation of coniferous trees. The company proposes to plant 1,500,000 pines and the same number of sequoias, the "big trees" of California.

GUATEMALA

NATIONAL STOCK SHOW.—The Third National Stock Show, organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, was held at Guatemala during the month of August, 1929. Thirty-two ex-

hibitors sent a total of 286 entries, comprising cattle, horses, sheep, goats, dogs, and poultry. Cash prizes to the amount of 1,950 quetzales and several diplomas and honorable mentions were awarded to the owners of the best animals.

HONDURAS

Agricultural demonstrations.—Two agricultural experts in the Government service have been traveling throughout the Republic during the past year instructing farmers in methods of cultivating coffee, elephant grass, and *yaraguá* (molasses grass). Government efforts toward promoting the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the raising of silkworms have been fruitful; several plantations of mulberries were started in Toncontín and Birichichi. As part of its program of agricultural development the Government has distributed mulberries and molasses grass seed among the farmers and published a series of pamphlets on coffee culture, diseases of cereals, and similar subjects of interest to farmers. (*Memoria del Secretario de Fomento, Obras Publicas, Agricultura y Trabajo,* Tegucigalpa, 1929.)

MEXICO

Organization of farmers.—The National Chamber of Agriculture of Mexico City has sent a circular to the chambers of commerce and agriculture of the various States setting forth the advantages of uniting all those interested in agriculture and allied industries. The plan of organization includes the establishment of chambers of agriculture in State capitals and in other cities of importance. In other places agricultural associations or committees will be formed, according to the size of the community. The district organizations will be subordinate to a central body, which will have headquarters in Mexico City. (*El Universal,* Mexico City, September 29, 1929.)

Banana industry.—Prospects for the development of the banana industry in the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca are reported to be bright, thanks to the settlement of a controversy between employers and labor and to the opening of the railway line from Hule, Vera Cruz, to Quiotepec, Oaxaca, where connections are made with the line to Puebla. It is said that negotiations are under way with American fruit companies, who appear ready to provide the capital necessary for increasing the size of present banana plantations and starting new ones in favorable locations. (*El Economista,* Mexico City, October 16, 1929.)

Campaign against cotton-boll weevil.—An Executive decree of October 8, 1929, lays down measures to be taken to control the boll weevil. Cotton growers are required to disinfect seed, destroy diseased plants, use sprays, and take other prescribed steps. (*Diario Oficial,* Mexico City, October 15, 1929.)

PERU

Opening of an experimental station.—In the presence of the President of the Republic and high Government officials the agricultural experimental station on La Molina farm, near Lima, was formally opened on September 24, 1929, under the provisions of law No. 5556, of August, 1927. The station has a central administration building, laboratories, and offices for the agricultural, entomological, and phytopathological sections; barns; garage; water supply; etc. The station is expected to render valuable services to Peruvian agriculture. (*La Prensa*, Lima, September 25, 1929.)

URUGUAY

Potatoes.—An act passed by the Legislative Assembly and approved by the National Council of Administration on September 12, 1929, provides for an annual appropriation of 40,000 pesos, for three successive years, to be devoted to the purchase of seed potatoes which will be sold to farmers at cost through an official seed commission. The act also provides for an annual appropriation of 3,000 pesos to be used by the Institute of Industrial Chemistry in the preparation of insecticides for the prevention and cure of the diseases common to this tuber. These insecticides will be prepared at the order of the Department of Agriculture, which will distribute them free of charge among the farmers who buy seed potatoes from the Government.

The School of Agriculture is requested by this act to make a study of the cold storage of seed potatoes so as to eliminate the importation of foreign seed, the sum of 2,000 pesos being appropriated for this purpose. An annual appropriation of 6,000 pesos, for a period of three years, was also authorized in order to enable the Department of Agriculture, the School of Agriculture, and other agricultural institutions to investigate the best methods of developing the potato-growing industry in the Republic. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, September 28, 1929.)

New experimental station.—An act passed by the Legislative Assembly and approved by the National Council of Administration on September 12, 1929, decrees the establishment of an experimental station in charge of irrigation in connection with the course in rural engineering given at the School of Agriculture of the National University at Montevideo. According to the act, this station will study the irrigation problems of Uruguay in relation to agriculture and will offer short courses and give practical training in irrigation methods and their application. The act includes an appropriation of 15,000 pesos for the installation of the station and authorizes an annual expenditure of 7,000 pesos for current expenses and salaries. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, September 27, 1929.)

CATTLE SHOW.—A cattle show organized under the auspices of the local rural society and the Rural Association of Uruguay was opened at Paysandu on September 15, 1929, in the presence of the Minister of Industries and representatives of the other agricultural associations of the Republic. Among the various sections of the exposition those devoted to cattle, poultry, dairying, and agricultural and stock farming machinery were perhaps the best attended.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

FOREIGN TRADE IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1929.—According to reports of the National Statistical Department of Argentina the foreign trade of the Republic for the first six months of 1929 amounted to: Imports (tariff value), 431,517,000 gold pesos ($418,571,490 at par); exports (actual value), 531,169,000 pesos ($515,233,930). Compared with the corresponding period in 1928, there was an increase in the tariff value of imports of 27,472,000 pesos ($26,647,840), or 6.8 per cent, and a decrease in the actual value of exports of 46,185,000 pesos ($44,799,450), or 8 per cent. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 27, 1929.)

BRAZIL

BRAZIL'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1929.—Official statistics of Brazil's foreign trade for the first six months of 1929 show that exports were valued at 1,874,708 contos de reis [1] ($222,577,840) and imports at 1,829,690 contos ($217,184,203), leaving a trade balance of 44,018 contos ($5,343,637) in favor of the Republic. Compared with the corresponding six months in 1928 imports show an increase of 73,688 contos ($8,872,035), or 2.57 per cent, while exports show a decline of 103,481 contos ($12,459,112), or 5.23 per cent.

The following table shows the values of exports to principal countries of destination during the first six months of 1929 as compared with the like period of 1928, the conversion to dollars having been made at the average official rates for the respective periods.

[1] 1 conto de reis = 1,000 milreis.

Destination of exports

Countries	January to June—	
	1928	1929
United States	$107,607,982	$98,776,324
France	21,757,123	25,708,521
Germany	29,465,251	22,146,690
Netherlands	14,207,200	11,578,948
Argentina	11,943,078	10,719,916
United Kingdom	8,761,147	10,082,259
Italy	10,284,688	9,551,196
Uruguay	6,502,443	7,841,203
Belgium	7,011,855	6,590,580

The subjoined table shows comparative statistics for principal exports during the first six months of 1928 and 1929:

Principal exports

Commodities	January to June—			
	1928		1929	
	Metric tons	Value	Metric tons	Value
Coffee	[1] 7,148	$172,722,710	[1] 6,555	$163,877,220
Frozen meats	38,387	5,709,729	52,753	8,473,518
Oil-bearing seeds	46,926	6,283,315	51,440	5,285,948
Cacao	23,804	6,492,450	25,056	5,088,432
Maté	35,614	5,442,802	32,075	4,809,487
Hides	33,742	13,052,684	16,003	4,768,535
Rubber	9,793	3,986,083	11,025	4,133,727
Tobacco	12,761	3,515,800	13,121	3,635,425
Skins	2,946	3,447,654	2,792	3,138,784
Raw cotton	3,476	1,484,893	5,031	2,159,628
Manganese	161,841	1,917,129	163,591	2,009,354

[1] 1,000 bags.

The leading countries of origin for imports for the first six months of 1928 and 1929 in the order of their importance follow:

Origin of imports

Countries	January to June—	
	1928	1929
United States	$54,004,818	$70,026,353
United Kingdom	47,689,718	44,006,482
Germany	25,151,801	25,925,386
Argentina	27,461,434	23,086,794
France	13,064,122	11,377,395
Belgium	8,089,796	9,251,241
Italy	8,038,506	6,324,692
Netherlands	3,906,498	3,711,986
Portugal	3,747,811	2,894,974

The chief import increase in the class "manufactured articles" was registered for automobiles, their value advancing from 78,003 contos ($9,391,561) in 1928 to 154,658 contos ($18,357,905) in 1929, and the number from 15,839 to 37,502. In this class there were heavier purchases also of machinery and tools, iron and steel products, cotton manufactures, petroleum products, and rubber manufactures. In the "raw material" class, coal and coke, cement, iron and steel, jute, and lumber and timber showed increases. The importation of foodstuffs during the first half of 1929 decreased by 46,069 contos ($5,468,390), the leading items showing declines being wheat and wheat flour, olive oil, and beverages. There were increases in the importation of rice and codfish. (*Directoria de Estatistica Commercial*, Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1929.)

HAITI

Foreign trade of Haiti in 1929.—According to the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver for September, 1929, the total foreign trade of Haiti for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1929, amounted to $33,962,000, a decrease from $42,915,600 in 1927–28, but exceeding the 1926–27 figure of $31,050,400. The *Bulletin* states that "although 1928–29 figures declined considerably from the previous year, it should be borne in mind that the year 1927–28 was a banner year in Haitian foreign trade. A better comparison would be with the year 1926–27, which may be considered a normal year. Total trade in 1928–29 exceeded that of 1926–27 by $2,911,400, or 9.4 per cent." Imports in 1928–29 were valued at $17,238,000 and in 1927–28 at $20,248,000, while exports for 1928–29 amounted to $16,724,000 and in 1927–28 to $22,667,000. Imports exceeded exports by $514,000 in 1928–29, whereas in 1927–28 the excess of exports was $2,419,000. The United States in 1928–29 contributed 69.85 per cent of Haitian imports as compared with 75.34 per cent in 1927–28. France continued to lead as a country of destination, increasing its proportion of the total exports from 49.77 per cent in 1927–28 to 55.29 per cent in 1928–29. Exports to the United States declined slightly from 8.18 per cent to 7.81 per cent. (*Monthly Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver of Haiti*, Port au Prince, September, 1929.)

MEXICO

Foreign trade of Mexico in 1928.—The total Mexican foreign trade in 1928 was 950,302,119 pesos as compared with 980,046,122 pesos in 1927, showing a decrease of 29,744,003 pesos, or 3.03 per cent. Total imports in 1928 were valued at 357,858,071 pesos compared to 346,387,272 pesos in 1927, representing an increase of 3.31 per cent over the preceding year, while exports for 1928, amounting to

592,444,048 pesos, show a decline of 6.50 per cent from 1927. Imports by major classifications for the year 1928 (figures for 1927 in parentheses) were: Animal products, 40,078,096 pesos (38,131,344 pesos); vegetable products, 43,920,562 pesos (46,811,499 pesos); mineral products, 76,453,871 pesos (89,960,923 pesos); textiles and manufactures, 44,089,890 pesos (38,937,901 pesos); chemical and pharmaceutical products, 25,367,248 pesos (23,184,573 pesos); liquors and beverages, 3,866,854 pesos (3,532,831 pesos); paper and manufactures, 11,060,655 pesos (11,207,523 pesos); machinery and apparatus, 52,411,792 pesos (45,692,122 pesos); vehicles, 33,601,272 pesos (23,850,452 pesos); and arms and ammunition, 5,097,481 pesos (4,703,064 pesos); miscellaneous, 21,910,350 pesos (20,375,040 pesos). Exports by leading classes for the year 1928 (1927 in parentheses) were: Animal products, 20,298,036 pesos (19,387,018 pesos); vegetable products, 171,307,575 pesos (161,444,734 pesos); mineral products, 395,420,547 pesos (445,351,710 pesos); and miscellaneous manufactures, 5,417,890 pesos (7,475,388 pesos). (*Estadística Nacional*, Mexico City, May, 1929.)

PERU

Foreign trade in 1928.—Peruvian foreign trade in 1928 reached a total value of 49,145,420 Peruvian pounds, of which £P17,626,644 represented imports and £P31,518,776 exports, according to the report of the Chief of the Statistical Division of Customs. In the preceding year the corresponding total was £P50,561,923, imports accounting for £P19,364,198 and exports for £P31,197,725. The favorable trade balance in 1928 rose to £P13,892,132 from £P11,833,526 in 1927. The foregoing figures are inclusive of parcel-post values and of the movement of trade through the customs district of Iquitos. Among the principal exports of Peru in 1928 were: Petroleum, £P11,339,099 (1,270,985 metric tons); cotton, £P5,762,858 (46,164 metric tons); bar copper, £P5,466,404 (52,272 metric tons); and sugar, £P3,638,178 (305,969 metric tons). The United States supplied 41.06 per cent of the total imports in 1928. The United Kingdom was second with 15.76 per cent, followed by Germany with 10.46 per cent. The United States was also the chief purchaser of Peruvian products in 1928, taking 28.47 per cent of the total value of the exports, the United Kingdom following with 23.99 per cent, Argentina with 10.10 per cent, and Germany with 9.16 per cent. (The Peruvian pound at par = $4.865. Its average exchange value in 1927 was $3.737 and in 1928, $3.970.) (*Resumen (Mensual) del Comercio Exterior del Peru*, Callao, July, 1929, compiled and published by the "Sección Estadística General de Aduanas, Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio.")

SALVADOR

PROGRESS OF INSURANCE BUSINESS IN SALVADOR.—A former consular official of Salvador, who served in European as well as several cities of the United States, has returned to his country and is now engaged in the life-insurance business. In an interview given to a representative of the Pan American Union this gentleman reported that the insurance business both in Salvador and in Guatemala has been making rapid strides, that within comparatively recent years thousands of people have bought insurance policies and that the outlook for the further extension of the business is exceptionally bright. Several European and American companies are interested in placing policies in the above-mentioned countries.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1929.—According to preliminary figures issued by the Director General of Statistics of Uruguay, the total imports of the Republic for the first six months of 1929 reached a value of 47,151,268 pesos ($49,037,318 converted at par, $1.04) and exports, of 53,582,005 pesos ($55,725,285). As compared with the like period of 1928, imports show an increase of 643,460 pesos ($669,198), or 1.38 per cent, while exports decreased by 3,583,277 pesos ($3,622,608), or 6.26 per cent.

In the first six months of 1929 the United Kingdom occupied first place among the purchasers of Uruguayan products, taking 21.79 per cent of the total exports, followed by Germany with 17.09 per cent; the United States with 12.63 per cent; Argentina with 11.89 per cent; France with 10.32 per cent; Belgium with 8.50 per cent; and Italy with 6.66 per cent. On the import side during the first six months of 1929, the United States supplied 33.56 per cent of the total. The United Kingdom was next with 14.76 per cent, followed by Germany, Argentina, Belgium, Italy, and France, with 10.35, 8.22, 5.98, 4.91, and 4.69 per cent, respectively. (*Síntesis Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay*, Montevideo, August, 1929.)

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES TO LA PAZ IN 74 HOURS.—Only those who know by experience what long distances really mean can appreciate the announcement that a direct train service has been arranged which will link Buenos Aires with the Bolivian capital in the comparatively

short space of 74 hours. The service will be conducted regularly, or as regularly as possible when due allowance is made for the various natural difficulties besetting the northern part of the route.

The Argentine-Bolivian connection is another achievement for railway engineering and for traffic management as well. According to late reports, Bolivian business with Argentina, since through rail connection has been established, has increased to such an extent that the movement from the Pacific ports already shows a marked decline. Another result is the rise in the value of land in and around the small towns lying along the route. (*The Review of the River Plate*, Buenos Aires, September, 1929.)

BRAZIL

Proposed concrete highway between Santos and Sao Paulo.—Construction work has not yet been started on this proposed highway, but a decree was signed on July 4, 1929, by the President of the State of Sao Paulo definitely fixing the conditions that the concessionaires had to meet in the construction and exploitation of this highway, viz: The contract, as approved by the President of the State and signed by the Secretary of Communications and Public Works, had to be signed by the concessionaires within three months after July 4, 1929, otherwise the concession would lapse without any obligation whatsoever on the part of the Government. Work must commence within one year from July 4, 1929, and be completed within three years. The road is to be operated by the concessionaire for a period of 25 years on a toll basis.

It is understood that this project will call for the sum of $5,000,000. (*Brazilian Business*, September, 1929.)

CHILE

Air service.—By decree No. 2001, of the Minister of War, authorization was given to the Pan American Grace Airways (Inc.), under certain conditions, to fly in Chilean territory, carrying passengers, mail, and freight. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, July 5, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

Mexican Government presents airplane to Costa Rican Government.—In a fitting ceremony His Excellency the Minister of Mexico in Costa Rica, Señor Don Antonio Médiz Bolio, presented the airplane *Juan Santamaría* to the Costa Rican Government on August 4, 1929. An interesting feature of the occasion was provided by the daring feats performed in the plane by Captain Veitez, a Mexican aviator. A large and distinguished gathering witnessed the ceremony at La Sabana Field on the outskirts of the Costa Rican capital. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San José, August 5, 1929.)

ECUADOR

AIR MAIL SERVICE.—By decree No. 118 the Executive authorized the Minister of Social Welfare and Labor to sign a contract with the Pan American Grace Airways (Inc.), under which that corporation will transport air mail into and out of the Republic. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, September 2, 1929.)

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.—The Office of Public Works has published an interesting report entitled "Railroads of the Republic of Ecuador," relating to the railroads constructed in the Republic up to June 30, 1929. The statistics given therein indicate that there are nine railroad lines, the value of which is 10,150,925 sucres; that the average annual appropriation in the budget for the payment of employees and the acquisition of materials is 6,482,400 sucres; and that the estimated earnings of the railroads for 1930 are calculated at 8,700,000 sucres. The nine rail lines have a total length of 1,126 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile).

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA CITY AND SAN SALVADOR CONNECTED BY AIR ROUTE.—On October 4, 1929, daily airplane service was inaugurated between the Guatemalan and Salvadorean capitals by the Latin American Pickwick Co. Passengers, mail, and merchandise are carried in this service. (*Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, Guatemala City, October 15, 1929.) See also second note following.

MEXICO

AIR LINE BETWEEN VERA CRUZ AND GUATEMALA CITY.—On October 10, 1929, the *Compañía Mexicana de Aviación, S. A.* inaugurated passenger service between Vera Cruz and Guatemala City, with stops at San Jeronimo and Tapachula. The company uses all-metal Ford planes with 1,260-horsepower motors on this route. The time between Vera Cruz and Guatemala City is six hours. (*El Universal Ilustrado*, Mexico City October 10, 1929.)

LOS ANGELES-MEXICO CITY-GUATEMALA CITY AIR SERVICE.—The Latin American Pickwick Air Transport Co. holds concessions from the Mexican and Guatemalan Governments for air mail, passenger, and express services. Its planes traverse the route between Los Angeles and Guatemala City, making stops at the following cities: Tijuana (now Zaragoza), Mexicali, Nogales, Hermosillo, Guaymas, Ciudad Obregon, Los Mochis, Culiacan, Mazatlan, Tepic, Guadalajara, Morelia, Mexico City, Puebla, Oaxaca, San Jeronimo, and Tapachula. Ryan planes equipped with Wright motors are used in this service. The flight from Mexico City to Los Angeles is made in two days and from Mexico City to Guatemala City in eight hours. Northbound planes leave Mexico City Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,

and southbound planes on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The company expects to extend its services to Salvador and Honduras as soon as the necessary equipment can be procured. (*El Universal Ilustrado*, Mexico City, October 10, 1929.)

AIR-RAIL SERVICE.—A new combination air and rail service has been opened between Mexico City and New York, the schedule and fares between the different points being as follows:

	Schedule	Fare
Leave Mexico City (Mexican Aviation Co.)	7. 45 a. m.	$100. 00
Arrive Brownsville (Texas Aviation Co.)	12. 55 p. m.	
Leave Brownsville (T. A. Flying Service)	1. 00 p. m.	51. 70
Arrive Dallas (T. A. Flying Service)	7. 20 p. m.	
Leave Dallas (M. K. & T. Ry.)	11. 00 p. m.	14. 32
Arrive Tulsa, Okla. (M. K. & T. Ry.)	7. 59 a. m.	
Leave Tulsa (Central Air Lines)	8. 30 a. m.	32. 00
Arrive Kansas City (Central Air Lines)	12. 05 p. m.	
Leave Kansas City (Universal Air Lines)	12. 18 p. m.	83. 25
Arrive Cleveland, Ohio (Universal Air Lines)	7. 45 p. m.	
Leave Cleveland (New York Central Lines)	9. 00 p. m.	29. 78
Arrive New York City	9. 50 a. m.	
Total fare		301. 05

The night trip between Cleveland and New York City includes Pullman accommodations. Assuming one leaves Mexico City at 7.45 Monday morning, he will reach New York at 9.50 on Wednesday morning, in just 50 hours and 5 minutes or in 2 days, 2 hours and 5 minutes, as against 4 days and 5 hours entirely by train. (*Weekly News Bulletin*, Mexico City, October 3, 1929.)

RADIOTELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—A new service of radiotelegrahpic communication will be established between Mexico and some of the important cities of the United States. The President of the Republic has authorized the Department of Communications to sign a contract with the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., utilizing the stations already established in Merida, Yucatan, and in New Orleans, La. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 19, 1929.)

INTERNATIONAL AIR PORTS.—Matamoros and Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas; Piedras Negras, Coahuila; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Nogales, Sonora; Mexicali and Tijuana, Lower California; San Miguel de Cozumel, on the coast of Quintana Roo; Progreso, Yucatan, on the Gulf coast; and Mariscal on the Guatemalan frontier were made international airports by a recent Executive decree. Customhouses and offices of migration and sanitation will consequently be established at these points for the purpose of keeping a record of the arrival and

departure of planes and the merchandise and goods thereby transported. (*El Economista,* Mexico City, October 16, 1929.)

PARCEL-POST INSURANCE.—The National Chambers of Commerce report that the recently established parcel-post insurance, under the direction of the Post Office Department, is operating successfully. The service insures the transportation of all classes of valuables, such as jewels, precious stones, money, and bank notes. (*El Universal,* Mexico City, October 21, 1929.)

SALVADOR

SALVADOREANS LISTEN TO UNITED STATES RADIO PROGRAM.—Recently while a representative of the Pan American Union was walking along a street in San Salvador he was startled to hear the following announcement in English: "When the gong strikes it will be exactly 11 o'clock. This is station KDKA, Pittsburgh." The voice that made the announcement was as distinctly heard as though one had been within a short radius of the sending station. After giving the correct time the announcer stated that a musical program would follow. The music also came through the ether very clearly and attracted a considerable audience. Many Salvadoreans were seated within the local music store that was receiving the program while others occupied benches in a near-by park. This is but a single instance of how the radio is bringing the people of Salvador into closer contact not only with the people of the United States but with those of Panama and other neighboring countries.

VENEZUELA

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—During the fiscal year 1928–29, Venezuela spent in road construction over 5 per cent of the appropriations for public works, or approximately, $4,800,000. A similar amount will probably be spent for the same purpose during the present fiscal year. The Transandine Road System is being rapidly pushed. When the road from Barinas to San Cristobal is completed, connecting these two cities with the towns of Ciudad Bolivar, Sta. Barbara, and San Antonio de Capacho, the great Transandine loop will be finished and all the important markets of the western States linked for the benefit of commerce and of the Republic in general. (*Venezuela of To-day,* Consulate General of Venezuela, in New York, September, 1929.)

LABOR AND PUBLIC WORKS

CHILE

IRRIGATION PROJECT.—In an effort to increase the agricultural production of Aconcagua Province, the Chilean Government is developing several irrigation projects in the region near Casablanca. At the present time La Ovalle and Purisima Dams are under construction, and last September bids were called for preparatory to the construction of Lo Orozco Dam, a project which will make possible the irrigation of the Orozco, Santa Rita, and La Playa properties. The latter project will consist of a dam 210 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) from bank to bank at the top, rising 15.5 meters above the bed of the river and having a storage capacity of 5,500,000 cubic meters (cubic meter equals 264.17 gallons). (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, September 1, 1929.)

COLOMBIA

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES.—On September 7, 1929, the office of the National Federation of Women Commercial Employees, under the direction of the League of Catholic Women, was opened in Bogota. The federation will act as a bureau of information and employment, conducting commercial and manual-training classes which will qualify young girls for suitable positions. The building, which is equipped with a dining room serving meals at moderate prices, library, lecture hall, and facilities for providing theatrical entertainment, motion pictures, and so forth, will also contain a savings bank. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, September 7, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

PUBLIC WORKS.—Congress has made appropriations for the construction of various public works, including the following: The reconstruction of the bridge over the Grande River at El Paso del Alumbre, construction of a bridge over the Virilla River, uniting Santa Ana with Belen, and of others over the San Jose, Higueron, Ahogados, Sardinal, Canas, Charco, and Tiribi Rivers; the installation of a telegraph line between Vuelta de Jorco and San Gabriel de Aserri; establishment of telephone services between several small villages; erection of slaughterhouses in several districts; repair work on the National Highway from San Jose to Dota, etc. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, June 6, 7, 13, 21, 28, 29, July 10, 23, 27, August 13, 1929.)

CUBA

NEW MARKET FOR HABANA.—The Municipality of Habana has approved an appropriation of $200,000 for the construction of a market on the old *Plaza del Vapor*. The new market will be modern in every respect. (*Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Estado*, Habana, July, 1929.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

BRAZIL

COLONIZATION IN ESPIRITO SANTO AND PARA.—The first group of Polish families brought out under the auspices of a Polish company which is planning to colonize large tracts of land in the State of Espirito Santo left Warsaw last August, and settled near the Doce River. They were accompanied by technical and medical personnel. Eighteen hundred families in all are reported to have been engaged by the company to emigrate to Brazil.

The present Federal administration of Brazil, now in its fourth year, has been active in taking steps for the colonization of the State of Para. After investigations made by a commission of Federal and State experts, Congress issued a decree for the foundation of a settlement called Inglez de Sousa, in the municipality of Montealegre, a fertile agricultural region, and appropriated money for the necessary preliminary construction. Last year a road 18 miles long was made, the land almost completely cleared and drained, and houses, a hospital, and other community structures built. The director of the settlement is working to form a cooperative among the settlers, who so far have come from the northwestern Brazilian States. That the settlement is flourishing is evidenced by the fact that 1929 crops are expected to be double those of the preceding year.

The excellent quality of the cotton produced in the municipality in which Inglez de Sousa is situated has influenced Japanese manufacturers to open negotiations with the Government of Para for the establishment there of cotton plantations and later of textile mills.

A Japanese settlement in San Miguel, State of Espirito Santo, is reported to promise success, in view of the methodical and persevering labor of its members. (*Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, September 25, 1929; *Serviços economicos e commerciaes*, Rio de Janeiro, September 16–21, 1929; *Informacões economicas e commerciaes*, Rio de Janeiro, No. CXXXLV.)

CHILE

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.—Statistics recently compiled by the Government reveal the following facts regarding agriculture in Chile:

Population dependent on agricultural industry	persons	475, 000
Laborers living on farms	do	75, 000
Houses for the lodging of the laborers	do	73, 500
Area of land under cultivation	acres	24, 700, 000
Capital invested in agriculture	pesos	2, 000, 000, 000
Taxes on the land	do	30, 000, 000

As a result of the efforts of the Government working through its various agencies, particularly the Agricultural Colonization Fund, the area of land under cultivation has grown considerably in the last few years and at the same time the number of small proprietors has increased. (*Chile*, New York, October, 1929.)

CUBA

DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION FROM ANTILLES.—According to official information, immigration from the other Antilles to Cuba has almost ceased. During past years there has been an annual average of 40,000 such immigrants to Cuba, but in 1928 there were only 7,000. Laborers from these islands have been largely replaced by Cubans. (*Boletín de la Secretaría de Estado*, Habana, July, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

COLONIZATION PROJECT.—The President of the Republic has formulated a plan for the repatriation of Guatemalan laborers who are now residing in neighboring countries, in order to settle the sparsely populated but potentially rich Department of Peten. The Government is also planning to establish settlements in the Departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos Jalapa, Jutiapa, Quiche, Chiquimula, and Verapaz and to that end will acquire the most suitable land in these Departments.

Persons who are repatriated and are over 18 and under 50 years of age will receive 10 manzanas of land (a manzana equals about 1.72 acres) together with a provisional certificate which entitles the holder to a deed of property if he has lived on the land for five consecutive years; cultivated at least half of it; built a house; and has not been convicted of a crime, robbery, or a rebellious act. During the first five years the repatriated laborers living in the settlements are exempt from military service and certain taxes.

In all settlements which grow to have more than 100 families the Government promises to erect public schools, construct telegraph lines and waterworks, build a road to the nearest town, maintain a physician and officials to keep order and administer justice. The

site of the settlements will be chosen by the Ministry of Agriculture and each settlement will be entitled to a further tract of land equivalent to 10 per cent of the total of all the land possessed by the settlers.

The Government intends to distribute cattle among the settlers upon very liberal terms. As an additional inducement each settler who cultivates his 10 manzanas of land is entitled to another tract to be devoted to pasture. For each two manzanas devoted to pasture the settler is entitled to purchase one cow at cost.

The sons of settlers will be entitled to free land upon reaching 18 years of age, and in case of death the rights of a settler will pass to his children, whether male or female. (*Diario de Guatemala*, Guatemala City, September 27 and 28, 1929; *Diario de Centro America*, Guatemala City, September 27, 1929.)

PARAGUAY

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT.—The Bureau of Lands and Settlement has arranged for the survey and subdivision into farms of the public lands located in Itacurubi, near the Verde River, and of the property of General Aquino, an Italian settlement. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, September 4, 1929.)

URUGUAY

VITAL STATISTICS.—According to statistics published by the General Bureau of Statistics of Uruguay, there was little fluctuation in the birth and death rate of the Republic during the 5-year period from 1924 to 1928. The population as of December 31 was set at 1,640,214 in 1924; 1,677,686 in 1925; 1,730,468 in 1926; 1,762,451 in 1927; and 1,808,286 in 1928, and the marriage, birth, and death rates, the natural increase in population, and the number of stillbirths per thousand inhabitants was as follows:

Years	Marriage rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Natural increase, rate per 1,000	Stillbirths, per 1,000
1924	5. 66	25. 83	11. 80	14. 03	0. 91
1925	5. 64	25. 42	11. 65	13. 77	. 82
1926	5. 63	25. 36	10. 49	14. 87	. 84
1927	5. 88	24. 60	11. 45	13. 15	. 80
1928	6. 17	25. 00	10. 68	14. 32	. 84

(*Boletín de Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay*, Montevideo, May, 1929.)

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE GOLD EXPORTS.—Exports of gold which began in the second half of 1928 amounted to 216,000,000 pesos (paper) at the end of June, 1929. The export of this capital is classified by destination as follows:

	Pesos (paper)
New York	110, 700, 000
Paris	52, 400, 000
London	24, 000, 000
Rio de Janeiro	17, 100, 000
Germany	5, 900, 000
Geneva	5, 900, 000
Total	216, 000, 000

However, in spite of this enormous export of gold, there remains a favorable balance of 195,700,000 pesos for the period July, 1927, to June, 1929. This balance is the result of the gold movement toward Argentina which commenced in July, 1927, continued to June, 1928, and increased the gold reserves of Argentina by 411,700,000 pesos. (*Economic Review, Banco de la Nación Argentina*, Buenos Aires, June, 1929.)

PROJECTED BOND ISSUE.—In accordance with the authorization provided by Law 11333 of 1926, the President of Argentina approved a decree on September 20, 1929, authorizing the issue of Argentine internal credit bonds to the sum of 6,440,100 pesos paper. The bonds to be issued will be in denominations of 5,000, 1,000, 500, and 100 pesos paper and will bear 6 per cent interest. One per cent will be set aside annually for amortization. The funds from the sale of these bonds will be devoted to the construction and improvement of public works. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 21, 1929.)

BOLIVIA

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN COCHABAMBA.—A report from the superintendent of banks of the Republic, submitted to the Minister of Finance, contains an interesting review of the economic situation of the Department of Cochabamba, based on a visit which the Superintendent of Banks recently made to that department.

The report emphasizes the importance of agriculture and cattle raising in the department and predicts that these will be of greater

importance in the future, due to the climate and the quality of the soil. There is, however, one obstacle to the complete development of the region and that is the lack of irrigation, which limits the area subject to exploitation to one-third of the cultivable territory. Experienced farmers believe that with a sufficient amount of water the department could easily produce a sufficient quantity of wheat to obviate the necessity of importing this commodity, and that if mills were erected, an ample amount of flour could be provided. Water is available if irrigation works were constructed.

The superintendent of banks also reports that he attended the inauguration of the first section of the railroad between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, the completion of which will have an important influence on the economic development of the region inasmuch as it will open new markets for the products of Cochabamba.

To contribute to the further growth and development of the economic resources of the region, the superintendent of banks makes certain recommendations which he feels would conduce to this end. Under the present law commercial banks may make loans with or without guaranty for periods not exceeding one year, while mortgage loans may be made for a period of three years.

It is the opinion of the superintendent that a loan for a period of one year does not always meet the requirements of the agriculturists, while at the same time the latter may not be disposed to mortgage their property for three years. He therefore concludes that the situation might be improved if commercial banks were authorized to make loans for long periods, or, in other words, by creating an agricultural section. He does not believe that this section should be established in the Central Bank of the Republic, but that the Central Bank could promote the economic development of the country by loaning funds to the associated banks in order that the latter might, through agricultural sections, grant long-term credits. (*El Diario*, La Paz, October 4, 1929.)

BRAZIL

Financial condition of the State of Minas Geraes.—The financial condition of the State of Minas Geraes, according to the last message of the president of the State, is very satisfactory. At the end of the fiscal year 1928, the receipts amounted to 180,200,448 milreis and the expenditures to 178,981,112 milreis, giving a balance of 1,219,336 milreis.

On December 31, 1928, the internal debt of the State amounted to 79,550,400 milreis, represented by State securities, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

The external debt of the State on the date above mentioned amounted to £1,821,900 and $8,452,000.

In addition, the floating debt, as of December 31, 1928, amounted to 23,264,000 milreis. (*Brazil-Ferro-Carril*, Rio de Janeiro, August 29, 1929.)

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF SAO PAULO.—The receipts and expenditures of the municipality of Sao Paulo from 1925 to 1929 were as follows:

	Receipts (except extra budgetary) Milreis	Expenditures Milreis
1925	34, 624, 397	44, 556, 968
1926	42, 645, 478	45, 144, 041
1927	54, 432, 845	74, 365, 731
1928	64, 952, 795	77, 126, 911
1929	[1] 74, 942, 400	[1] 74, 942, 400

(Report of American consul at Sao Paulo, September 4, 1929.)

ECUADOR

BUDGETARY CHANGES.—By decree of the Council of State, dated September 4, 1929, the estimated receipts and expenditures of the National Government for the year 1929 are modified in certain particulars. As a consequence of these modifications, the budgetary figures of revenue and expenditures for the fiscal year 1929 are as follows:

ORDINARY RECEIPTS

	Sucres
Income from national property	1, 895, 000. 00
National services	2, 926, 000. 00
Direct and indirect taxes	53, 426, 000. 00
Miscellaneous income	5, 077, 575. 83
Total	63, 324, 575. 83

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES

Legislative power	300, 000. 00
Judicial power	827, 860. 00
Presidency of the Republic	202, 000. 00
Government, police, and justice	20, 319, 256. 37
Foreign affairs	2, 540, 212. 00
Public instruction, fine arts, etc	8, 129, 760. 22
Social welfare, labor, etc	3, 234, 640. 00
Treasury	4, 817, 719. 00
War, navy, and aviation	9, 548, 157. 75
General and unforeseen expenses and State pensions	5, 106, 259. 30
Miscellaneous organizations	687, 020. 59
Public debt	6, 345, 199. 09
Treasury reserve, 2 per cent	1, 266, 491. 51
Total	63, 324, 575. 83

(*Registro Oficial*, Quito, September 10, 1929.)

[1] Estimate.

HAITI

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1929–1930.—A decree, signed by the President of Haiti on August 16, 1929, fixes the national budget for the year October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930, as follows:

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

	Gourdes
Public debt	13, 464, 962. 50
Foreign relations	584, 200. 00
Finance	889, 980. 00
Commerce	340, 060. 00
Interior	11, 576, 645. 00
Public works	5, 716, 440. 00
Justice	1, 327, 095. 00
Agriculture	2, 841, 666. 60
Labor	945, 000. 00
Public instruction	1, 947, 268. 00
Worship	457, 672. 50
Total	40, 090, 989. 60

ESTIMATED REVENUES

Customs receipts	33, 600, 000. 00
Internal taxes	6, 200, 000. 00
Miscellaneous receipts	300, 000. 00
Total	40, 100, 000. 00

(*Le Moniteur*, Port au Prince, September 30, 1929.)

HONDURAS

AMENDED BUDGET FOR 1929–30.—A special session of Congress on August 19, 1929, amended and approved the budget for the fiscal year 1929–30. The total estimated revenues and expenditures remain at the same figures, as revision was made only in the allocation of sums to the various departments, and no new items were inserted in the amended budget, which is as follows:

ESTIMATED REVENUES

	Pesos
Customs duties	4, 134, 000. 00
Monopolies	2, 519, 000. 00
Internal revenue stamps and stamped paper	897, 000. 00
Services	1, 705, 000. 00
Miscellaneous income	1, 318, 922. 78
Total	10, 573, 922. 78
Less percentage for special services	794, 100. 00
	9, 779, 822. 78
Special services	3, 322, 100. 00
Total income	13, 101, 922. 78

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	Pesos
Government	1, 755, 863. 71
Justice	370, 500. 00
Health	285, 000. 00
Foreign relations	343, 485. 61
Public instruction	1, 209, 364. 24
Public works	3, 903, 504. 00
War and marine	1, 699, 863. 72
Treasury	1, 040, 203. 02
Public credit	2, 494, 138. 48
Total	13, 101, 922. 78

(Report of United States consul, Tegucigalpa, October 15, 1929.)

URUGUAY

PUBLIC DEBT.—As of July 31, 1929, the public debt of Uruguay amounted to 214, 922, 761 pesos. The items which go to make up this debt are as follows:

	Pesos
Internal debt	74, 060, 914
External debt	136, 566, 847
International debt	4, 295, 000
Total	214, 922, 761

(Servicio Informativo para el Exterior No. 38, Montevideo.)

VENEZUELA

PUBLIC DEBT.—The gratifying progress which Venezuela is making in the reduction of its public debt is strikingly illustrated in a report which points out that from January 1, 1909, to July 23, 1929, amortization aggregated 168,578,388.16 bolivars, leaving a balance of 64,482,605.11 bolivars as the public debt on July 23, 1929. The detailed status of the public debt is as follows:

	Bolivars	
Domestic debt:		
National consolidated internal debt, 3 per cent per annum	26, 286, 129. 93	
Inscribed debt, 3 per cent per annum	2, 098, 652. 50	
Treasury bonds	349, 102. 13	
		28, 733, 884. 56
Foreign debt:		
National 3 per cent diplomatic debt	5, 487, 520. 55	
Provisional Spanish certificates	1, 600. 00	
Diplomatic debt, 3 per cent per annum, 1905 issue	30, 259, 600. 00	
		35, 748, 720. 55
Grand total		64, 482, 605. 11

Note.—In the above statement does not appear the amount that is to be deducted for the cancellation made in London during June, 1929, on the 3 per cent diplomatic debt of the United States of Venezuela, 1905 issue.

(*Venezuela of To-day*, New York, September, 1929.)

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.—On September 25 of last year the School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science of the National University of Buenos Aires celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. This institution was created by decree of the Ministry of Agriculture of August 19, 1904, to educate agricultural experts and veterinarians; make contacts with similar colleges in foreign countries; and further the agricultural progress of the country by its investigations. In these purposes it has been eminently successful; 700 students have been graduated from its excellent course, and through them and through the research conducted by the school the nation has been greatly benefited in its leading industries. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 25, 1929.)

SCHOOLS FOR WORKERS.—The National Council of Education is sponsoring the creation of primary classes for adults in factories, workshops, and other establishments belonging to the nation or to individuals, said classes to contain a minimum of 40 illiterate or semi-illiterate workers. These classes will be held at the close of working hours, for a period not longer than an hour and a half. Besides instruction in the usual elementary subjects, special work will be given in applied drawing, electricity, industrial chemistry, and other subjects helpful to the student in his daily work. In shops where women are employed, classes will be offered in dressmaking, embroidery, hand-weaving, and child care, as well as in elementary subjects. Classes will run from March 1 to November 15. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 26, 1929.)

LECTURES ON AMERICAN ART.—Dr. Cupertino del Campo, Director of the National Museum of Buenos Aires, who came to the United States in 1928 to visit art museums, recently gave two lectures under the auspices of the Argentine-American Cultural Institute. The subjects of these lectures were: Fine Arts Museums in the United States—Their Buildings and Exhibitions, and Painters and Sculptors of the United States. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 17, 1929.)

FELLOWSHIP FOR STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Club of American University Graduates of Buenos Aires has placed a fellowship for one year's study at Yale or Princeton University at the disposal of the members of the University Club of Buenos Aires. The first

holder of this fellowship is Señor Moisés Gabay, a graduate of the Engineering School of the University of Buenos Aires, who is now studying engineering and aviation at Yale University. (Communication to the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union.)

BOLIVIA

School of Engineering.—A decree of October 14, 1929, provides for an engineering school to be opened shortly in the Andrés Santa Cruz University of La Paz. For entrance the student must present a bachelor's degree in physical and mathematical sciences obtained in a special preparatory course to be drawn up later by the Department of Public Instruction. (*El Diario*, La Paz, October 16, 1929.)

New Educational Association.—At an informal meeting held on September 28 the Bolivia Cultural and Athletic Club was organized in La Paz. As the purpose of the new organization is to coordinate intellectual and physical education, sections for each of these types of education were appointed. Sr. Augusto Pacheco, one of the organizers of the association, was elected president. The meeting, which took place in the office of the director general of public instruction, was attended by a large number of people of varied interests—teachers, leaders from the Army, and the church, students, persons interested in athletic sports, and office workers. (*El Diario*, La Paz, September 28, 1929.)

BRAZIL

Summer school in Brazil for Americans.—The Brazil Summer School held its first session at Rio de Janeiro from July 12 to August 13, 1929, amidst favorable circumstances. Count de Affonso Celso, permanent president of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute, under whose auspices the summer school was organized, welcomed the group of students who made the trip from the United States. Under the able guidance of Drs. Carneiro Leão, former Director of Public Instruction; Arrojado Lisbôa, former Inspector of Northeastern Reclamation Service; Calogeras, former Secretary of War and prominent historian; and Delgado de Carvalho, professor at the Collegio Dom Pedro II, the group of students pursued serious studies. The combination of lectures, afternoon excursions and social entertainments proved a happy one.

The result of the first year having been so satisfactory, plans are progressing rapidly for a similar session next summer. The same lecturers will give courses, but in a more informal manner, to permit discussion and question. The entire course will have 32 lectures of one hour each. The group will be conveniently lodged, midway between the two halls which are used for lecture purposes. At the close of the session, the students will go to Sao Paulo for a week's

stay. Arrangements are being made for a few additional lectures at Mackenzie College, and for a trip to a coffee plantation near Campinas.

As was the case last year, the Institute of International Education will be the sponsor for an all-expense tour to the summer school. The cost of the tour will be $455, which will include the steamer transportation from New York to Brazil and return, railroad transportation in Brazil, room and meals at a good hotel, the summer session fee and gratuities.

Normal school.—An advanced normal school has been established in the city of Bello Horizonte, for which teachers from Europe have been engaged, as well as some Brazilian teachers trained in the United States. Among the subjects studied in the 2-year course are the following: Child and experimental psychology, educational methods, drawing and modelling. A course in school legislation and the history of education will be given next year. (Communication to the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union.)

Agricultural education in Minas Geraes.—Agricultural education has been materially strengthened by the addition of three technically trained American professors to the faculty of the School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science of the State of Minas Geraes, located at Viçosa.

Prof. E. J. Hambleton, B. S., Ohio State University, and M. S., Cornell, has entered on his duties as professor of entomology. The major portion of his time will be devoted to scientific investigations of noxious insects. Prof. A. O. Rhoad, B. S., Penn State College, and M. S., Cornell, has been placed in charge of the animal husbandry division of the college. He will devote his time to the betterment of dairying and hog and poultry raising. Prof. A. S. Muller, B. S., Cornell, and for three years assistant professor of phytopathology in the Agricultural College of the University of Porto Rico, has been placed in charge of the chair of phytopathology. While in Porto Rico he specialized in the diseases of coffee. (Communication from the Escola Superior de Agricultura.)

CHILE

Course in literature of the Americas.—A course in the literature of Chile and other American Republics is being offered in the fourth year of the Pedagogic Institute of Santiago. It is given by the well-known Chilean author Mariano Latorre. (*Atenea*, University of Concepcion, Santiago, July, 1929.)

COLOMBIA

School notes.—The annual report of the Minister of Public Education presented in 1929 to the National Congress pays special

attention to the changes in secondary education brought about by the law of January 13, 1928. The last three years of the 7-year course are spent in specialized studies preparatory to university matriculation. The work of this period is made more practical, and more individual attention is given to the student than in the preceding years. Laboratory work has been increased, classes are limited to 30 students, and teachers are selected with great care.

The Girls' Pedagogic Institute has been working out its new curriculum under the guidance of the German educational mission; the fifth and last year was added in February. During the last two years practical courses in education are given, and a 6-year primary school has been opened for practice teaching and observation.

New courses in sociology and statistics have been added to the curriculum of the School of Law and Political Sciences in Bogota and a School of Pharmacy has been organized in connection with the Medical School. During the last five years the Government has granted 23 fellowships for study abroad, which were used in the following countries: France, 9; Italy, 6; Chile, 3; Belgium, 2; United States, 2; and Europe in general, 1.

Statistics for public primary schools for 1926 are given as follows:

	Schools	Enrollment	Attendance
Urban	3, 246	225, 022	189, 513
Rural	4, 231	222, 022	179, 227

COSTA RICA

Educational films.—The Department of Education recently imported a number of educational motion-picture films to facilitate the teaching of history. One of them concerns the voyages of Columbus. The films will be shown in the Raventos Theater, which has been offered without charge to the Government for this purpose. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, September 29, 1929.)

CUBA

Aviation fellowships.—The Cuban Government has offered two fellowships in aviation to students selected by the Panamanian Government. These fellowships will include expenses for board, lodging, and instruction. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, September 27, 1929.)

Opening of industrial school.—On October 10, 1929, the President Machado Trade School was opened in a suburb of Habana. The school is housed in a magnificent building, photographs of which

the BULLETIN hopes to publish at a later date. The formal ceremonies were attended by members of the diplomatic corps, Government officials, and representatives of all classes of Cuban society. The following quotation from the address of the Secretary of Public Instruction upon that occasion gives in a few words the purpose for which this new educational institution was designed:

"This school is the best tool for our people if they are to give definite direction to their legitimate desire to build with their own hands the assurance of their economic future. And that future is not theirs for the asking; it must be fashioned by work, the application of intelligence, and the practice of social ethics." (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, October 11, 1929.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLUMBIAN LIBRARY.—On October 17, 1929, the Permanent Executive Committee of the Columbus Lighthouse passed a resolution creating the Columbian Library.

The Department of Foreign Relations was charged with requesting, through its diplomatic and consular agents, the cooperation of all nations to whom the Republic is linked by ties of friendship, especially the American Republics.

The plans for the Columbian Library call for 28 or more sections, each dedicated to the country whose name it bears. The bookcases are to be made in the different countries from native timber, in accordance with a standard design and differentiated by national coats of arms on the upper part.

The formation of the library was begun with the purchase of several bookcases for the volumes that already are being collected.

It is planned to house the library, when completed, either in the old castle of Diego Columbus, son of Christopher Columbus, which would be restored for this purpose, or in special quarters within the Columbus Lighthouse. (Communication from the *Junta Nacional Colombina*.) (See illustration on p. 19.)

ECUADOR

FELLOWSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to a newspaper report, the University of Southern California has offered to an Ecuadorean student who has completed at least four years of university training a $1,000 scholarship for study at the University of Southern California. The fellowship will be open in September, 1930. (*El Telegrafo*, Guayaquil, September 28, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.—The Government of Guatemala recently began an intensive campaign against illiteracy, to which

end it decreed the creation of schools in all army barracks and posts in the Republic. Men who enlist in the army will receive a course of instruction in the rudiments of education during the first six months after enlistment; this period may be lengthened to a year if the desired results are not obtained. The Popular University and the professional men of the country are cooperating actively with the Government in this campaign.

MEXICO

Maps of ancient and modern Mexico City.—Utilizing data obtained in recent discoveries, the section of archeology of the Department of Education is preparing a collection of maps of Mexico City from the period before the conquest to the present time. The maps of the Aztec period will show the canals, bridges, and other special characteristics of that empire. All the maps are to be made on the same scale, so that it will be easy to trace the development of the city. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, September 11, 1929.)

Boarding school for Indians.—The first boarding school for Chamula Indians has been opened in the State of Chiapas. The Federal Department of Public Education expects that this school, which has been well equipped, will lead to the education of the adults of the Chamula tribe, as well as of the children, and make them useful members of society. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 16, 1929.)

PANAMA

International friendship.—In accordance with a decreee of October 1, 1929, all schools in Panama will devote one day of the school year to a study of the history and culture of each American Republic and of each of several European and Asiatic countries. Various schools will also be named in honor of the American nations and Spain. This decree is based in part upon the following considerations:

1. That modern ideals of human brotherhood claim a better knowledge and a closer friendshlp between the peoples of the earth, particularly among those who, united by common interest and aspirations, are destined to go forward united on the path of progress.

2. That this task of spiritual approximation can not be executed solely by diplomacy and the official relations between governments, but rather must be accomplished by the slow but sure process of public education.

3. That the school, therefore, is called upon to undertake and carry out this great work of spiritual interpenetration in the human family in general and the American branch in particular. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, October 2, 1929; and *Diario de Panamá*, Panama, October 1, 1929.)

PERU

Lecturers from the United States.—Two professors from the United States have recently lectured in Lima—Dr. George MacBride, visiting Latin American professor of the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace, who gave two lectures on Geographic Studies in the United States in the College of Arts of the National University; and Capt. Thomas J. See, professor of mathematics and astronomy, stationed at the naval observatory, Mare Island, Calif., who was invited to lecture before the Geographic Society of Peru. Both professors expect to visit several other countries before returning to the United States. (*La Prensa*, Lima, September 28, 1929.)

Annual university report.—The 1928–29 report of the president of the University of San Marcos has recently been published. Special attention is given to the changes caused by the new university statutes of May 19, 1928, providing for the adoption of new regulations and curricula in the various colleges and the widespread establishment of seminar courses, in order to develop the spirit of research in the student. The colleges of theology, letters, and medicine have become a definite part of the university, with the financial administration of these, as of the other schools, entirely in its hands. Premedical and prepharmaceutical courses have been included in the college of sciences, as well as a group of specialized studies such as analytical chemistry, cartography, paleontology, and meteorology, leading to a certificate. New courses have been added to the curricula of practically all of the colleges. The enrollment in some of the colleges was as follows:

College of law	504
College of letters	506
College of economic sciences	333
College of theology	42
Institute of pharmacy	38
Dental institute	30

(*Revista Universitaria*, Universidad Nacional de San Marcos, Lima, 1er and 2o trimestre, 1929.)

URUGUAY

Cooperating Committee of Architects.—In anticipation of the celebration of the Fourth Pan American Congress of Architects to be held at Rio de Janeiro, in July, 1930, a national cooperating committee has been formed in Montevideo, consisting of the following: Leopoldo C. Agorio, president; Daniel Rocco, vice president; Juan H. Labadie and Carlos Garcia Arocena, secretaries; and Octavio Sambucetti, treasurer.

School notes.—According to the report on primary instruction for 1928 submitted to the National Council of Education by its president, there were during that year 399 public city schools and

947 public rural schools with a combined enrollment of 153,256 pupils in charge of 3,841 teachers, and 162 private schools with an enrollment of 20,523 pupils in charge of 509 teachers. The average attendance in the public schools was 117,562.

Besides the new classes for mentally retarded pupils which the BULLETIN recently mentioned, it has been arranged to give a class for children whose speech habits need correction. Other advances are a permanent open-air camp at the seashore and a new open-air school at Colon, where the climate is less variable than by the sea.

As in previous years, a successful summer course for teachers was organized in which more than 500 registered.

The report also gives a detailed account of the congress of school supervisors in which were discussed the most important current problems in the educational life of the Republic. (*Memoria de Instrucción Primaria correspondiente al año 1928.* Montevideo, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY DURING 1928.—Some interesting items are found in the annual report of the Director of the National Library. It tells of the work performed in distributing the publications received from the Smithsonian and other institutions, and of the marked development of the exchange service. Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile sent the greatest number of publications.

Statistics show an increase in the number of readers. The total for 1927 was 28,064, while in 1928 it rose to 34,674. Volumes to the number of 27,616 were read or consulted during 1928.

A classification of this total in accordance with language shows the following results: Spanish, 26,594; French, 500; English, 409; Italian, 71; German, 24; and Latin, 18.

The institution possesses a circulating library and issues a bulletin which is distributed among national and foreign organizations and persons interested in matters pertaining to bibliography. (*Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional*, Caracas, junio de 1929.)



SOCIAL WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

BOLIVIA

VITAL STATISTICS.—During the year 1928, the following number of births and deaths was reported for the cities of Sucre, La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Tarija, by the General Bureau of Public Health:

City	Population	Number of births	Number of deaths, adults	Number of deaths, infants
Sucre	20, 733	1, 606	979	538
La Paz	135, 768	5, 925	3, 124	1, 661
Santa Cruz	20, 000	1, 094	563	193
Tarija	12, 000	891	332	145

(*Boletín de la Dirección de Sanidad Pública*, La Paz, August, 1929.)

CHILE

RURAL HEALTH WORK.—Plans for medical care in rural sections recently formulated and now being carried out by the social welfare authorities of Chile provide for the accomplishment of this task through five general channels, namely, dispensaries, first-aid stations, the detailing of physicians to isolated regions during the winter months, and the distribution of adequate medical supplies among owners of agricultural and industrial enterprises.

The dispensaries are being placed where immediate medical service is not easily available from the city. Here medical treatment will be given, surgical operations performed, women in childbirth attended if circumstances make it impossible for them to be cared for in the home, and other serious cases treated until the patient can be removed to the nearest hospital. The dispensaries will also render first-aid service.

The first-aid stations themselves, as the name implies, render assistance in cases of emergency, the patient being attended either at the station or in the home, and other medical or surgical treatment may also be administered there. In those places where the sparsity of the population does not warrant the permanent maintenance of a physician, substations will be established. These will be equipped for the treatment of general cases and performance of minor operations, an itinerant physician visiting each station according to a fixed schedule.

The other services established by the department involve the detailing of a physician with an adequate supply of medicine and other materials to those regions which, because of swollen rivers or the state of the roads, would otherwise be totally isolated from medical assistance during the winter months. They also include the distribution of medical supplies among the owners of agricultural or rural industrial enterprises not served by dispensaries or first-aid stations and having more than a hundred individuals coming within the scope of the law under discussion.

Already a location has been decided upon for 103 dispensaries and 156 first-aid stations and studies made as to the cost of their construction, equipment, and maintenance, the totals of which are as follows: Dispensaries—construction, 8,500,000 pesos; equipment,

2,781,000 pesos; maintenance, 2,958,000 pesos; first-aid stations—cost of construction, 6,000,000 pesos; equipment, 499,200 pesos; and maintenance, 1,120,080 pesos. These sums will be covered in part by the proceeds of an internal loan and in part by funds provided by appropriations from the districts benefited. (*Comuna y Hogar*, Santiago, August, 1929.)

Nutrition campaign.—According to a communication from the Department of Foreign Relations, the Government of Chile is engaging at the present time in an interesting campaign which has as its purpose the instruction of the people in the proper diet. As a matter of fact, the diet of the masses is relatively limited despite the fact that the many different climates of the country make possible the cultivation of a great variety of fruits and vegetables and the seas offer a plentiful supply of fish and mollusks. Details of the campaign were left to the Department of Social Welfare which subsequently announced its intention of ascertaining which foods are at once most nourishing and most inexpensive at each season of the year; making a study of the best methods of preparing such foods for table use; establishing a nutrition bureau with special laboratories; creating a professorship in the subject in the School of Medicine; adopting measures to lower the price of articles of prime necessity; improving transportation facilities between the centers of production and distribution, and meanwhile carrying on an active educational campaign through posters and other printed matter, the press, public meetings, radio programs and motion pictures.

COLOMBIA

Antivenom serum.—A law was passed in Colombia on August 23, 1929, prohibiting the production, advertisement, and sale of any specific against poisonous snake bites not previously passed upon and approved by the Board of Pharmacy and the National Academy of Medicine. As soon as the Samper-Martínez National Hygienic Institute has produced a sufficient quantity of antivenom serum, every person employing 10 or more laborers in regions where there are known to be poisonous snakes will be obliged to keep on hand an adequate supply of serum and in case of the death from snake bite of one of his employees due to his failure to supply serum, the employer shall compensate the beneficiaries of the victim with a sum equal to a year's wages. The law also authorizes the Government to engage the services of an expert to direct the production of the serum. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, August 27, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

Creation of Child Welfare Committee.—On August 14, 1929, Congress passed a decree providing for the appointment by the President of an official Child Welfare Committee composed of five regular members and three alternates to carry on an extensive child welfare

program in the Republic. It will be the duty of this committee to formulate plans for the establishment of maternity hospitals, children's homes, reformatories, schools for abnormal children, institutes for child study, and playgrounds; foster the formation of mothers' mutual benefit societies, the organization of groups of social workers, and local child welfare committees; create a body to gather vital statistics of the Republic; collect other information on child welfare subjects in order to supply data upon request to those interested; carry on an extensive educational program for the welfare of mothers and children through lectures, the press, motion pictures, posters, competitions, congresses, and exhibitions; and supervise all institutions or services in the country engaged in child welfare activities or having charge of children, for the purpose of coordinating their work and assisting them in as many ways as possible.

The work of the committee, however, does not end there, but also includes a study of matters relating to the future of the child, such as the health of the parents, vice and hereditary disease as they concern degeneracy and mortality; relation of climatic conditions to infant mortality; family environment; the broken family, its cause and prevention; the moral environment of the child (the family, society, press, theater, motion picture, games); poverty as a factor in degeneracy and mortality, determination of its causes and means for its prevention; poor housing conditions, and their effect on the child; illegitimacy as a factor in the abandonment of children; prevention of abandonment and education of foundlings; and prenatal and postnatal care of the mother.

The Child Welfare Committee will assume provisional guardianship of abandoned children and those removed for justifiable reasons from their own homes, until the respective authorities can determine in whose care they shall be placed during their minority; is authorized to draft a bill relating to children, the same to be presented to Congress for its approval within two years following the promulgation of the decree creating the Child Welfare Committee; shall exercise supervision over the health of the mother and that of the child through the preschool years; and in cooperation with the Department of Education carry on a study of the problems of school hygiene as they relate to the physical and mental well-being of the child. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, August 29, 1929.)

ECUADOR

Measures against bubonic plague.—In connection with the arrangements made for the visit of Drs. J. B. Long and N. Eskey, of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, now engaged in making a detailed study of bubonic plague in the various countries of South America, a map has been prepared by the Inspector General of Sanitation to show the places where and dates when cases of bubonic plague have

occurred in the Republic. A vigorous campaign has been begun to rid the city of Guayaquil of rats. (*El Comercio*, Quito, August 27 and September 3, 1929, and *El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, September 15, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

NEW DIVISIONS IN HEALTH SERVICE ORGANIZED.—An important event in the celebration of Columbus Day in Guatemala City was the formal ceremony attending the establishment of a number of new divisions in the General Bureau of Public Health. These new offices, whose creation was largely due to the efforts of Drs. Manuel Arroyo and Luis Gaitán, director and assistant director of public health, respectively, greatly extend the scope of the work being carried on by the bureau. They comprise the Bacteriological Institute under the direction of Dr. J. Reynal of the School of Medicine of Marseilles; the Division for the Prevention of Malaria, which, with branch offices in Puerto Barrios, Champerico, Santa Rosa, and Monjas, is in charge of Dr. Mario Giaquinto Mira, an Italian specialist under contract with the Guatemalan Government; the Division of Sanitary Engineering, headed by Señor Vicente Barbieri, also an Italian under contract with the Government; the Vaccine Institute, of which Dr. Rafael Morales is head; the Anti-Rabies Institute under the direction of Dr. Carlos Estévez; and the Division of Intestinal Parasitology, of which Dr. Miguel Ochoa is chief. (Communication from the Department of Foreign Relations, Guatemala City, October 30, 1929.)

NICARAGUA

DISPENSARIES OPENED.—During the month of September arrangements were completed by the National Department of Public Health for the establishment on October 1 of dispensaries in all the departmental capitals. According to the plan two physicians were to be detailed to carry on the work in each place, one having charge of the dispensary and the other making home visits. Poor persons will be treated free of charge. In Granada a clinic has been opened in connection with the offices of the sanitary authorities to render free obstetric and pediatric service. (*El Comercio*, Managua, September 18, 1929, and *El Diario Nicaragüense*, Granada, September 11, 1929.)

PANAMA

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—As the direct result of the enthusiastic reception given the proposal of Drs. José Guillermo Lewis, of the staff of the Santo Tomas Hospital, and J. J. Vallarino, of the Panama Hospital, for the formation of a national medical association, a number of Panamanian physicians and surgeons, among them some of the most outstanding of the Republic, met on September 21, 1929, and organized a national society, which plans to work for the improvement of the profession, present papers on

interesting cases and endeavor to establish higher professional standards through the publication of an official organ. Membership is open to all licensed medical practitioners of the country. The association early had important work to do in connection with preparations for the Second Pan American Medical Congress, scheduled to meet in Panama City from January 30 to February 4, 1930. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, September 8, 1929.)

PERU

MEETING OF THE SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—The Government of Peru has fixed July 4 to 11, 1930, as the date for the convening of the Sixth Pan American Child Welfare Congress at Lima. Dr. Sebastián Lorente, who is chairman of the organizing committee, has also been appointed chairman of the executive committee, and the other members are as follows: Dr. Rómulo Izaguirre, director of the National Child Institute, and Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, secretary general of the organizing committee. The above-named committee is intrusted with the work of attending to all the details relative to the organization of the congress and its labors. Official invitations have been issued by the Peruvian Government to the other American nations. (Official Communication to the Pan American Union from the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.)

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 15, 1929

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Report on the area sown and production of grain in the world for 1928 and 1929.	1929 Aug. 8	George S. Messersmith, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Review of commerce and industries of Argentina, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 16	Leslie E. Reed, consul at Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA		
Review for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929	Oct. 18	Edward G. Trueblood, vice consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Report on syndicalism in State of Rio Grande do Sul	Sept. 27	R. D. Coe, vice consul at Porto Alegre.
British economic mission in Sao Paulo	Oct. 1	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Rio coffee exports during September, and market conditions	Oct. 7	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Imports of automobiles into Santos, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 9	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
Review of the Santos consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 14	Do.
Review of commerce and industries at Bahia, for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 15	A. J. Neu, vice consul at Bahia.
Statement of the financial conditions of Santos municipal administration.	Oct. 17	Fred D. Fisher.
Review for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929	Oct. 21	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Review of the consular district of Sao Paulo, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 22	C. R. Cameron.
Maté notes	Oct. 24	Do.

Reports received to November 15, 1929—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
CHILE	1929	
Review of commerce and industries of Concepcion consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Sept. 17	Camden L. McLain, vice consul at Concepcion.
Review of the Antofagasta consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 15	Sidney H. Browne, jr., vice consul at Antofagasta.
Review of the Arica district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929	Oct. 24	Stephen C Worster, vice consul at Arica.
COLOMBIA		
Review of the Cali consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 17	William E. Chatman, consul at Cali.
Review of the Medellin district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929	Oct. 19	Carlos C. Hall, vice consul at Medellin.
COSTA RICA		
Review of commerce and industries of the San Jose consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 15	Edward Cafferty, consul at San Jose.
CUBA		
Report on the commerce and industries of Cuba, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 18	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
Review of the Antilla consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 19	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Review of the Puerto Plata district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 19	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Review of the Santo Domingo consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Nov. 1	Reed Paige Clark, consul at Santo Domingo City.
ECUADOR		
Review of the commerce and industries of Ecuador, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 19	Harold D. Clum, consul general at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
Report on commerce and industries, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 14	G. K. Donald, consul general at Guatemala City.
HAITI		
Review of commerce and industries, for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 23	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
Review of the Puerto Castilla consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 12	Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
Honduran budget as amended for fiscal year 1929–30	Oct. 15	David J. D. Myers, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Review of the Puerto Cortes district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 22	Archer Woodford, vice consul Puerto Cortes.
Review of the Tela consular district, for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 30	T. Monroe Fisher, vice consul at Tela.
MEXICO		
Civic improvements	Sept. 30	Stephen E. Aguirre, vice consul at Nuevo Laredo.
The Mexican-Argentine trade	Nov. 7	William Dawson, consul general at Mexico City.
NICARAGUA		
Review of western Nicaragua, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929	Oct. 8	Christian T. Steger, consul at Bluefields.
PANAMA		
Review of the Colon district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929	Oct. 10	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 16	Herbert O. Williams, vice consul in charge at Panama City.
SALVADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 7	A. E. Carleton, consul in charge at San Salvador.
URUGUAY		
Ferry service between Colonia, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires, Argentina.	Sept. 16	C. Carrigan, consul general at Montevideo.
The purchase of corn for seeding purposes	Oct. 17	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Review of the Caracas consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 15	H. M. Wolcott, consul at Caracas.
The market for oil equipment in the Maracaibo Basin	do	Jay Walker, vice consul at Maracaibo.
Leading articles of importation through the port of La Guaira, for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 28	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of the Puerto Cabello consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 29	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.

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Photograph by Blank & Stoller

SEÑOR DON PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO

President-elect of Mexico, who will be inaugurated February 5, 1930

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV FEBRUARY, 1930 No. 2

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO

SEÑOR DON PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO, elected President of Mexico on November 17, 1929, will be inaugurated February 5, 1930, and hold office until December 1, 1934, the balance of the unexpired term of the late Gen. Álvaro Obregón. He succeeds Provisional President Emilio Portes Gil who, having been elected by the National Congress which convened as the Electoral College on September 25, 1928, after the sudden death of President-elect Obregón, has served since November 30, 1928.

Señor Ortiz Rubio was born in 1877 in Morelia, in the State of Michoacan. He belongs to an old and distinguished family which claims descent from the last of the Tarascan kings. His father, Señor Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio, sr., held important government positions: he was Justice of the Supreme Court, Secretary of the Interior, and Provisional Governor of Michoacan.

The president-elect began his studies at the Colegio Nacional de San Nicolás de Hidalgo in Morelia—a school in which the great Hidalgo both studied and taught—where he stood out because of his advanced ideas and love of study. He took his degree of civil engineer at the National School of Engineering in Mexico City, where he distinguished himself particularly in topography and cartography.

As early as 1909 his interest in politics began to manifest itself; he affiliated himself with the Antireelectionist Party of Michoacan, and began a campaign against Aristeo Mercado, then governor of the State, and against the government headed by Porfirio Díaz. In the years that followed he took a prominent part in revolutionary movements, distinguishing himself both as soldier and legislator. After Madero became President in 1912, Señor Ortiz Rubio was elected first to the State legislature, then to the National Congress, where he

was leader of the block known as the *Renovadores*. He was later imprisoned, together with most of this group. However, he managed to escape, and fled to join the northern revolutionary forces at the beginning of Gen. Venustiano Carranza's campaign against Huerta.

After the constitutionalist revolution had triumphed, Señor Ortiz Rubio served his country as Director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, fiscal agent of Mexico in New York, Assistant Director and later Director of the Engineering Corps of the Army, and Chief of the Engineering Division of the Department of War and the Navy. In 1917 he was sent to the Constitutional Congress of Queretaro from the district of Tacambaro (Michoacan); shortly afterwards he was elected by an overwhelming majority governor of his State, an office which he held until 1920.

During the administration of Provisional President Adolfo de la Huerta, Señor Ortiz Rubio was made Secretary of Communications and Public Works, a post which he held under the succeeding government of General Obregón until 1921, when he retired to private life. In 1922 the Department of Agriculture and Promotion appointed him chairman of a commission to study the irrigation systems of Europe and Africa; his report is a masterly presentation of their findings. In 1923 General Obregón appointed Señor Ortiz Rubio, in recognition of his integrity and loyalty, minister of Mexico to Germany and later ambassador to Brazil, where he remained for three years. In the latter capacity he was called upon to solve many delicate diplomatic problems; his personal charm, his open-mindedness, and his progressive outlook endeared him to the Brazilians, especially to the students.

President-elect Ortiz Rubio is a member of the *Asociación de Ingenieros y Arquitectos*, *Sociedad "Antonio Alzate,"* and *Sociedad Geológica*, of Mexico; of the *Société Astronomique*, *Société des Américanistes*, *Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale*, and the *Académie Latine des Sciences, Arts et Belles Lettres*, of Paris; of the *Centro Hispania*, of Berlin; of the *Sociedad de Plasmogonía*, of Barcelona; and honorary member of the *Ordre Universel du Mérite Humain*, of Switzerland.

He is the author of many scientific and literary works; among them may be mentioned *Memorias de un Penitente; Historia de Michoacán; México, Revolución de 1910; Geografía de Michoacán;* and a volume of poetry.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union joins the citizens of Mexico and friends in all parts of the world in wishing the new chief executive every success in the important position which has been intrusted to him.

PRELIMINARY WORK OF COLOMBIA'S NEW TRANSPORTATION BOARD

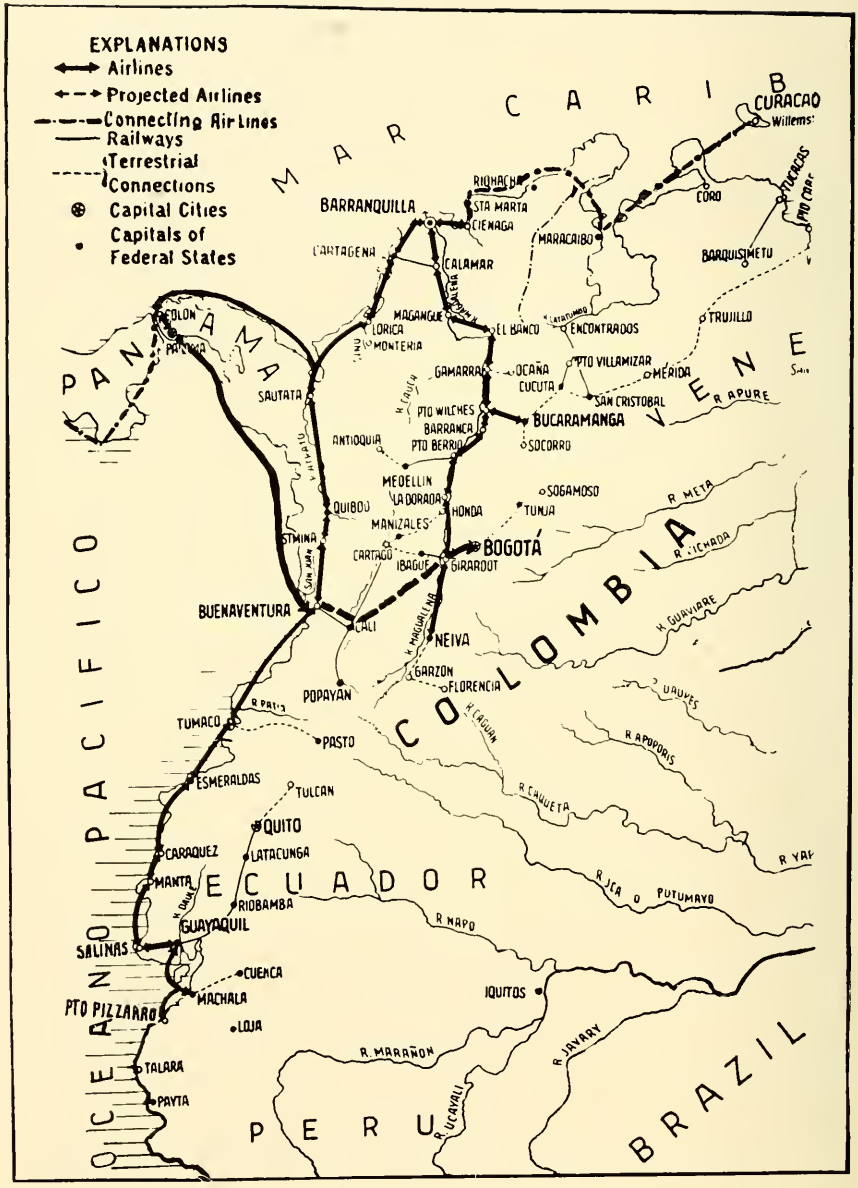
By E. W. James

Chief, Division of Design, United States Bureau of Public Roads; Member of the National Transportation Board of Colombia

DURING the years from 1922 to 1928 the Republic of Colombia undertook a very ambitious program of public works, a large part of which comprised sections of the transportation system of the country. The program included highway and railroad construction and river and harbor improvement. It was realized toward the end of this program that because of an involved combination of circumstances the economic returns to the country for the expenditures made were not what had been expected when the several projects were planned and undertaken. Accordingly in 1928 a law was passed providing for the organization of a national advisory board having very comprehensive duties and by executive decree in March, 1929, this act was promulgated and the board organized with three foreign and two Colombian members. The Colombian members were Señor Germán Uribe Hoyos and Señor Pedro Uribe Gauguin. The foreign experts employed were Mr. E. W. James, Chief of the Division of Design, United States Bureau of Public Roads, for highways; Monsieur Charles Richard, of the French Railroad Administration, for railroads; and Mr. P. R. Warren, of Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners (Ltd.), of London and Bombay, for rivers and harbors.

The foreign members of the board, the official title of which is Consejo Nacional de Vías de Comunicación, arrived in Colombia about April 1, 1929, and soon organized under the presidency of His Excellency Arturo Hernández, Minister of Public Works, with Señor Germán Uribe Hoyos as vice president, and Señor Alberto Dupuy as secretary. After a brief review of the general transportation situation in Colombia, it was quite evident that the powers delegated to the Consejo involved in effect a general study of the entire transportation system of the country and required as an effective result a detailed program of construction, including highways, railways, river improvement, and maritime harbors. The Consejo established offices in Bogota, and after June 10 was under the presidency of His Excellency Rafael Escallón, who at that time succeeded Señor Hernández as Minister of Public Works.

The Consejo proceeded with its work in a very thorough manner and as a body traveled considerably over 3,500 kilometers (2,170 miles) in Colombia. Some of the individual members traveled considerably



Courtesy of Legation of Colombia

MAP OF COLOMBIA

The heavy lines indicate air routes in operation or projected, October 20, 1929.

more in connection with their duties. The writer covered personally more than 8,000 kilometers (4,960 miles), crossed one or the other of the Andean cordilleras sixteen times, and made the Magdalena trip three times in connection with his duties. Practically all of the current projects as well as those completed were visited by members of the Consejo, and much of the territory involved in proposed or possible projects was also covered.

Colombia is a country of exceedingly difficult terrain. The Andes Mountain system comes to the Ecuadorean-Colombian frontier in essentially a single range, forming in Colombia a chaotic mass of broken ridges called the Nudo de Pasto, in which rise streams flowing to the Atlantic, via the Amazon, to the Caribbean, and to the Pacific. Northward from this massif the Andes separate into three distinct cordilleras, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern. The Western Cordillera forms the Pacific slope and separates the wet jungle-covered coast from the Cauca River Valley. The Central Cordillera forms the watershed between the Cauca and the Magdalena Rivers; and the Eastern Cordillera separates the Magdalena Valley from the selvas and llanos of Amazonian Colombia. Bogota is situated on the east side of a large plateau of the Eastern Cordillera, close to the divide, and almost on the eastern line of what is termed Andean Colombia. The total area of Andean Colombia—that is, the area between the eastern toe of the Andean system and the Pacific—is about four times the size of Ohio, and comprises about two-fifths of the total area of the Republic. The balance of the country lying toward the Amazon and the Orinoco is Amazonian Colombia. This area is undeveloped, has no organized departments, except a section of the Department of Boyaca, and is very sparsely populated. At the present time it does not enter essentially into the plan for a transportation system.

The Magdalena River, occupying the broad and very long valley between the Eastern and Central Cordilleras, has historically been considered as the main artery of travel in Colombia. Early efforts to develop a transportation system sought to provide connections between the larger centers of population and either the Magdalena or the Pacific coast. The strong historic and economic urge to find an outlet from the Andean valleys to the coast directly to the Pacific, or by way of the Magdalena, led to the development of east and west lines of communication. Most of these were of purely local significance when inaugurated, and typical of such projects are the Tumaco-Pasto Railroad, the Buenaventura-Cali Railroad, the Bogota-Girardot Railroad to the Upper Magdalena, the Manizales-Mariquita Cable Way, the Medellin-Puerto Berrio Railroad, and other communications from Bucaramanga and Cucuta to the Lower Magdalena.

As time progressed the Pacific Railroad was extended northward to Armenia and Manizales and southward to Popayan, all in the Cauca Valley. A railroad was constructed from Ibague to Girardot and plans made for a railroad over the Quindio Pass of the Central Cordillera between Armenia and Ibague. These projects would result in the completion of a railroad from the Pacific port of Buenaventura to Bogota, and this came to be looked upon as the main trunk line of the country.

Obviously, in consideration of Colombia's geography, this ambitious plan involved "fighting the mountains" to such an extent as to make



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BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Aerial view of the central portion of the Colombian capital, with the Monserrate and Guadelupe Mountains in the background.

it almost prohibitive of economical operation. The total lift for every ton of freight moved from the Pacific coast to Bogota would be over 3½ miles over both the Western and Central Cordilleras and up the western slope of the Eastern Cordillera to Bogota.

In contrast with this situation there exist the Cauca and Magdalena River Valleys extending northward to the Caribbean. In the Cauca Valley earlier railroad surveys indicated that it would be possible to construct a railroad on not to exceed a 1 per cent grade from Cartagena on the Caribbean to Suarez, which is approximately 80 kilometers (50 miles) south of Cali. Along the Magdalena the conditions are



Courtesy of E. W. James

MOUNT TOLIMA

Snow-capped peak of the Central Cordillera which reaches a height of 18,200 feet.



Courtesy of E. W. James

CARRETERA AL MAR

A picturesque view of Colombia's Highway-to-the-Sea, which is planned to connect Medellin with the Gulf of Uraba on the Caribbean Sea.

equally or more favorable for a combination of rail-and-water route if the situation is properly handled.

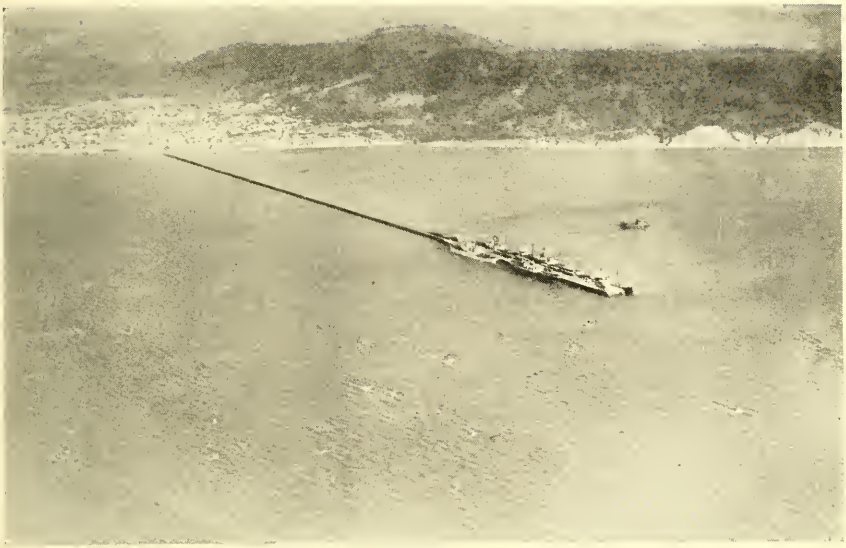
With respect to the development of ports, the dominance of local issues had likewise led to unfavorable conditions. There were projected seven maritime ports in Colombia; two on the Pacific (one at Buenaventura, and one at Tumaco); and five on the Caribbean coast. Medellin, by the construction of the *Carretera al Mar*[1] (Highway to the Sea) is seeking an outlet at Nicocli on the Gulf of Uraba. At Cartagena exists one of the finest bays on the South American coast. At Puerto Colombia is an English concession owning a concrete pier connected by rail with Barranquilla. The clearing of a channel through the bar of the Magdalena River at the Bocas de Ceniza would give direct access for ocean shipping to the city of Barranquilla. At Santa Marta there is a fine but small harbor with deep water within a stone's throw of the present shore line. These five ports on the Caribbean lie within a coast line approximately 275 miles in length and represent proposed port developments out of all proportion to the needs of the Republic of Colombia. On the North Atlantic coast of the United States between New London, Conn., and Norfolk, Va., a distance of approximately 400 miles, there are four maritime ports for the service of a back country of approximately 65,000,000. The total population of Colombia is 7,000,000.

The Legislature of Colombia at various times in the past had projected a system of national highways comprising approximately 12,000 kilometers (7,440 miles). Compared, for instance, with the Federal-aid highway system of the United States, this is almost twice the mileage required for the area of Andean Colombia, and represents a density of national roads almost equal to that of France. The Department of Cundinamarca was allotted more than twice as much mileage in comparison with other Departments as its area and development indicated. The Department of El Valle, on the other hand, although one of the finest and most productive of the country, has less in proportion to other Departments than its development required.

These conditions indicate the nature of the problem confronting the Consejo in revising and replanning the transportation system in an effort to insure that expenditures should produce the direct economic returns essential if Colombia were to continue laboriously financing the projects and to build up a sound and progressive internal economy.

By no means the least of the difficulties growing out of the past and existing conditions lay in the fact that individual projects were costing huge sums in excess of anticipated costs, and many had been

[1] See article *Colombia's Highway to the Sea* in BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, August, 1929.



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THE PIER AT PUERTO COLOMBIA

Connected by rail with Barranquilla, about 18 miles distant.



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BUENAVENTURA

Colombia's chief Pacific port, where extensive harbor improvements are under way.

discontinued or were about to be discontinued with the serious prospect of either no, or very inadequate, return on the investment so far made. To save as much as possible of the past expenditure and make it economically productive, at the same time working these projects into a logical and sound system of transportation for the country, was the large and chief task of the Consejo.

The Consejo was organized on a 2-year basis and so far preliminary reports only have been presented by the various members. Final conclusions are, therefore, impossible at this time, but the general plan as indicated by the first reports provides sufficient immediate work to absorb whatever funds are available for public construction.



Courtesy of E. W. James

THE MAGDALENA AT GIRARDOT

Three modes of transportation—river steamer, hydroairplane, and railroad via the bridge—are in use here.

Rather obviously the main lines of communication selected for ultimate development are two north and south routes in the Cauca and Magdalena Valleys. In general, the large towns and cities of Colombia are part way up the Andean slopes and these points can be connected with the main valley trunk lines by relatively short connections consisting of highways or railroads.

On the Magdalena River there is found in the vicinity of Puerto Wilches what may be termed the critical point for navigation. Below this, navigation can be maintained on the stream practically without interruption by a reasonable use of snag boats and some occasional dredging. Probably for six years in seven this section

will be navigable by the ordinary type of Magdalena steamer for 12 months in the year and in the seventh year interruption will probably not exceed two months and transit may even then be accomplished with some difficulty. Above that critical point to keep the river open to navigation without difficulty in any year will be relatively very costly, and the total cost will increase rapidly as the distance above the critical point is increased. For this reason recommendations of the Consejo indicate the need of trunk railroad connections to the Magdalena at a point in the vicinity of Puerto Wilches or, more exactly, wherever this critical point may be fixed by final studies of the Consejo. At the moment it is possible definitely to recommend a direct connection from Bogota to Puerto Wilches by extending northward from Chiquinquira the projected Central del Norte Railroad down the Suarez River Valley, making suitable contact with Bucaramanga and there joining the nearly completed Puerto Wilches Railroad which connects the Magdalena with Bucaramanga. This will be the shortest final line possible at any reasonable cost between Bogota and the Lower Magdalena at or below the critical point for navigation. This rail trunk line will give contact also with the valley floor of the Magdalena at a point where in future years extensions can be carried northward as traffic demands to still more favorable points on the lower river, and eventually doubtless to El Banco and Santa Marta, or even to Barranquilla.

For more immediate relief from the costly and annoying conditions of transshipment now involved in Magdalena traffic the prompt completion of the Ambalema-Ibague Railroad, which has an open gap of only about 20 kilometers (13 miles), is recommended, and when this gap is completed there will be continuous rail connection between La Dorada and Bogota by way of the new Girardot Railroad bridge, the central span of which was closed on November 30. La Dorada is at the head of navigation on the lower river, but it is many miles above the critical point and connection by rail with this place will not give complete relief from the disabilities of the Magdalena.

The extension of the Ferrocarril del Pacifico northward from Cartago down the Cauca River Valley will open an enormous territory, serve the largest concentration of population in the country, and eventually supply alternate outlets from the entire central region of Andean Colombia. At Bolombolo, junction will be made with the Amaga Railroad to Medellin, and at Ciudad Antioquia the Carretera al Mar will be intersected, providing highway access both to Medellin to the east and to Canasgordas to the west. Canasgordas is reputed to be on the edge of an exceedingly fertile area, well watered all the year, and potentially very highly productive, but at the present time largely undeveloped.



Courtesy of the Legation of Colombia, Washington

PLAZA DE BERRIO, MEDELLIN

This thriving city is an important railroad and highway junction.

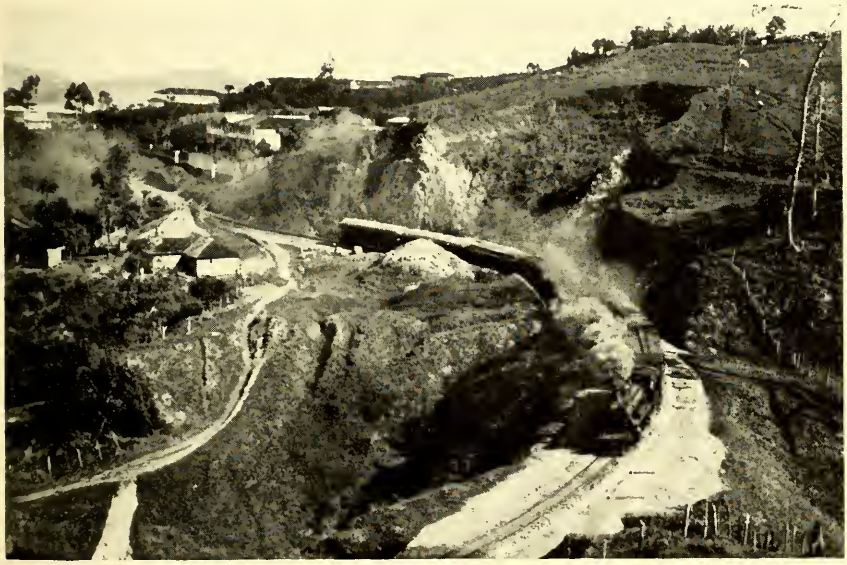


Courtesy of the Legation of Columbia, Washington

HIGHWAY OF THE LIBERATORS

A bit of picturesque road in the environs of Medellin.

Junction with the Amaga Railroad will give Medellin complete rail connection with the port of Buenaventura, and as the railroad is extended northward the area penetrated will have the benefit of similar connection by highway or rail with Medellin and through that city by rail with the Magdalena River at Puerto Berrio, a point above Puerto Wilches. Eventual extension northward will penetrate the Bolivar Plains, the richest cattle and sugar producing area in Colombia, and finally connect with the railroad entering Cartagena on the Caribbean coast. Sections of this railroad in the Cauca Valley will be expensive to build, but the grades can be kept down to 1 per cent or lower and the line will unquestionably become the great main



Courtesy of E. W. James

TRAIN ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY PASSING OVER THE DIVIDE

trunk line of the country connecting the Caribbean and the Pacific by rail.

The present Ferrocarril del Pacifico terminates in the south at Popayan. From this city to Pasto is at present a 6-day mule trip and a highway through this section is recommended to be given first preference. At Pasto an existing highway connects with Tulcan on the Ecuadorean frontier.

Two east and west rail lines are recommended for ultimate construction. One is by way of the Quindio Pass and the other from the Savannah of Bogota to a point on the Magdalena River as nearly as possible opposite Puerto Berrio. This latter road will terminate at



Courtesy of E. W. James

A ROAD IN THE CLOUDS

A view of the automobile highway through the Quindio Pass.

Tunja, about 150 kilometers (93 miles) north of Bogota in the Eastern Cordillera. From Puerto Berrio this road has been completed across the Central Cordillera by way of La Quiebra Tunnel to Medellin and thence by the Amaga Railroad to the Cauca River at Bolombolo.

The Quindio Railroad, comprising the 130 kilometers (80 miles) between Armenia and Ibague, is a tremendous undertaking and will be many years under construction, but there already exists a highway over the Quindio Pass which is open to automobile and truck traffic, and the immediate completion of this rail connection is less imperative even for purposes of national solidarity than other railroad sections in the country.

With respect to ports, the Consejo has after careful consideration recommended the completion of the project at the mouth of the Magdalena known as the Bocas de Ceniza and specifically recommends against the national development of any other port on the Caribbean except that at Cartagena. The development of the Bocas will require additional large expenditures to create a maritime port at Barranquilla and unquestionably the concentration of freight on the Magdalena, until such time as the railroad reaches Cartagena

from the Cauca Valley, will make necessary the improvement of several river ports.

The Consejo has carefully studied the entire readjustment and distribution of national highway mileage in the several Departments, reducing that in some and increasing it in others, according to the best established economic principles. A national highway system of approximately 6,000 kilometers (3,720 miles) in place of the present legislated system of 12,000 kilometers (7,440 miles) has been recommended and an automatic scheme for allotting national funds as they may be made available periodically by Congress has been indicated and recommended. Priority has been recommended for two highways which will result in completing a connection between the Venezuelan frontier and Ecuador by way of Bogota and the Cauca Valley. These projects are the Popayan-Pasto Highway and the extension of the Central Highway northward from Soata by way of Capitanejo and the high paramo to Pamplona. From Pamplona connection by highway and rail already exists to the Venezuelan boundary.

In connection with this work the Consejo found it necessary to give careful consideration to correlated matters connected with the operation of railroads by concession, the inauguration of a technical civil service, and the administration and financing of miscellaneous public works. Recommendations affecting these matters will probably be made.

As a very practical and immediately necessary feature of the Consejo's work a financial program based on calculated current revenues with or without moderate annual bond issues has been set up indicating the annual expenditure for each of several of the most important projects so that the Ministry of Public Works may without interruption or delay pending further action by the Consejo proceed with those features of the transportation system which give indication of providing immediate, substantial economic return to the Republic.

Several laws have already been specifically suggested by the Consejo and are before the Colombian Congress for consideration.

SOCIAL WELFARE ON A PERUVIAN HACIENDA

By Rafael Larco Herrera

THE firm of Larco Herrera Bros. has always given special attention to everything tending toward the betterment of the physical and moral health of its employees, because its members consider themselves bound to be mindful of the welfare of those who contribute by manual or intellectual labor to the development and prosperity of their establishment. This policy is not dictated by a sense of duty alone but also by a sense of utility, as it is only natural to suppose that men whose living conditions are entirely satisfactory, whose health is carefully guarded, and whose minds find suitable channels for diversion will do better and more profitable work than those who live in squalor while their toil makes their employers wealthy.

It is highly regrettable that in the greater portion of rural and urban districts the decisive influence of health as a factor in progress has not been fully recognized, and more deplorable still that this lack of recognition brings about the loss of that greatest of capitals—human life.

After these introductory remarks, I shall proceed to describe the sanitary and social welfare organization at Chiclin Hacienda.

SANITARY SERVICE

Hospital care and medical attention are furnished free to all clerks industrial workers, and laborers, and their families and servants.[1] A competent physician is in charge of the work, which is performed in accordance with the latest scientific ideas and carried on through the following departments, all found in one building constructed especially for this purpose:

Medical clinic and laboratory.—This is divided into two sections, one of them serving for the examination of patients and having all necessary equipment for the performance of all kinds of operations and the other containing the laboratory where diagnoses are confirmed or rectified by means of microscopic and chemical analyses.

Pharmacy.—A competent pharmacist, duly authorized by the board of health, is in charge of this department, which occupies

[1] Of the 2,825 persons living on Chiclin Hacienda about 800 form a floating population. This continuous turnover of Indians from the mountains entails much work on the part of the Social Welfare Department. A very great difference is noted between a newly arrived Indian and one who has for some time been resident on the hacienda.—*Author's note.*





MEDICAL SERVICE AT CHICLIN HACIENDA

Upper: Clinic, which is under the direction of a competent physician. Lower: The dispensary

another room in the same building. There is a plentiful supply of medicines which is often renewed.

In 1926, the preparation of injectable solutions, such as bichloride of quinine, sodium cacodylate and camphorated oil, was undertaken. These are equal in quality and purity to the best imported products.

Hospital.—Three large wards, for men, women, and children, respectively, make up this section. Each can accommodate 15 patients, comfortably and hygienically. There is also an isolation ward for very serious or contagious cases. Patients are given careful attention by the personnel, which is made up of four nurses and two assist-



CHILDREN'S WARD

One of the several wards which make up the hospital on Chiclin Hacienda.

ants, all constantly under the supervision of the physician and the hospital manager.

Maternity.—The maternity ward, which was established in 1927, gives all necessary assistance to mothers during childbirth. A layette is also provided for each child born.

Dispensary.—Since the ignorance of the laborers often prevented the proper administration of medicines prescribed by the physician, thus sometimes bringing about an aggravation of the patient's condition and always causing an unnecessary and prejudicial prolongation of his illness, a dispensary was established two years ago in which laborers not requiring confinement to the house or hospital are given the prescribed medicaments at the proper hours. A register is kept to see that all are punctual in reporting for treatment. The adoption

of this system has produced excellent results, not only from the health, but also from the economic, standpoint. The laborers, unwilling to submit in the beginning, are now foremost in praising the plan.

Disinfection plant.—This establishment, which was inaugurated on July 28, 1927, has a very important share in the work of sanitation. Newly-arrived laborers, coming from the mountain towns where hygienic conditions are not satisfactory, are made to go through this plant. Their clothes are disinfected by steam and in some instances a medicinal bath is ordered. Hospital appliances and linen are also sterilized here.

Other sanitary measures.—Poisonous gas is generated and blown into the places where rats are likely to be found, causing them to die or to come out so stupefied they are easily killed. This procedure has yielded excellent results, not a single case of bubonic plague having appeared in Chiclin in years, although several have occurred on neighboring farms. Preventive vaccination against bubonic plague and smallpox is compulsory. The floors of laborers' houses are completely disinfected at the beginning and just before the end of summer. The raising of pigs, guinea pigs, and rabbits is not permitted within the limits of the community. In the fields, no pools are allowed to form that may become breeding places for mosquitoes. Before a person is allowed to enter Chiclin, he is examined by the chief of the sanitary service and is admitted only after a health certificate has been issued. This is done to avoid the entrance of persons who may be carrying the germs of diseases endemic in other parts of the country; thus the health of the employees is protected and the company relieved of a part of the cost of medical attention.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

I have always thought that every effort in the field of sanitation is incomplete if limited to the treatment of patients, and that our duties to our fellow creatures demand, more than anything else, measures for the prevention of disease. With that end in view, among others of equal importance, the social welfare department was created in June, 1926.

This is a welfare organization which provides opportune assistance of all kinds for that great family made up by those dwelling on this estate. Its activities are manifold. It has a corps of women who daily visit the laborers' homes to see that they are kept clean, give lessons in hygiene and immediately report to the physician any cases of sickness. It keeps a record of the weight of children and adults, by means of which all undue losses are detected in time, their causes being studied and, if possible, removed. It also has a first-aid station where simple treatments are given by qualified persons.

In connection with the social welfare department are the milk service which, without charge, makes a daily distribution among mothers, children, and undernourished laborers of 160 to 200 pints of this irreplaceable food, and the clothing section, which provides wearing apparel for those who most need and deserve it.

The weekly lectures given on scientific and educational subjects are attended by a majority of the inhabitants of Chiclin.

Briefly stated, the aim of this department is to better the lot of those who live here, by ministering to their needs, preventing their ills, and starting them on the road of self-improvement. This welfare work has yielded excellent results which entirely justify the efforts and expenditures made by the company.



SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Office of the director of social welfare work on the hacienda.

The social welfare department is installed in one of the best buildings on the estate. In the office of the director is found this incription: "A social welfare department means that goodwill toward others is at work. To set our feet in the path of righteousness, and to perform kind actions, is to discharge our duty in the widest sense." The women visitors, after their daily round of the laborers' houses, work in the second room. The clothing section is also found here, and in connection with it the sewing room, where instruction in this art is given to those young women of the working class who desire it. "Domestic virtue," reads a motto inscribed here, "has a high value, because it forms the basis of a country's progress. Hence the necessity of educating mothers capable of making homes whose fundamen-

tals are hygiene, work, and the love of goodness and beauty." The weighing room comes after this, being followed by the first-aid station. The milk service is located in a suitable place.

Because it carries a spontaneous and encouraging tribute to the work done in Chiclin, allow me to quote here a brief portion of a speech by Don Alfredo Álvarez Calderón, former director of the Lima Social Welfare Bureau and a visitor to Chiclin in 1926, made in the capital before the President of the Republic and a most distinguished audience. After mentioning the useful and beneficial work performed here, he said: "What is most surprising is that this task was not inspired by ideas of mere philanthropy, but by the constructive and patriotic desire of uplifting the working class; of making its life pleasant; of training responsible citizens, healthy in mind and body and fit for work." This goal has always been present in the minds of the members of our firm.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUSE

This section was established on February 9, 1927, as an addition to the social welfare department. In my opinion, babies are entitled to the maximum of care, as they are exposed to all sorts of dangers. The purpose of this house is to see that they are properly attended to. It is worth noting that this estate is the only one in Peru, and probably in America, which has an institution of this kind, and that only in the large cities of the country are kindred establishments found.

The children's house is a place of recreation, a loving refuge, a secure haven for those children to whom their parents can not give, at times, either the pleasure of a toy or the comfort of a caress, because the father is at work earning his daily bread, and the mother sick and unable to take care of them. Here the child has all possible attention. He is kept clean; he is scientifically nourished; importance is attached to even his slightest wish; he is educated and entertained with a care that is almost maternal. In the first room of the building this sentence is written: "We shall be useful to our country if we give it a legion of strong and healthy children."

Three large rooms and a courtyard with a tiled floor compose the edifice. First we find the waiting room, where there is a fenced pen for babies. The following mottoes, besides the one already mentioned, are inscribed on the walls: "Great and valorous nations guard their children as their most prized possessions." "Let us be kind and generous to children, that they may follow our example with all whom they meet on the road of life."

The dining room is next. It is well lighted and cheerful, has two tables, wooden chairs, and can accommodate 30 children.





ACTIVITIES OF THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Upper: The weighing room, where a record is kept of the weight of both children and adults. Lower: Sewing room, where instruction is given to all young women who desire it.

At the left is the dormitory for children whose parents are in the hospital and can not attend to them at night.

The courtyard is completely screened, and part of it is roofed to provide protection from the sun. It also has a pen for babies.

EDUCATION IN CHICLIN

The instruction and training of children have been matters of great concern to the members of the company. I believe that one of the foremost duties of those who are at the head of a community is to endeavor to instill in it the virtues and the knowledge indispensable for its own betterment and for the work of cooperating efficiently in the progress of the country to which it belongs; and I believe with equal firmness that no industrial enterprise can prosper if the people who serve it are not given the intellectual, moral, and physical education they require. For this reason, and also because I know that disregard of the law and its representatives is all too common, and hold that only a well-directed education can check this tendency and train the men who shall turn the restless, uneasy life of the present into the way of work, order, and progress, the company has, from its earliest days, given careful attention to the work done in its schools. The first of these were created in 1898 and in the course of time new ones have been established and the whole system improved.

The school course at Chiclin comprises three years of primary and one of preparatory work, and is carried on in the following manner:

Kindergarten.—Established in 1916, for children from 4 to 6 years. It is in charge of two women teachers who prepare children for school work in accordance with the best modern methods. It possesses a complete collection of Froebel's gifts, purchased in the United States. The building is spacious, well-situated, and entirely satisfactory.

Aguirre School.—Established in 1898. It is directed by two teachers. Subprimary instruction is given here.

Fajardo School.—Also established in 1898. It is in charge of two women teachers. The first and second years of primary instruction are taught here.

Fanning School.—Established in 1919. Devoted to the third-year course.

Night schools.—These run from 7 to 8.30 p. m. daily, in the same buildings as the day schools. They are divided into four sections, one for girls and three for boys, and give subprimary and first and second years of primary instruction. They are intended for the boys who work in the fields during the daytime and for the girls whose household duties do not permit them to attend the day schools.





EDUCATIONAL WORK AT THE HACIENDA

Upper: A reading room, well stocked with current periodicals. Lower: The much-frequented reading room of the children's library.

After several satisfactory trials, coeducation was adopted in 1922, and the results have been increasingly gratifying. The fact that they belong to different sexes produces a spirit of competition among the children and makes them behave better and profit to a greater extent from their lessons.

Much attention has been given to physical culture. A gymnasium was erected in the plaza around which the school buildings are grouped.

The total teaching staff is composed of 11 instructors—7 in the day and 4 in the night schools—whose work is supervised by an inspector general. He is directly responsible to the management of the company, which gives him its cooperation in supplying the needs of the different educational establishments.

Once a week the children, under the guidance of their teachers, salute the national flag and sing patriotic hymns. They then pay homage to labor at the monument in honor of the admirable work of the employees of Chiclin, which I had the pleasure of presenting to the estate. It is unnecessary for me to dwell at length upon the importance of these ceremonies, which tend to impress children with a consciousness of true patriotism and a devotion to work, the two mainstays of progress and welfare.

Once a month and on all national holidays lectures and entertainments are given in which the outstanding achievements of our country are extolled and its glorious historic episodes recalled. Independence Day is fitly celebrated by the children. In the monthly meetings the progress made by pupils is publicly mentioned, bringing satisfaction to them and to their parents and teachers.

The school buildings are large and in every sense adequate. The rooms are attractively decorated, well floored, scrupulously clean, and furnished in accordance with the demands of modern teaching.

The inspector, the teachers, and the resident physician are always watchful of the children's health. When speaking of the social welfare department, I mentioned the fact that a register is kept in the weighing room so that any alarming change in weight may be noticed in time.

The company furnishes breakfast and lunch for all pupils without charge. During the national holidays and the carnival season clothes, toys, and candy are given them, to recompense the toil of the classroom. At the end of the year prizes are awarded to those who have distinguished themselves by their scholastic record, good behavior, and punctuality.

BOOKS AND LIBRARIES IN MEXICO

COMPLYING with a resolution passed at the Sixth International Conference of American States in Habana, an Inter-American Conference on Bibliography will be held in Habana beginning February of this year. In preparation for this conference, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union requested all countries members of the Pan American Union to appoint national technical cooperating committees to make respective national surveys of present conditions and future needs in this field. The Mexican committee, composed of Señor Genaro Estrada, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Señor Rafael Heliodoro Valle, Chief of the Department of Archeology and History and of the section of bibliography, Library Bureau, Department of Public Education; Señor Juan B. Salazar, Chief of the Library Bureau; Señorita Juana Manrique de Lara, Library Bureau; Señorita Esperanza Velásquez Bringas, formerly Director of the National Library; Señor Rafael Aguilar y Santillán, permanent secretary of the Antonio Alzate Society; Señor Rafael López, Director of the General Archives of the Nation; Señor Luis González Obregón, Assistant Director of the General Archives of the Nation; and Señor Juan B. Iguíniz, Director of the Library of the Department of Foreign Affairs,[1] presented a voluminous and carefully detailed report, a large part of which follows:

INTELLECTUAL PRODUCTION

Books.—Since intellectual production in Mexico is very large and the bibliography of the nineteenth century has not yet been compiled it is difficult to give statistics on this subject. At the present time the only available data are those that the Division of Fine Arts of the Department of Public Education can furnish through its Copyright Bureau. But this information is incomplete because many authors, perhaps the majority of them, do not write for profit and publish their works without copyrighting them. In accordance with an act promulgated during President Comonfort's administration, all authors and publishers are supposed to send to the National Library two copies of every printed work, but this has not been obeyed because those affected hold that the State has no right to interfere with private property. Therefore the National Library can not be used as a source of information.

Realizing the great need of a definite knowledge of book production, an invitation has been issued for the formation of a Mexican biblio-

[1] See also *Important Bibliographical Survey*, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, March, 1929; *Literary Production in Columbia*, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, November, 1929; and *Guatemalan Historical Bibliography*, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, May, 1929.

graphical yearbook, which will record what has been accomplished along this line since 1926. Annual production has been estimated at 500 volumes, not including pamphlets, reports, special bulletins, annuals, and other printed matter. Two-thirds of the total are the work of Mexican authors.

Periodicals.—According to figures given by the *Indicador Postal Mexicano*, which issues a monthly list of publications registered in the Post Office Department, 813 periodicals are published in the Nation every year, some in every State and Territory, besides the Federal District. Magazines and reviews make up one-third of the total, the rest being composed of dailies of the tabloid and standard types. The oldest and most important dailies in the country are: *El Universal* and *Excelsior*, Mexico City; *El Diario de Yucatán*, Merida; *El Mundo*, Tampico; *El Porvenir*, Monterrey; and *El Correo de la Tarde* and *El Demócrata Sinaloense*, Mazatlan, Sinaloa. The most important and most widely read magazines are: *Revista de Revistas*, *El Universal Ilustrado*, *El Rotográfico*, and *Jueves de Excelsior*, all of which carry a large amount of graphic information. Many organizations, among which are numbered the different departments of the Federal Government, avail themselves of the printing press for the expression of their views. At the present time the Department of Public Education is publishing *El Sembrador*, a fortnightly magazine devoted to the interests of the agricultural class, which has a circulation of 50,000 copies.

Music.—No record is kept of musical production, for the same reasons that apply to books and also due to the fact that a large part of the output appears in the literary magazines. The firm of Wagner, which is the largest but by no means the only publisher of sheet music in Mexico City, issues about 37 compositions a year. In the Fine Arts Division of the Department of Public Education, 28 compositions were registered by this firm during 1927 and 46 in 1928 (popular music, tangos, waltzes, songs, etc.). It is believed that during the same period of time an equal number of musical pieces was copyrighted by Mexican authors, who often have their productions published in foreign countries.

When considering this subject special attention must be paid to folk poetry, such as the ballads called *corridos*, whose origin is lost among the masses.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mexico has an extensive bibliography, whose origin can be traced to the Spanish bibliography of colonial times. The first classification of Mexican works appears in the *Epítome de la Biblioteca Oriental y Occidental, Náutica i Geografía*, by Antonio de León Pinelo, published



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

TITLE-PAGE OF THE *DOTRINA BREVE*, PRINTED IN MEXICO CITY, 1543-44

This book, prepared by Bishop Zumárraga, first official head of the church of Mexico, "in plain language for the common people," was printed by "the house of Cromberger" which set up in Mexico City, probably in 1536, the first printing press in the New World. The copy from which this title-page was photographed is now in the Library of Congress.

in Madrid in 1629. In the seventeenth century Nicolás Antonio published his *Bibliotheca Nova Hispana* (1672). Don Juan José Eguiara y Eguren accomplished the task of compiling the *Bibliotheca Mexicana*, the first volume of which was published in Mexico City in 1775; after his death, the work was continued by Dr. José Mariano Beristáin y Souza in the *Bibliotheca Hispano Americana Septentrional* (1796), one of the classics of bibliography, the fourth volume of which was published in Santiago, Chile, by Don José Toribio de Medina in 1897.

The work done on bibliography by the following authors deserves special mention: Don Joaquín García Icazbalceta (*Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVI*), Don José Fernando Ramírez (*Adiciones a la Biblioteca de Beristáin*), Don Vicente de P. Andrade (*Ensayo Bibliográfico Mexicano del Siglo XVII*), Abbé Charles E. Brasseur de Bourbourg (*Bibliothèque México-Guatémalienne*), Don Nicolás de León (*Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVIII, Adiciones a la Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVI del Señor Don Joaquín García Icazbalceta* and *Bibliografía Botánico-Mexicana*), Don Rafael Aguilar y Santillán (*Bibliografía Geológica y Minera de la República Mexicana* and *Índice General del Boletín de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística*), Don Luis González Obregón (*Anuario Bibliográfico Nacional* and bibliographical notes on Bernal Díaz del Castillo and José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi), Don Manuel Cruzado (*Bibliografía Jurídica Mexicana*), Don Juan B. Iguíniz (*La Imprenta en la Nueva Galicia, Los Historiadores de Jalisco* and *Bibliografía de Novelistas Mexicanos*) Don Manuel de Olaguíbel (*Memoria para una Bibliografía Científica de México, en el Siglo XIX*), *Don Emetrio Valverde Téllez* (*Bibliografía Filosófica Mexicana*), Don Ignacio B. del Castillo (*Bibliografía de la Imprenta de la Cámara de Diputados* and *Bibliografía de la Revolución Mexicana*) and Don Genaro Estrada (*Poetas Nuevos de México*). [A list of special bibliographies is appended to the report.]

Furthermore, there is a bibliography of Spanish American bibliographies, by Dr. C. K. Jones, published in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*,[2] issued by Duke University, which contains more detailed information on this subject.

Doctor León published seven volumes of his *Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVIII*, published by the Mexican Bibliographical Institute. But the most substantial work was accomplished by the noted Chilean bibliographer, Don José Toribio de Medina, in nine volumes dealing with colonial bibliography in Mexico, which are of great importance for the bibliographies of Puebla, Vera Cruz, Guadalajara, Merida, and Mexico City.

[2] August and November, 1920; February, 1921; February and August, 1926; and August, 1929. See also *Bibliographies Pertaining to Latin America in the Library of the Pan American Union*, Washington, D. C., 1928. Mimeographed copies of the latter are available for distribution.—*Editor's note.*

Specialists should by no means lose sight of what has been contributed by certain publications, such as the *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional, Biblos,* which has been the official organ of the library, *El Libro y El Pueblo* and the *Boletín de Novedades Bibliográficas Mexicanas,* the last two issued by the Library Division of the Department of Public Education. Surpassing these in importance, however, are the present bibliographical activities of the Department of Foreign Relations, which is publishing a series of monographs (*Monografías Bibliográficas Mexicanas*), which have become indispensable for all research workers.

The Mexican bibliography of the nineteenth century is still to be compiled; this task will require the creation of a special commission. As mentioned above, efforts are being made to arrange for a Mexican bibliographical yearbook (*Anuario Bibliográfico Mexicano*).

STIMULATION OF PRODUCTION

So far, little has been done to stimulate intellectual production through the establishment of research centers, societies, prizes, etc. However, mention should be made of the efforts in this direction made by some associations (such as the Mexican Bibliographical Institute), whose existence, although very active in some cases, has generally been short. Private initiative has had by far the largest share in what has been accomplished. Occasionally the Government has helped investigators in this field by the publication of their researches; in this connection, attention may be called to the work being done by the Department of Public Education, which is printing pamphlets and bibliographical studies, and the aid being given by the Department of Foreign Relations to the authors who are collaborating in its excellent series of Mexican bibliographical monographs. The catalogues published by some booksellers are also noteworthy; for example, that of Porrúa Hermanos, who specialize in old Mexican books. The recently founded *Sociedad de Bibliófilos Mexicanos* intends to publish, after securing a subscription from each of its members, several rare books of interest to Mexican scholars.

The Chamber of Deputies, acting on a suggestion made by Don Carlos Noriega Hope, recently voted to create an annual prize of 10,000 pesos for the best scientific or literary work published in the country.

ORGANIZATION OF INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITIES

Many institutions are doing cultural work in Mexico. A few of the most important are: *Sociedad Científica Antonio Alzate, Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística, Academia Nacional de Medicina, Asociación Médica Franco-Mexicana, Asociación Médica Mexicana, Asociación Christiana de Jóvenes, Dirección de Estudios*

VOCABVLARIO

EN LENGVA MEXICANA Y CASTELLANA, COMpueſto por el muy Reuerendo Padre Fray Alonſo de Molina, dela Orden del bienauenturado nueſtro Padre ſant Franciſco.

DIRIGIDO AL MVY EXCELENTE SEÑOR
Don Martin Enriquez, Viſorrey deſta nueua Eſpaña.



¶ Indorum nimia te fecit prole parentem.
Qui genuit moriens, quos pater alme foues.

Confixus viuis, langues: cum mente reuolans.
Vulnera, cum ſpectas, ſtigmata carne geris.

EN MEXICO,
En Caſa de Antonio de Spinoſa.
1571

Courtesy of the Library of Congress

TITLE-PAGE OF THE NAHUATL-SPANISH DICTIONARY COMPILED BY FRAY ALONSO DE MOLINA

The volume from which this title-page was photographed, now in the possession of the Library of Congress, was issued from the press of the noted Mexican printer Antonio de Espinosa in 1571. This book, which has been called indispensable for the study of the Nahuatl language, was first printed in 1555.

Xuchizuatl hoja de flor,o rosa
Xuchmati.mno. tratarse bien o delicadamente
Xuchtia,nite. decir gracias para hacer reyr
Xuchua.nite. idem.
Xucoyulli. acederas.
Xuh. Interjecion del que se espanta
Xumalin. junco delgado
Xumalli. cuchara de barro.
Xumath idem.
Xumatia.nitla. facar algo con cuchara.
Xumullalia.nitla. hazer rincones.
Xumulli.rincon.
Xumultic.cosa con rincones.
Xumutl cierto pato.
Xupan.verano.
Xupanizth.idem.

Xupantla idem
Xupantlacayotl.cosa que se hace o cria en verano.
Xuxuchitla. jardin
Xuxuchitlath idem
Xuxuctia.ni pararse verde
Xuxuctic.cosa verde o cruda
Xuxucuyulli acedera yerva
Xuxuniqui.cosa verde o cruda.
Xuxuhqui ytzth.cierta piedra preciosa de color de esmeralda.
Xuxumultic.cosa con rincones,o de muchos hoyos.
Xuxuma.ni.pararse verdinegro,o descolorido.
Xuxumaxtumaca.estar,el campo verde y fresco,o el agua verdegueando. Preterit. oxuxumaxtumaca.

¶SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA.

¶AQVI HAZEN FIN LOS DOS VOCABVLARIOS, EN LENGVA CASTEllana y nahual o Mexicana que hizo y recopilo el muy Reuerendo padre, fray Alonso de Molina: dela orden de señor san Francisco. Imprimieronse en la muy insigne y gran ciudad de Mexico: en casa de Antonio de Spinosa. enel Año de nuestra redepcion. de. 1571.



¶NICAN TZONCVIÇA YN ONTETL VOCABVLARIOS Ypan Castillan tlatolli yuan nauatlatolli, yn oquimotlalhi cenca mauiztililoni, totatzin fray Alonso de Molina, teupixqui Sant Francisco. Omictilonicanypan vey altepetl ciudad Mexico: ychã Antonio de Spinosa. Ypan xiuitl.
1571. Años.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress

COLOPHON TO THE NAHUATL-SPANISH DICTIONARY PRINTED BY ANTONIO DE ESPINOSA

Biológicos, Academia Nacional Correspondiente de la Real Academia de la Lengua, Sociedad Forestal Mexicana, Centro Nacional de Ingenieros, Dirección de Estudios Geográficos y Climatológicos, Instituto de Ciencias Sociales, Sociedad Astronómica Mexicana, the National University, the National Museum, and many governmental bureaus.

PUBLICATION AND SALE OF BOOKS

Before giving statistics on this subject, we wish to quote from the monograph published by Don Genaro Estrada on the decline and renascence of the Mexican book:

The decline of the book in Mexico began with the death of García Icazbalceta, the erudite bibliographer. Up to that time we had not altogether lost the desirable tradition of typographical esthetics, of typographical architecture, as I call it because of the similarity between architecture and printing in the use of various styles. Espinosa, the great printer of colonial days, was in his time the highest exponent of the art of printing. Espinosa knew how to compose and how to print, knew inks and papers to perfection. So far, has Mexico had a printer superior to Espinosa?

The Romantic period gave us some good examples of style, and in Mexico we may present as typical of these times the work done by Rafael and Rafael and the private press of García Icazbalceta. Cumplido also produced a little; the style he set was followed afterwards in the workshop of Ignacio Escalante, where some of the best-known Mexican works of the latter part of the nineteenth century were printed. With more space at my disposal I should add many more details.

A long period of bad taste came after Escalante, when the old house of Palmer & Rey spread its output all over the Republic. It feverishly turned out all sorts of extravagant plates, frightful shadowed letters, vignettes depicting locomotives and most extraordinary birds and serpents, Gothic letters and fantastic scrolls, from all of which were made what compositors term "patches," embellished with several colors of ink, shading for relief and the inevitable gold dust, applied with cotton balls. This was the time of enormous cards; of printed notes requesting tips and gratuities; of benefit-performance programs printed on satin; of funeral wreaths tied with moiré ribbons lettered in white; of baptismal announcements decorated with vignettes to give depth to the text; of invitations to examinations and to musical and literary entertainments; of New Year cards appliquéd with mother-of-pearl; and of books of poetry with illustrations interpreting each poem . . . Keeping pace with this decadence in printing the auxiliary art of binding was characterized by Morocco-leather covers, heavily padded underneath, and horrible lettering affixed to the back of books by main force . . .

After the appearance of such excellent examples of typography as the *Diccionario Universal de Historia y Geografía del Siglo XVI*, a decline began which included the whole country. A good title-page or some good text pages may, however, be found occasionally. The paper chosen for books was entirely unsuitable and went to one extreme or the other; it was either the coarsest newsprint or 80-pound linen, suitable for bookkeeping or legal documents.

The manufacture of books is not yet satisfactory. But it is unquestionable that conditions are beginning to improve. This improvement began in 1915 with the then small collection started by a firm of booksellers under the name of Porrúa Editions, and with the work commenced shortly afterwards by the *Editorial Cultura* in the press of Don Rafael Loera y Chávez, which from the beginning has been good as a whole and excellent in some cases.

The greatest stimulus to the production of good books—I refer to typography, not to contents—has come in the last few years from some Government departments, to which much credit is due for their efforts. This work may appear to be easy of accomplishment because it is paid for with public funds, which are more abundant than those of any private concern, but it marks, nevertheless, an earnest desire to foster the establishment of a noble industry, the basis of culture. The publications being issued by the Departments of Foreign Relations, Public Education and Finance, with great care and understanding of the art of typography, deserve mention. And in order not to make an unjust omission, I must point out that, in my opinion, the best work being done in the private printing shops of Mexico is turned out by the Mireles press at Monterrey, which has issued volumes equalling in excellence the best now being published in the United States and England.

The factors that are impeding the progress of the book business in Mexico should be enumerated. The first has to do with paper, the second with booksellers. There are also some secondary causes.

In Mexico there is only one paper factory filling commercial needs, that of San Rafael. There are other small factories, but their production is insignificant and need not be taken into account. San Rafael specializes in newsprint and office paper. For business reasons, perhaps, it makes only one kind of book paper, called Biblos, which comes in white and ivory, and sells for 26 pesos a 500-sheet ream. Imported papers can not compete with it in price on account of customs duties. The price of high-quality imported papers is prohibitive, due mostly to the tariff. Therefore, national books have to depend on Biblos paper, unless, as often happens, papers entirely unsuited to this purpose are used. A limited edition of a volume in octavo, in which 10 reams of Biblos are used, has a paper cost of 260 pesos. Cover and printing amount to 60 and 300 pesos, respectively. Therefore, to make a very modest edition of a thousand copies, the author or publisher has to spend 620 pesos.

After this the bookseller has to be reckoned with. Bookstores are the means of making books known. To keep these on their shelves or in their showcases, booksellers invariably make a minimum charge of 30 per cent, sometimes even 40 per cent. This procedure, which is nothing short of robbery, has become the usual practice in all cases. Consider, then, a book with a cost price of 2 pesos, which is to sell for 3 pesos. The bookseller's commission will be, at the very least, 90 centavos, leaving for the guileless publisher or the long-suffering author a profit of 10 centavos. Suppose, further, that the whole edition is sold. When the last of the thousand copies is gone, a hundred pesos will be the reward for the intellectual work involved, even if its results are the most wonderful achievement of genius. And when making estimates we must not fail to take into account the rapacity of some agents, who keep either the books or the money, and the requests of "friends" and "admirers" for free autographed copies.

Books can not come into their own in Mexico under the present highly unfavorable conditions. Steps must be taken against the existing order of things; authors' leagues should be on their guard against monopolies and piracies; the means of lowering paper and printing costs should be studied; equitable commissions should be fixed, and much more attention should be paid to typography.

When the Department of Public Education was established in 1921 an editorial division was created. Every two months this division selects one of the classical works of ancient or modern times and publishes it in a well-bound volume. These books cost 94 centavos each, sell for 1 peso, and are distributed without charge among libraries,

schools, and public institutions. More than 50 volumes have been published.

Printing offices in Mexico number 558 (1924 statistics).

Books imported during 1927 totaled 312 tons, with a value of 774,535 pesos. The most important countries of origin were Spain, the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, and Great Britain, in the order named.

CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARIES

The Department of Education has a library bureau whose activities are nation-wide. It controls the National Library and is in charge of all matters pertaining to the creation, enlargement, organization, and management of public libraries. The bureau does not control privately owned libraries or those belonging to schools, institutions, and Government departments. Public and private libraries, of which the report lists 375, are classified as follows:

Popular public libraries.—These are for the use of teachers, students, and the general public. They contain works on science, arts and letters.

School Libraries.—For the use and benefit of pupils in elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher learning.

Children's libraries.—Devoted to and equipped especially for children. Composed mainly of story books and other books of an entertaining nature.

Industrial libraries.—Intended chiefly for industrial workers and their unions and societies. Made up of books dealing with the occupations of the readers and with sociological and scientific subjects.

Rural libraries.—These were created for the special benefit of the rural population. They contain material for the intellectual development of agriculturalists, and books concerning their pursuits and special problems.

Institutional libraries.—Found in jails, barracks, welfare institutions, hospitals, etc. Composed of books suitable for the persons who are to read them.

ARCHIVES

Libraries in Mexico have no connection with the arrangement and management of the records of the various government departments and bureaus. These and other official institutions and their divisions, sections, etc., keep special archives, classified and catalogued in accordance with rules prescribed from time to time. In the General Archives of the Nation all official documents are collected. This office is in charge of a well-known bibliographer and archivist.

The principal archives found in Mexico City are those of the Nation; the War and Navy Department; the Treasury Department; the



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, MEXICO CITY

Department of Public Education; the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor; the Department of Foreign Relations; the Department of the Interior; the Department of Agriculture and Promotion; the Department of Communications and Public Works; and the Central Department and the General Notarial Archives.

LEGISLATION

The Library Bureau of the Department of Public Education has not yet succeeded in obtaining the enactment of special legislation for libraries. Their operation is provided for in the general law covering the Department of Education.

LIBRARY COURSES, COORDINATION AND SOCIETIES

Two library schools have existed in times past: The National School of Librarians and Archivists, which functioned in the National Library from 1916 to 1918, and the National School of Librarians, established in 1925, which lasted a year. At the present time the Library Bureau is giving a course in library science for those who live in and near Mexico City, and a correspondence course for those who live in other parts of the country. The following subjects are taught: Bibliography, library organization and management, classification, cataloguing, and advisory service for readers.

The Library Bureau of the Department of Public Education acts as a coordinating center, most of the libraries in the Republic being under its technical direction.

Through its technical section it is continually spreading information in regard to the organization and management of libraries. It answers all sorts of questions having a bearing on these matters and furnishes lists of books on different subjects to all who ask for them. The correspondence courses on library science are doing some urgently needed work. There are hundreds of students in all parts of the Nation who are greatly interested in these courses.

There are two librarians' societies in the country: The *Asociación de Bibliotecarios Mexicanos*, a private organization, which publishes the *Boletín de la Asociación de Bibliotecarios Mexicanos;* and the *Asociación Libre e Independiente de Bibliotecarios Mexicanos*, which has an official character and is made up chiefly of employees of the Library Bureau.

EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY

The Department of Public Education recently established in the National Capital a pedagogical library, which is well stocked with books, pamphlets, and reviews pertaining to education and allied subjects.



Courtesy of Francisco Xavier Rojas

TECHNICAL LIBRARY OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

This library of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, opened April 19, 1929, contains Mexican and foreign books and reviews useful to the scientific personnel of the Bureau

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

The National Library in Mexico City is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and closed on Sundays. To give the public better service, two shifts of employees have been provided.

The library follows the "closed" system; that is, the public does not have direct access to the shelves. Books are obtained by means of slips. However, in the children's section, everything is open to them under the supervision of those in charge.

The National Library has catalogues in book form, arranged in accordance with the main divisions of the arts and sciences, which were made in years past. A card-index catalogue was begun several years ago to complete the work of classification. There are more than 150,000 cards, corresponding mainly to authors and subjects. These catalogues are very useful to readers, who may also have the help of competent advisers.

The other libraries under the bureau have hours in accordance with their importance. The larger ones are open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 4 to 8 p. m., and the smaller ones from 4 to 8 p. m. only. Most of them have card-index catalogues and operate under the "closed" system. Volumes may be taken out of these libraries, in accordance with special provisional regulations.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY COOPERATION

Two National Librarians' Congresses have taken place in Mexico. They were held in Mexico City, in 1927 and 1928. The subjects dealt with were of great importance to Mexican librarians, and the exchange of views was very helpful to them. Delegations from several Spanish-American countries and the United States came to the second of these congresses.

The Library Bureau has close relations with the American Library Association and the International Institute of Bibliography of Brussels. It is in constant contact with these institutions, the better to promote the technical advancement of Mexican libraries.

Library propaganda.—The Library Bureau publishes a monthly bulletin, *El Libro y el Pueblo.* It contains information on bibliography and on subjects of interest to library readers.

In addition, all libraries give entertainments, lectures, and motion-picture entertainments to gain readers and make them acquainted with the books at their disposal.

Exchange.—Exchange of publications with foreign institutions is maintained by the National Library and the Library Bureau. The former curtailed this service recently, when publication of its bulletin was stopped; however, it is still receiving a large amount of material, mainly from the United States and some Spanish-American countries.

Although *El Libro y el Pueblo* has a limited circulation, it is used for exchange with other libraries.

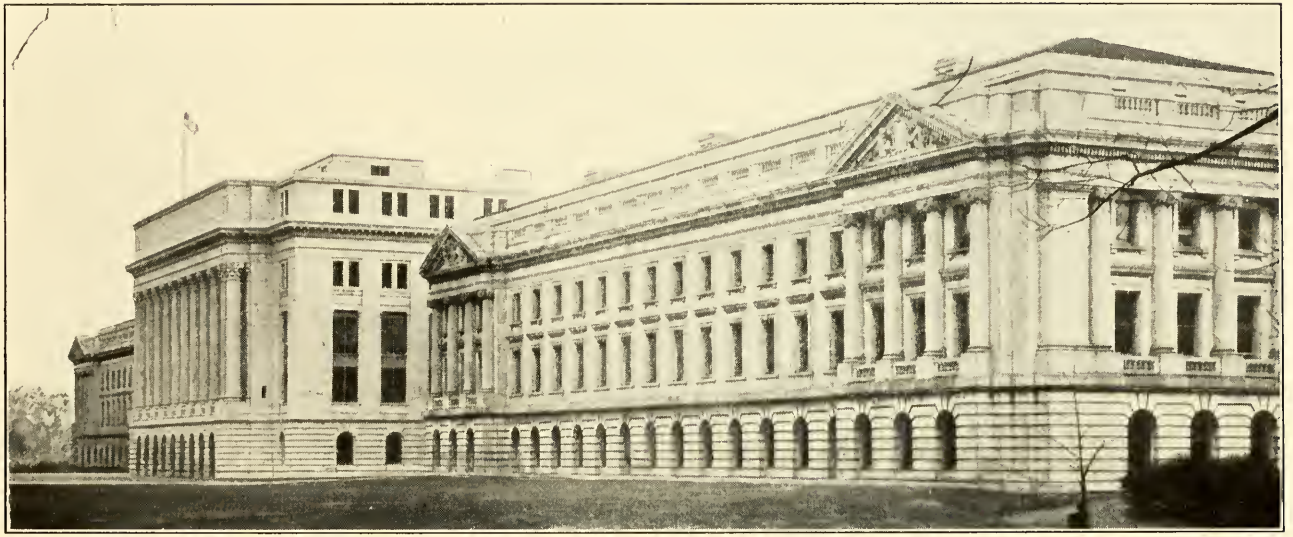
Exchange of duplicates.—Not practiced in Mexican libraries, except in very rare instances.

Uniformity of cataloguing rules.—The authorized rules of the American Library Association, with few and slight modifications, have been adopted in the formation of catalogues.

Uniformity in classification.—The decimal classification of the International Bibliographical Institute of Brussels was officially adopted by the Library Bureau at the beginning of 1929, and most of the Mexican libraries are indexed in accordance with this system.

Cooperative catalogues.—The Library Bureau has been working on a central catalogue which at the present time has about 150,000 cards, representing the duplicates of the catalogues of all the libraries under the control of that office.

Interchange among libraries.—This has not yet been established as a regular service, but has been carried out in the few cases requiring it.



Courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The new central unit of the building, erected at a cost of $2,000,000, joins the two wings which were built during the administration of President Roosevelt. The architectural design, a classic adaptation, is carried out in granite and marble. A special feature of the façade is the entablature, supported by Corinthian columns, on which are chiseled three appropriate inscriptions as follows: "The husbandman that laboreth must be first partaker of the fruits."—Saint Paul. "No other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture."—Lincoln. "With reference either to individual or national welfare agriculture is of primary importance."—Washington. The central unit has an open court, resembling the patio of Latin America, with an arched glass roof. The plans contemplate the addition of an extensible type of building at the rear of the present structure which will occupy the ground space of about three blocks.

THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

By Alberto Adriani

Former Chief, Division of Agricultural Cooperation, Pan American Union

In accordance with action taken by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in compliance with resolutions passed by the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in Habana in 1928, an Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry will meet in Washington in September, 1930. The coming conference is expected to be one of the most important in the history of the Union. The following is a statement of the origin, aims, and possible results of this meeting.

AGRICULTURE IN EARLIER INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESSES

Several countries belonging to the Pan American Union participated in the international agricultural conferences held in Europe and in America in the course of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. A number took part in the Rome Conference of 1905, and 18 out of the 21 are members of the International Institute of Agriculture, created by this conference. It should also be remembered that agricultural organizations in the various American nations have had a share in international agricultural conferences and form part of several world institutions. Only the work done by inter-American congresses, however, will be considered when recounting hereinafter activities which may now be viewed as preparatory to the coming Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

Several of these congresses, the first of which met some years ago, have studied the problems of American agriculture and recommended solutions therefor. The Latin American Scientific Congresses held in Buenos Aires April 10 to 20, 1898; in Montevideo March 20 to 31, 1901; and in Rio de Janeiro August 6 to 16, 1905, had in their programs sections devoted to agriculture and zootechnics. The International American Scientific Congress, which met at Buenos Aires from July 10 to 25, 1910, also considered agrarian problems. Papers on agricultural subjects were read in all of these assemblies, and resolutions for the promotion of agriculture in America were adopted.

The various Pan American Scientific Congresses, successors to the Latin American Scientific Congresses, have also undertaken the investigation of agricultural affairs. The first of these took place in Santiago, Chile, from December 25, 1908, to January 5, 1909. Its agenda contained a section devoted to zoology and botany, and

another to agronomy and zootechnics. Several papers on agriculture were presented. Among the resolutions adopted, mention should be made of those recommending the enactment of legislation for the conservation of forests, and the study of the medicinal flora of the American countries.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress met in Washington from December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916. A section of its program dealt with conservation of natural resources, agriculture, irrigation, and forestry, and some important papers on agricultural subjects were read before it. It recommended the creation of meteorological stations; the enactment of legislation regulating the exploitation of forests and water power; the establishment of veterinary service; the organization of a congress to deal with plant diseases and pests, and the compilation and distribution of information about agricultural production in American countries.

Included in the program of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress in Lima from December 24, 1924, to January 6, 1925, was a section on agriculture and biological sciences. Among more than 25 resolutions pertaining to agriculture, perhaps the most important were the following: That agricultural teaching be declared obligatory from the primary schools up; that popular or extension agricultural teaching be made more general; that an international scientific institute be founded, to direct the fight against native and exotic diseases of plants and animals; and that national quarantine laws against diseases of plants and domestic animals be investigated. Another resolution recommended that the Pan American Union cooperate in the study and solution of the problems encountered in the effort to exterminate diseases of cattle and crops, and convoke, if it should become necessary, an international conference to establish a uniform code in defense of the agricultural and cattle industries of the continent against dangers which might threaten them.

The International Conference of Veterinary Sanitary Regulations met in Montevideo from May 1 to 10, 1912, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay being represented. A convention was signed on May 8 binding all signatory countries, and those which might subscribe to it in the future, to take cooperative measures to prevent the spread of animal diseases. This convention was ratified by Brazil on October 26, 1921; no information is available concerning ratification by other countries.

Montevideo was also the seat of the meetings of the International Conference on the Protection of Agriculture, from May 2 to 10, 1913; delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay were present. Three conventions were signed on May 10; they dealt, respectively, with investigations into the breeding places of locusts; with the establishment of international

regulations to protect agriculture against disease, and with defense against new pests. These conventions have been ratified by some of the signatory countries.

Moreover, the Pan American Commercial Conferences have studied agricultural problems in their relation to commerce. The Third Commercial Conference, held in Washington from May 2 to 5, 1927, approved the following resolution introduced by the Paraguayan and Venezuelan delegations: "The Third Pan American Commercial Conference recommends that the Pan American Union secure the cooperation of the sanitary departments of the American nations in order to arrive at a plan of inter-American cooperation for the conservation, protection, and development of the livestock and agricultural industries for the purpose of studying and effecting the elimination of the limitations and restrictions which to-day exist in inter-American commerce with respect to the products of those countries."

The first and second Pan American Conferences on Standardization, which met respectively in Lima (1924–25) and in Washington (1927), passed resolutions pertaining to the standardization of agricultural products.

IMMEDIATE ANTECEDENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

The activities, briefly described above, of inter-American assemblies in regard to concerted action on agricultural problems prove the timeliness—and, it may even be said, the necessity—of two resolutions adopted by the Sixth International Conference of American States, which met in Habana in 1928. The first, passed on February 7, recommended the holding of an Inter-American Conference on Plant and Animal Sanitary Control; the second, approved February 18, provided that the report of the sixth committee of the conference, pertaining to continental agricultural cooperation, be sent to the Pan American Union for study and suitable action. It should be added that the initiative for the latter resolution was promoted by a memorandum distributed among the delegates to the Conference by the Tropical Plant Research Foundation. This memorandum described agricultural conditions in tropical America; pointed out the increasing competition on the part of other tropical regions and its effect on the economic life of tropical America, suggesting methods for meeting such competition; and, finally, showed the necessity for and advantages of inter-American agricultural cooperation.

On March 7, 1928, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union intrusted to the chairman of the board the duty of appointing a special committee on agricultural cooperation to consider this document. This committee, composed of the Ministers of Colombia and Nicaragua and the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, presented a

report at a meeting held May 2, 1928. In accordance with recommendations embodied therein, the Governing Board voted: To establish the special committee on a permanent basis; to create a division of agricultural cooperation in the Pan American Union; to convoke an inter-American conference on agriculture, forestry, and animal industry; and to organize national committees for agricultural cooperation in all countries members of the Pan American Union, in order that the Union might receive all possible assistance in preliminary plans for the conference, including the formulation of the program, in the compilation of agricultural data and in the completion of investigations. In compliance with this resolution, the division of agricultural cooperation was established in the Pan American Union, and 20 out of the 21 national cooperating committees organized.

A tentative program for the conference was drafted with the aid of a group of experts headed by the late Dr. W. A. Orton, director of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation and technical adviser to the Division of Agricultural Cooperation, and Dr. B. T. Galloway, pathologist of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture. An effort was made to choose topics of international interest, likely to secure the cooperation of every country. The *avant-projet* of the program was sent to all Governments and national committees for agricultural cooperation, who were asked for criticisms and suggestions. No objections were received, but many of the replies submitted valuable ideas for additional subjects. Taking these into account, a new program was drawn up by the permanent committee and submitted to the Governing Board at its session of May 1, 1929. The Board accepted this program, designated the city of Washington as the seat of the conference, and set the opening date for May 12, 1930. It reserved the right, however, to reconsider the program and the date at the November, 1929, meeting of the Board, if the state of the preliminary arrangements should make such action advisable.

Later, the supervisory committee and the permanent committee on agriculture, in accordance with established practice, authorized the Director General of the Pan American Union to offer the Government of the United States, as a mark of courtesy, the privilege of convoking the conference. In due time the Director General informed both committees that the Government of the United States willingly accepted the offer.

At its meeting of November 6, 1929, the Governing Board, acting on the recommendations of the permanent committee on agriculture, formally intrusted to the Government of the United States the convocation of the conference, placed at its disposition all necessary documents, and granted it complete discretion to change the program as it saw fit and to set the opening date. In accordance with

a message sent to Congress by the President of the United States, the conference will meet from September 8 to 20, 1930.

SCOPE AND AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE

The Inter-American Conference on Agriculture to be held this year is expected to be the first of a series to convene periodically in the capitals of the various countries of the Pan American Union. It will be a meeting of experts from the American nations called together to secure systematic scientific research in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and animal industry and to establish agencies for this research. The aim of the conference is threefold: (1) To define the outstanding problems in each country which may be solved by inter-American cooperation; (2) to discuss the policies and methods of procedure to be followed in the cooperative solution of these problems; (3) to consider the establishment and location of research stations or laboratories, and the means of financial support therefor. The conference will consequently take the form of a series of round-table discussions rather than a program of set papers. The agenda laid before the delegates will embody the results of two years of preparatory work on the part of the Pan American Union, the national committees, and scientific organizations in each of the 21 Republics. The basis for discussion will in each case be fully prepared in advance and will include statistical summaries of crops of and international trade in the chief agricultural products, accompanied by charts showing trends of production; contributions on agenda subjects from experts in the several countries; and articles describing existing agricultural institutions and the results obtained by them. All of this material will be sent to the delegates well in advance of their assembly in Washington.

During the conference there will be visits to scientific laboratories and experimental stations in or near Washington to view special exhibits and to inspect equipment and methods.

POSSIBLE RESULTS

The program of the conference comprises three divisions: Agrotechnique; agricultural economics; and the control and prevention of plant and animal diseases and pests. This wide scope permits the consideration of any problem of American agriculture. In addition to the practical results of the conference, which there is every reason to expect will be gratifying, it will also serve to focus the attention of Governments and people on the vital importance of agricultural problems; it will contribute to shaping future policies, and to securing a true perspective on the various questions considered; and in many

ways it will exert a wide, if not easily measurable, educational influence. Agricultural progress in all American countries demands the use of up-to-date methods, as well as that systematic scientific research which has made possible the great material advance in many realms of modern life.

The conference comes at an opportune time; the pace of the economic development of Latin America is beginning to quicken, and an increasing interest in agricultural affairs is noticeable in all countries, as evinced by the recent creation of agricultural departments, schools, societies, and experimental stations and laboratories.

It is of prime importance that the conservation, exploitation, and development of natural resources in America should be effected in accordance with the most rational methods, so that the advancement of each country may rest on a firm foundation. The value of certain procedures should be made generally known. If this is done, it will be easier to understand, for example, how necessary it is that the various American Republics, before defining any policy for the conservation and utilization of natural resources, should conduct agricultural and livestock surveys, take as complete an inventory of natural resources as possible, and make a classification of soils. The conference will take up the question of public lands for, in the opinion of many, the solution given this problem will determine the trend of economic and social evolution in the countries affected for many years to come. The discussions of the conference will have similar significance for other problems.

The results of the conference should also be especially beneficial to those countries of tropical America which are beginning to suffer from the keen competition of African and Asiatic tropical regions where scientific agricultural methods have been practiced for some time. What has happened in the production of rubber, quinine, and coffee is well known. It is evident that if the nations of tropical America do not perceive in time the dangers of this competition and take steps to organize their agricultural production on the most efficient basis their economic and social progress will be, to say the least, retarded.

The British Empire is especially active in putting agriculture on an efficient basis throughout its dominions. The main agency for this work is the Imperial Marketing Board, created in May, 1926, as the result of a resolution passed by the Imperial Economic Conference, a postwar organization whose purpose was to coordinate and unite the economic interests of the various parts of the Empire. To further the sale of imperial products, the board was allotted £500,000 during its first year and £1,000,000 annually thereafter. The greater part of these sums is devoted to scientific research and the rest spent in economic investigations and propaganda. One of the most important

projects of the board is the establishment of a chain of agricultural experimental stations in the tropical possessions of the Empire. The board's achievements have been noteworthy, and its plans for the future will bring about an even more efficient organization of colonial agricultural departments.

One of the most significant activities of the board was the Imperial Conference on Agriculture, which met in London from October 4 to 28, 1927, and which recommended not only the creation of an organization which would serve as a sort of imperial clearing house in agricultural matters, but also the foundation of suitable institutions for the coordination of the various kinds of agricultural research carried on within the Empire. Another conference will be held in Australia in 1932.

Besides the Imperial Marketing Board, mention should also be made of the Imperial Institute, created by law in 1925 in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, to promote the expansion of commerce and industry within the British Empire. The institute publishes a quarterly bulletin, which contains a report of research and investigations dealing with the economic life of the Empire; it has also issued numerous volumes which, taken together, form a survey and inventory of the economic resources of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This methodical approach to the problem can not but foster the development of the tropical regions of the British Empire; it assures them a great advantage in the competition for world markets. The same systematic measures are being taken, with remarkable success, in the Dutch East Indies and in the tropical possessions of other European nations and of the United States.

All these circumstances lend special importance to the coming Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry. For the economic and social development of the countries members of the Pan American Union it will be perhaps the most important conference ever held under the auspices of the Union.



SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

OF ALL the congresses in which delegates of the countries members of the Pan American Union unite to deliberate and take action looking toward national and international welfare none, perhaps, awaken more sympathetic interest than the child congresses, the sixth of which will shortly be held in Lima on the invitation of the Government of Peru. The first of this series took place in Buenos Aires in 1916; the second in Montevideo, in 1919; the third in Rio de Janeiro, in connection with the celebration of Brazilian independence in 1922; the fourth in Santiago, Chile, in 1924. The following rules and regulations [1] have been issued for the approaching congress:

ART. 1. By the unanimous vote of the Fifth Pan American Child Congress, which met in Habana in December, 1927, and in compliance with a decree of the Peruvian Government, the Sixth Pan American Child Congress will meet in Lima July 4 to 11, 1930.

ART. 2. The Congress will be composed of two groups, each of which will be divided into three sections, as follows:

Group I. Medical questions in general:
- Section 1. Medicine.
- Section 2. Surgery.
- Section 3. Public health.

Group II. Social questions in general:
- Section 4. Charities.
- Section 5. Legislation.
- Section 6. Education.

ART. 3. The executive committee and the section chairmen and secretaries will be in charge of all preliminary arrangements. Each section will have a chairman and two secretaries.

ART. 4. Membership in the congress will be of three kinds—honorary, official, and associate.

(*a*) Honorary members will be those so designated by the official delegates of the countries represented in the congress.

(*b*) Official members will include the delegates of the countries represented in the congress, the executive committee, and the chairmen and secretaries of the national organizing committee.

(*c*) Associate membership will be open to all persons or institutions interested in child welfare. Members of this class will pay a registration fee of 1 Peruvian pound gold ($4.8665).

ART. 5. Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French will be the official languages of the congress.

ART. 6. All members of the congress will have the right to attend the various sessions, to present papers in accordance with the official program, and to take part in the discussion thereon, each member being limited during discussions to one period of five minutes.

ART. 7. Participation in the plenary sessions of the congress and in voting and discussion will be limited to official delegates and to members especially authorized by the official delegates to read reports or papers.

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[1] Translated from *VI Congreso Panamericano del Niño, Lima, 4–11 de Julio de 1930, Boletín No. 1.*

(*a*) The opening and closing sessions will be formal.

(*b*) Plenary sessions will be those of all members of the congress. Papers on topics selected for the respective sessions will be read.

(*c*) Administrative sessions will be those held by the executive committee and the official delegates of the various Governments for the purpose of examining the motions and resolutions of the congress before submitting them to the approval of the congress.

ART. 9. His Excellency the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, or a person representing him, will preside at the preliminary session, which will be devoted to—

(*a*) Presentation of foreign delegates.

(*b*) Election of the permanent executive committee of the congress.

(*c*) Designation of honorary presidents and vice presidents.

(*d*) Election of chairmen, vice chairmen, and secretaries for the various sections.

(*e*) Selection of the delegates who will make up the executive committee, one delegate to be chosen from each official delegation.

ART. 10. The executive committee of the congress will preside at the formal inaugural session. At this session the president will welcome the official delegations, the secretary-general will report on the organization of the congress, and the official delegates will present brief messages of greeting from their countries.

The congress will be opened by the President of the Republic or a person representing him.

ART. 11. The chairmen will preside over all sessions of their respective sections, but vice chairmen may take turns in filling this office in any of the sections where this is found desirable and suitable arrangements are made.

ART. 12. Official reports will be read during the respective sessions by duly designated reporting delegates. The maximum time allowed for these reports will be 20 minutes, but the reporting delegate will be entitled to another period of the same length to summarize the discussion.

ART. 13. A time limit of 10 minutes will be placed on the reading of all papers presented to the congress. These must be original, and should reach the secretariat before June 15, 1930.

ART. 14. The executive committee, selected from the official delegates, will deal with all matters not touched upon in these rules and regulations. It will also receive the conclusions of the various sections for incorporation in the final act containing the motions and resolutions of the congress.

HONORARY COMMITTEE

Chairman.—His Excellency AUGUSTO B. LEGUÍA, President of Peru.

Vice chairmen.—Dr. PEDRO JOSÉ RADA Y GAMIO, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor ALFREDO MENDIOLA, Minister of Promotion; Dr. J. MATÍAS LEÓN, Minister of Public Instruction.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman.—Dr. SEBASTIÁN LORENTE, Director of Public Health and president of the Board for the Protection of Childhood.

Member.—Dr. RÓMULO EYZAGUIRRE, chief physician of the National Office of Vital Statistics and of La Recoleta Child Welfare Clinic; member of the National Academy of Medicine.

Secretary general.—Dr. CARLOS ENRIQUE PAZ SOLDÁN, director of the National Child Welfare Institute; professor of hygiene in the School of Medicine, Lima; and permanent secretary of the National Academy of Medicine.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

This committee is composed of the chairmen and secretaries of the six sections named above. The chairmen are as follows: Medicine, Dr. ENRIQUE LEÓN GARCÍA, professor of pediatrics in the School of Medicine; surgery, Dr. CONSTANTINO J. CARVALLO, professor of surgery in the School of Medicine; public health, Dr. RODOLFO NEUHAUS, physician of the San Sebastián Health Center; charities, Dr. FELIPE CHUECA, chief physician of the Ayacucho Health Center and member of the Chamber of Deputies; legislation, Dr. AUGUSTO PEÑALOZA, member of the Chamber of Deputies; and education, Dr. ALBERT A. GIESECKE, Director General of Public Instruction, commissioned.

THE EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK IN LATIN AMERICA

By LAURENCE DUGGAN [1]

WHEN the treasuries of the Latin American Republics were filled to overflowing by the great prosperity resulting from the World War, educators and statesmen alike began to plan for the expansion and further development of their respective national systems of education. With economic depression, however, came the collapse of these idealistic schemes.

Nevertheless, the formulation of these plans served an excellent purpose by sowing the seed of future inquiry into the educational needs of each country. Although the programs that had been adopted were dropped because of lack of funds to carry them out, educators were not content to continue the old systems unchanged. As a result, since 1922, those in each country have been reexamining educational organization and conditions, with the idea of improving them as rapidly as conditions permit. In order to know what other countries were doing, professors and students were sent abroad, some to the United States, some to Europe, to prepare themselves to teach and use new methods upon their return in so far as practicable. The constant investigation into and improvement in Latin American educational practice is in large part due to the stimulus provided by returned professors and students.

An evident reflection of this intelligent interest in education is the heightened activity of educational associations. Teaching, especially in the elementary school, has never been regarded as a profession for men and women of equal importance with other high vocations, partly because of the small salaries offered. The secondary school and university professors have almost always been men who had remunerative occupations other than teaching. Indeed, they

[1] Last year Mr. Duggan visited several South American countries on behalf of the Institute of International Education.

often gave courses not so much for the slight compensation as for the social prestige attaching to the higher teaching categories. Full-time teachers have been common only in the normal and primary schools, where a career was hardly possible. The associations of education now serve to bring together all those engaged in teaching, whether full time or part time, giving a dignity to the profession which it never had before. In the future one can imagine the associations exerting considerable influence in raising the standards of teaching so that it can rank as a real profession, and in securing higher salaries. Many associations are publishing magazines on education, which bring to the large body of teachers the ideas of the finest educators in the country and in the world.

The steady pressure brought to bear upon the legislative authorities has produced many changes in the educational field. The problem which is most acute throughout all of the 20 Latin American Republics is rural education, which in some of them is inextricably involved with the Indian question. For many years, there as in the United States, education was considered as the process of handing down culture from generation to generation. Only the upper strata of society were equipped to receive and in turn transmit this culture to succeeding generations. Education as a vital and living thing, in which everybody participated, was unknown. Almost abruptly Latin American leaders in every field of work have realized that the future development of their country depends upon the sharing of all advantages with the other classes of the population, particularly the Indians, where these are numerous.

In Latin American cities there are many excellent vocational schools for the sons and daughters of middle-class fathers. In Mexico, under the able leadership of Prof. Moisés Sáenz, most remarkable progress has been made in the rural schools.[2] There the word education is applied in its broadest sense. These schools are as much interested in teaching the elements of hygienic living and of productive agriculture as the alphabet and the multiplication table. In Ecuador a proposal has been made which would involve the confiscation of unused land, the establishment of small government farms where the Indians can learn modern methods, and the parceling out of this land to Indians as they finish a course of instruction. In Chile the Government has recently appropriated funds and signed a contract for the construction of 651 elementary and secondary schools. In Argentina and in Brazil the federal government has undertaken to cooperate with the State governments in the construction and equipment of rural schools.

[2] See *Newer Aspects of Education in Mexico*, by Professor Sáenz, BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, September, 1929.

In teaching methods the most recent trend is toward the Decroly system. In Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil the educational authorities have either sent teachers abroad to learn the principles of this system or have brought over on contract foreigners, usually Belgians, to demonstrate the system and teach it to others. In all of the above-mentioned countries the writer visited schools and observed children being taught by this method. In Chile the authorities have not been content with trying one new method alone. In Santiago a school, started under the direction of Dr. Lucy Wilson, is now working on the Dalton plan.

The investigation into the educational system has not left the university untouched. The university of the United States, composed of undergraduate colleges and graduate schools, is a type nonexistent in Latin America. Not only the physical centralization of buildings about a campus, but the concentration of authority in the hands of a president and a board of trustees, has called forth critical study by those interested in the Latin American university, characterized by its loosely knit group of professional schools, often located in different sections of the city, and its part-time teaching faculty. It is therefore noteworthy that the University of La Paz is discussing the possibility of securing a tract of land in the suburbs of the city upon which can be grouped the buildings of a new university.

Nearer to realization is the University of Minas Geraes at Bello Horizonte, Brazil. In September, 1927, the four colleges of the city of Bello Horizonte, which were private but enjoyed government recognition and support, united to form the nucleus of a new university. The State government donated 125 acres of land for a campus. The present plans call for a plant which will cost about $36,000,000, of which about one-fourth has already been raised. The remaining funds will come from internal bonds. Besides the usual colleges, the university will have a department of psychology and a school of education. The rector (president) of the university will have a freedom from either federal or State government control that heretofore has not existed. The President of the State will select the incumbent from a list of three names, drawn up by a joint council of professors and students.

In Chile plans for the José Miguel Carrera University are progressing nicely. The estate of about $8,000,000 left by Señor Federico Santa-María will be used to build and endow this institution, consisting of a college of engineering and a vocational school. Already a site has been selected at Viña del Mar, near Valparaiso, and preliminary grading begun. The idea of this bequest is to open to boys with no means the way to learn a trade and, if they are talented enough, to study engineering. Boys will compete for entrance to

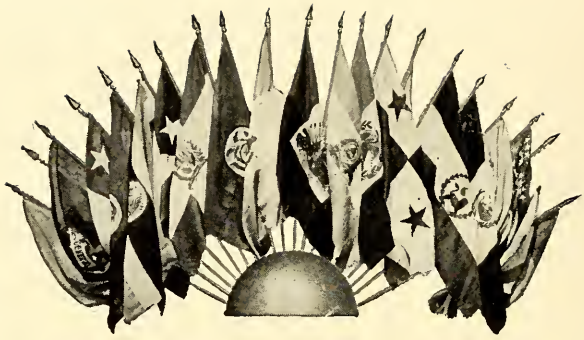
the vocational school and later to the College of Engineering. Prof. Karl Hermann Landien of the Superior Technical School of Stettin, Germany, will be president of the university.

In conclusion, mention may be made of two especially significant contacts made by Latin American students sent abroad to observe foreign methods of education.

Under the guidance of Miss Ignacia Guimarães, who had previously held a fellowship at Teachers College, Columbia University, four Brazilian girls from the State of Minas Geraes studied various phases of normal-school education at the same institution. These girls are the nucleus of the teaching staff of the new advanced school, organized to continue the professional education of graduates of the normal school. Every year 75 teachers are selected from the country districts for a 2-year course, during which time they receive full pa Originally four foreigners, including Dr. Théodore Simon, were engaged to set up this school. Soon all will have departed, except Madame Antipoff, of the Institut Jean Jacques Rousseau. The four Brazilian girls who studied at Teachers College have a great influence in the school, one being assistant director. They have shown a rare judgment in adapting North American theories to local conditions. This school, being in reality a superior normal school, deserves close observation. If it succeeds it may be the basis for imitation in other States.

At the University of Concepción, Chile, the School of Education is functioning in a way different from most other teachers' colleges. The director of this school, Dr. Samuel Zenteno, has a personality rare in any land, combining a fiery enthusiasm with practicality. Although he has never visited the United States, he understands its educational system well. In his institution he is attempting to apply the theory of education as stated by Prof. John Dewey. Two unusual departments are a children's school and a department of vocational guidance and psychopedagogic consultation. The former is under the direction of Miss Corina Vargas, who studied for three years at Teachers College. The purpose of the latter is to ascertain the special aptitudes of pupils in order to help them choose the proper vocation.

It would be easy to continue to enumerate instances of the quickened educational outlook in the Republics to the south of us, so evident in this country also. The simple fact that there are in the United States this year over 1,100 Latin American students is an evidence of the desire of members of the younger generation to broaden the scope of their training in a new environment, while recent changes in the educational system of each country are clear indications of the desire of both educators and legislators to extend the educational horizon.



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Special session in honor of President Elect of Mexico.—On December 26, 1929, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union held a special session followed by a reception at five o'clock in honor of the President Elect of Mexico, Señor Pascual Ortiz Rubio.

On his arrival at the Pan American Union, the President Elect was greeted by a fanfare and the national anthem of Mexico, played by the United States Marine Band. He was escorted to the Governing Board room by a special committee of the board, consisting of His Excellency the Ambassador of Peru, Dr. Hernán Velarde; His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. J. Varela; and the Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, Dr. Julián Enciso.

In his capacity of Chairman of the Governing Board, the Secretary of State, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, addressed the President Elect in Spanish, speaking in substance as follows:

Mr. President Elect:

As Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, I am privileged to extend to you, on behalf of my colleagues of the board, a hearty welcome to the Pan American Union and, at the same time, to assure you of the deep and warm feeling of friendship which we all have for your great country.

From the very beginning of its organization, the Pan American Union has enjoyed the constant and enthusiastic cooperation of the Government and the people of Mexico. The Second International Conference of American States, held at Mexico City in 1901, was one of the most important international gatherings ever held on the American Continent.

Your able representative on the Governing Board, the Hon. Manuel C. Téllez, has spared no effort to further the work of the Union. We are grateful to you for the cooperation which Mexico has given to the Union in the past, and we are certain that this cooperation will be equally fruitful in the future.

I am certain that I am expressing what is in the minds of all my colleagues when I wish you the fullest measure of success in the great work which you are soon to undertake and combine therewith the warmest wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Mexican people.



THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF MEXICO AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

During his recent visit to Washington, Señor Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio, President Elect of Mexico, was guest of honor at a reception following a special meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

Replying to the remarks of the Secretary of State, the President Elect of Mexico spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Governing Board:

I am profoundly grateful for the honor done my country through me and I thank you sincerely for this cordial reception.

Mexico, with all the American Republics, desires whole-heartedly that the Pan American Union may enjoy continued prosperity and increasing success in the future. Sr. Manuel C. Téllez, representative of Mexico on the Governing Board, faithfully interprets this desire of the Mexican Government and people to cooperate in making the recommendations of the Pan American Union fruitful of benefits to our America.

Permit me to repeat my thanks for the expressions of friendliness and good wishes which your chairman extended in the name of the Governing Board, and to assure you once more of the sincerity with which the Government and people of Mexico contribute to the union of all America.

New building.—Formal announcement was made at the meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on January 3, 1930, of the approval by Congress of the joint resolution granting to the Pan American Union the plot of land lying between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, Virginia Avenue and B Street Northwest, just west of the property already owned by the Union, for the erection of an office building made necessary by rapidly expanding activities. At the same time the members of the Governing Board were informed by the chairman that the Carnegie Corporation of New York had appropriated the sum of $200,000 to be utilized by the Pan American Union in its proposed construction program and that an additional sum of $300,000 dollars had been set aside by the Carnegie Corporation to be made available to the Pan American Union provided the Union begins such construction before October 30, 1930. With the grant of the new site, which is in substitution for the land previously authorized by Congress, but which was considered too small by the Fine Arts Commission for the type of building proposed to be erected, steps will now be taken by the Pan American Union to prepare plans to fit the new plot of ground and to undertake construction work as soon as possible.

Action on Pan American Conferences and Congresses.—The Governing Board took definite action on resolutions of the Second Pan American Highway Congress entrusting specific functions to the Pan American Union. It was agreed that in cooperation with the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education a study should be undertaken of the system of highway warning and direction signs at present in use in the Republics of the American Continent, and that on the basis of such a study an international code of highway signs be prepared. In the consideration of the draft convention on the international regulation of automotive traffic it was further agreed that at the time of the Sixth International Highway Congress, to meet at Washington in

October, 1930, a special Pan American session should be arranged at the Pan American Union for the purpose of considering and signing a specific convention incorporating principles relating to the regulation of automotive traffic.

The Governing Board also approved the program of the Pan American Congress of Municipalities which will meet at Habana, Cuba, in 1931, following a preparatory meeting in the city of Boston some time during the coming year.

The Chairman of the Board was authorized to appoint a special committee to consider the action to be taken on the conclusions embodied in the final act of the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities.

A volume containing documentary material on the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry was submitted to the Board for the information of the members and for transmission to their respective governments and to the National Committees on Agricultural Cooperation. (See p. 149 for article on this Conference).

The Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe, who was invited by the Government of Cuba to attend the Inter-American Conference of Rectors, Deans, and Educators and the Inter-American Bibliographic Commission to meet at Habana in February, was authorized to do so if he should find it possible. Similar invitations were extended to the Chief of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation for the Conference of Rectors, Deans, and Educators, and to the Librarian of the Pan American Union for the meeting of the Inter-American Bibliographic Commission, and both officials were authorized to attend their respective meetings.

Execution of conventions and resolutions of Sixth International Conference of American States.—For the information of the members of the Board the Director General submitted a detailed report on the steps taken by the Pan American Union in giving effect to the conventions and resolutions adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States.

Historical, demographic, ethnological, and migratory problems.—The Governing Board authorized the Director General to cooperate with the Carnegie Institution of Washington in the scientific investigation to be undertaken by that body of the historical, demographic, ethnological, and migratory problems of the human groups of the Western Hemisphere.

Resolutions.—A resolution of sympathy on the occasion of the death of Señor Federico Alfonso Pezet, former Ambassador of Peru and former member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, was adopted.



GUATEMALAN COMMISSION TO THE HONDURAN-GUATEMALAN BOUNDARY CONFERENCE

Seated: Señor Dr. Carlos Salazar, delegate; His Excellency, the Minister of Guatemala in Washington, Dr. Adrián Recinos. Standing: Señor Dr. Eugenio Silva Peña, delegate; the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe; Senor Don Carlos Salazar, Jr., honorary secretary of the delegation

Resolutions were also passed associating the Pan American Union in the celebration commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of the University of Habana, and thanking Mr. Walter Scott Penfield for a collection of books on Latin America presented to the Columbus Memorial Library.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Peruvian guests.—The Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe, tendered a luncheon, early in December, in honor of the delegate of Peru to the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and



HONDURAN COMMISSION TO THE HONDURAN-GUATEMALAN BOUNDARY CONFERENCE

Seated: Señor Dr. Mariano Vásquez, delegate; His Excellency, the Minister of Honduras in Washington, Dr. Ernesto Argueta. Standing: Señor Dr. Carlos A. Perdomo, Secretary of the Legation of Honduras; Señor Don Félix Canales Salazar, secretary of the delegation; Señor Don Rafael Heliodoro Valle Secretary of the Delegation; Dr. L. S. Rowe

Arbitration, Dr. Víctor Maúrtua, and Madame Maúrtua, prior to their departure for Lima. His Excellency the Ambassador of Peru, Dr. Hernán Velarde, was also a guest of honor.

Distinguished visitors.—Among the visitors welcomed to the Pan American Union during the latter part of December and early January were:

His Honor the Mayor of Habana, Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez, and Señora de Gómez, accompanied by His Excellency the Ambassador of Cuba and Señora de Ferrara;



THE MAYOR OF HABANA VISITS THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

His Honor the Mayor of Habana and Señora de Gómez, accompanied by His Excellency the Ambassador of Cuba in Washington and Señora de Ferrara, were recent visitors to the Pan American Union. Seated: Left to right, Señora de Gómez and Señora de Ferrara. Standing: Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez, Dr. Orestes Ferrara and Dr. L. S. Rowe

His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile to Mexico, Dr. Pedro Letelier, and Señora de Letelier, with their sons, Don Pedro and Don Jorge, and daughter, Doña Blanca, accompanied by His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile at Washington, Dr. Carlos G. Dávila, and Señor Don Manuel Valdés, Secretary of the Chilean Embassy;

Gen. Manuel T. Quiñones and Capt. Benjamín Méndez, members of the Colombian Commission on Military Aviation, who were accompanied by His Excellency the Minister of Colombia, Dr. Enrique Olaya;

The Commission of Guatemala to the Guatemalan-Honduran Boundary Conference (which convened on January 20, 1930): Dr. Carlos Salazar, Delegate; Dr. Eugenio Silva Peña, Delegate; and Señor Don Carlos Salazar, jr., Honorary Secretary, accompanied by His Excellency, the Minister of Guatemala at Washington, Dr. Adrián Recinos;

The Commission of Honduras to the Conference: Dr. Mariano Vásquez, Delegate; Dr. Rafael Heliodoro Valle, Secretary; and Dr. Félix Canales Salazar, Secretary, accompanied by His Excellency, the Minister of Honduras at Washington, Dr. Ernesto Argueta; and

Sr. Dr. Luis Galdames, Professor at the Instituto Pedagógico, University of Chile, and author of a standard textbook on Chilean history.

Address delivered.—The Director General delivered an address on *The Influences Affecting the Relations of the United States with the Countries of Latin America* at the meeting in Washington of the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

University distinction.—On the occasion of the recent centenary celebration of the University of Arequipa, Peru, the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts voted to make the Director General of the Pan American Union an honorary member of that body, as "a tribute to his valuable contributions to present-day culture, his example to students, and his active labors as an internationalist."

THE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE

Pan American Concerts.—The forty-ninth concert of Latin American music under the auspices of the Pan American Union will take place in the Hall of the Americas in April, the exact date to be selected. This program, which will be broadcast over the red network of the National Broadcasting Co., will be simultaneously transmitted to the other American Republics by the International General Electric Co., over its two short-wave channels.

At the forty-eighth concert, held at the Pan American Union on December 30, 1929, a number of selections on the program received their première. These were: *Recuerdos de España*, by Alberto M. Alvarado, of Mexico; *Serenade Guarany*, by Fernando Centurión, of Paraguay; two numbers by Justin Élie, of Haiti, *Rumba* and *Dance and Ritual*—all of which were played by the United Service Orchestra; and *Fué una Ola del Mar*, a song by Daniel Robles, of Peru, rendered by Mme. Marguérite d'Alvarez, who was the guest artist on this occasion. It is hardly necessary to say that the consummate artistry displayed by the Peruvian contralto in her beautiful songs was acclaimed by the large and distinguished audience, including the music critics of Washington. As usual, the band and its soloists gave an excellent rendition of their numbers.

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FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE

Information for tourists.—In connection with cruises to the Caribbean Republics, which several steamship companies are operating from eastern cities of the United States, the office has been called on for many of its sightseeing booklets. The latest request for such material comes from New England business men, a delegation of whom are visiting the tropical Americas this winter. The office has also cooperated with the Mexican Chamber of Commerce, New York, which is arranging a tour of Mexico. Members of this party have been invited to be present at the inauguration of President Elect Ortiz Rubio.

New publications.—This office, which edits series of booklets on the American nations and on American cities, has recently sent to press a booklet on Paraguay which will be available for distribution by February 1. A new booklet on La Paz, Bolivia, will also be ready for distribution within a short time.

Mennonite colonization in Paraguay.—Among the visitors to the office was Prof. Harold Bender, of Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana. Professor Bender is the executive secretary of the Mennonite Colonization Committee, which is investigating the possibilities of largely increasing the colony in Paraguay. It is also probable, according to Professor Bender, that a number of Mennonites now in Germany will emigrate to the Paraguayan settlements.

STATISTICAL DIVISION

Reports on Foreign Trade.—The Statistical Division has prepared and published reports on the foreign trade of Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Paraguay, which were compiled from the following official publications, recently received:

Commercio Exterior do Brasil, Janeiro a Dezembro, 1927–1928.

Informe y Cuadros de la Dirección General de Aduanas de Guatemala, 1927 y 1928.

Report of the Nicaraguan Collector General of Customs and High Commission for 1928.

Boletín Trimestral de Estadística de la República del Paraguay, Enero a Diciembre de 1928.

Through the kindness of Sr. Coll Pacheco, Chief Statistician of the Venezuelan Treasury Department and Delegate on the part of his Government to the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities, which recently met in the Pan American Union, a copy of *Estadística Mercantil y Marítima de Venezuela* (Semestre de Julio a Diciembre, 1928) was received by the Union, thus enabling the Statistical Division to complete the review of the foreign trade of Venezuela for 1928.

The *General Survey of Latin American Foreign Trade for 1928* will be published in next month's issue of the BULLETIN and also in pam-

phlet form. It is to be regretted that because of tardiness in the receipt of official data there has been unusual delay in the completion of the 1928 survey. Copies of this, as of the trade reviews of the individual Latin American Republics, may be obtained upon request from the Pan American Union.

Memoranda on special subjects.—The division continues to devote a large proportion of its time to the preparation of memoranda on special subjects for use of officials of the Pan American Union or in answer to specific inquiries from correspondents. Among the more comprehensive topics upon which data were lately assembled, the following may be mentioned: The racial composition of the population of certain countries; amount of petroleum production and exports, and taxes thereon, in Peru, Ecuador, Argentina, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia for the years 1921 to 1928, inclusive; and the market in Argentina for all-silk drapery and upholstery materials.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The librarian is making arrangements to complete a revision of all catalogue cards, concluding the work of changing the former system of classification to that approved by the Library of Congress. The task will involve handling a large portion of the Library's 300,000 cards.

During the past month the Library has received the following new magazines:

El Indio. Biweekly devoted to the interests of Peruvian indigenes. Published at Calle Juan Pablo 600, Lima, Peru. Año 1, No. 1, November 1, 1929. 12 p.

La Revista de la Universidad. Published by the University of Habana. Dr. Octavio Averhoff, rector, Habana, Cuba. Vol. 1, No. 1, December, 1929. 118 p. illus.

Boletín de Agricultura. Organ of the Department of Agriculture and Promotion [of the Department of Antioquia]. Published in Medellín, Colombia. Año 1, No. 1, November, 1929. 33 p.

Among the 613 books and pamphlets received in the Library during the past month were many interesting publications in English, the titles of which have appeared in a number of American journals. The following in French and Spanish will be mentioned especially for those persons interested in following Latin American literature:

La codification du droit des gens et les conférences des juristes américains. Par Abel Nicolas Léger. Port-au-Prince, Aug. A. Héraux, 1929. 375 p. 12°.

Histoire de l'Amérique Espagnole depuis les origines jusqu'a nos jours. Par Jean Toussaint Vertrans . . . Paris, Editions Spes, 1929. 2 v. 8°.

L'Argentine au travail. Par Georges Lafond. Paris, Éditions Pierre Roger, 1929. 320 p. 8°. Illus. map.

Folklore de la antigua provincia de Colchagua. Por Rebeca Román Guerrero. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1929. 239 p. 8°.

Nuevo código del trabajo. Doctrina, legislación, jurisprudencia, bases para la futura legislación social de Bolivia. Por Demetrio Carrasco. La Paz, Imp. "Atenea" de Crespi Hnos., 1929. 378 p. 8°.

El Centauro de Ybycui. Vida heroica del General Bernardino Caballero en la Guerra del Paraguay. Por Juan E. O'Leary. Paris, Le Livre Libre, 1929. 455 p. 12°.

Colinas inspiradas. Juana de Ibarbourou; Rosalina Coelho; Teresa de la Parra; Rosario Sansores; Gabriela Mistral. Por L. E. Nieto Caballero. Bogotá, Editorial Minerva, 1929. 135 p. 12°.

Los indios pampas. Por Rómulo Muñiz. Buenos Aires, Editorial La Facultad, 1929. 279 p.

Historia documentada de la conspiración de los soles y rayos de Bolívar. Por el Doctor Roque E. Garrigo. La Habana, Imprenta "Siglo XX," 1929. 2 vols. plates. 4°. (Publication of the Cuban Academy of History.)

Desde el mar hasta la selva. Lima, Touring Club Peruano-Lima, 1929. 119 p. illus. nar. 8°. (A guide book.)

Como si fuera hoy. Recuerdos de la revolución de 1891. Por Enrique O. Barbosa. Santiago, Imp. Santiago, 1929. 194, cx p. illus. 8°.

La orden del Libertador y la condecoración del Busto del Libertador. . . Estudio histórico seguido de notas y comentarios. . .Por D. Simón Planas-Suárez. (Lisboa, Imprensa Libanio da Silva, 1923). 220 p. 12°. (No. 86 of a limited edition of 300 copies.)

La red nacional de carreteras. Por el Ingo. Ernesto Diez Canseco. Segunda edición ampliada y completada por el Ingo. J. F. Aguilar Revoredo. Lima, Imprenta Torres Aguirre, 1929. 227 p. fold. map. illus. 8°.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Technical Advisory Committee.—A meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation, of which Dr. J. C. Merriam of the Carnegie Institution is chairman, was held on January 8. A report concerning the interchange of professors and students prepared by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan of the Institute of International Education of New York was presented, and several recommendations were made by the group relative to proposed lines along which the division should work.

Recent visitors.—Among the recent visitors to the division mention is made of the following: Mr. Calvin W. Rice of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who called in connection with plans for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society; Miss Fletcher Ryan Wickham, founder of the "Pan American League," composed of students of Spanish in high schools of Dallas and some other cities; Miss Raquel Ahumada, a Chilean student-assistant at Vassar College who will teach this semester at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Moisés Gabay of Argentina, who is studying aeronautics at Yale University on a fellowship offered by the United States Universities Club of Buenos Aires, and Mr. Laurence Duggan of the Institute of International Education of New York, who called in connection with the Latin American work of the Institute.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND RELATIONS

BRAZIL-PARAGUAY

BOUNDARY TREATY.—The treaty fixing the boundary line between the mouth of the Apa River and Bahia Negra, which was signed at Rio de Janeiro on May 21, 1927, by the plenipotentiaries of Brazil and Paraguay, was approved by the Paraguayan Congress in Law No. 1103, and signed by the President of the Republic on October 21, 1929. This treaty was ratified by the Brazilian Congress on January 10, 1928. (*Diario Oficial*, Asuncion, October 21, 1929.)

COSTA RICA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CONVENTION ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.—President González Víquez issued a decree on November 1, 1929, approving the Pan American Convention on Private International Law signed with reservations by the Costa Rican delegates to the Sixth International Conference of American States, February 20, 1928. This convention was ratified by Congress on December 13, 1928. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, November 15, 1929.)

LEGISLATION

MEXICO

A NEW PENAL CODE.—On December 15, 1929, a new penal code went into effect in the Federal District (which includes Mexico City) and in the Territories. This code, upon which individual States will perhaps model future laws, was issued by the President of the Republic, in virtue of special authority granted by Congress. Some of its provisions are based upon new conceptions, and show radical departures from established principles. A new code of penal procedure was promulgated at the same time. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, October 5 and 7, 1929.)

NICARAGUA

General Bureau of Statistics.—According to press reports, the President of Nicaragua is about to establish a General Bureau of Statistics in the National Palace at Managua. One of the duties of this office will be to gather information which will facilitate the answering of questions related to the laws, resolutions, and decrees issued by the Government of Nicaragua. To this end a law library and other facilities necessary for the efficient operation of the bureau will also be established. The necessary appropriations for the operation of the bureau and its subdivisions have been inserted in the budget which will be presented to Congress during its next session.

Managua changes its form of government.—The President of Nicaragua issued a decree on October 31, 1929, providing that thereafter the government of the capital of the Republic should be in the hands of the Executive, who will delegate this power to a committee of three appointed to serve for a period of four years. The jurisdiction of the new board will be the same as that of the former municipality of Managua, hereafter to be known as the National District.

The President states that the object of the decree is to give Managua a modern form of government which will make possible the efficient administration of revenue, and the execution of such public improvements as the paving of streets, the nationalization of the light and water services, and the construction of hygienic dwellings for laborers. (*El Diario Nicaragüense*, Granada, November 3, 1929.)

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

Agricultural and cattle shows.—The Provincial Cattle, Agricultural, and Industrial Exposition was opened September 28, 1929, in Santa Fe, under the auspices of the Rural Society of Santa Fe.

September 29, 1929, was the date of the opening in Cordoba, of the Sixth Exposition of Farm Products, promoted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Stock Raising.

On September 30, 1929, in Gualeguay, in the Province of Entre Rios, the local rural society arranged a better cattle contest.

The National Stock Show, considered the second most important in the Nation, opened October 2, 1929, in Curuzu-Cuatia.

On October 5, 1929, the Annual Stock Show was opened in Concordia, in the Province of Parana, under the auspices of the rural society of that city.

The Thirty-fifth Agricultural and Stock Exposition, organized by the Rural Society of Cordoba, took place on October 7, 1929, in Villa Maria, in the Province of Cordoba. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 28, 29, and 30, October 1, 2, and 6, 1929.)

New abattoir.—The new cooperative abattoir and salting establishment of the Stockraisers' Association of Concordia has recently been finished. The new abattoir fills the long-felt need of the association for a plant that would enable members to market all the products and by-products of the stock industry. The slaughterhouse has the most modern equipment; it includes sections for the preparation of canned and dried meat and extracts, and a plant for the refrigeration of animal and vegetable products. The new abattoir can handle 1,200 head of cattle and 3,000 sheep daily. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, October 10, 1929.)

Regulation of agricultural labor.—A bill to regulate agricultural labor has been introduced in Congress. If it becomes law, the maximum number of working hours for rural laborers will be 60 per week for adults, and 48 for those under 18 years. Laborers will have the right to demand nourishing and sufficient food, sanitary living quarters, a weekly rest of 12 hours, and adequate attention in case of illness. (*Boletín del Museo Social Argentino*, Buenos Aires, August, 1929.)

Production of vegetable oils in 1928.—Vegetable oil factories produced 29,165,941 kilograms (1 kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of oil in 1928, making use of 136,170 tons of seeds of different kinds, with a yield of 21.4 per cent. These totals show a 30 per cent increase over those of 1923. Of the above total, 16,009,300 kilograms were peanut oil; 3,635,435, cottonseed oil; 800,000, spurge oil; and 3,203,514, turnip oil. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, October 18, 1929.)

BOLIVIA

Ministry of Agriculture.—The Bolivian Chamber of Deputies passed in October, 1929, a bill proposed by the Executive which provides for the creation of a Ministry of Agriculture. The duties of this new ministry would be to promote agriculture, cattle raising, and the textile industries, to organize a new system of colonization, and to supervise sanitation in the Republic. (*El Diario*, La Paz October 2, 1929.)

BRAZIL

Brazil and the world's coffee industry.—A Brazilian report announces that according to the latest statistics published on the coffee industry two-thirds of the 3,366,697,000 coffeetrees in the

world are located in Brazil, the world geographical distribution being as follows:

Country	Number of coffeetrees	Percentage
Brazil	2, 325, 848, 000	69. 1
Colombia	300, 000, 000	8. 9
Venezuela	133, 000, 000	3. 9
Mexico	80, 000, 000	2. 4
Guatemala	75, 250, 000	2. 3
Salvador	72, 000, 000	2. 2
Haiti	63, 600, 000	1. 8
Porto Rico	54, 600, 000	1. 7
Costa Rica	32, 000, 000	. 910
British East Africa	28, 275, 000	. 840
Nicaragua	27, 960, 000	. 830
Cuba	27, 240, 000	. 809
British India	25, 000, 000	. 742
Madagascar	20, 082, 000	. 596
Jamaica	8, 000, 000	. 237
Ecuador	7, 680, 000	. 228
Dominican Republic	6, 000, 000	. 178
Honduras	5, 400, 000	. 160
Dutch Guiana	4, 440, 000	. 131
Peru	3, 600, 000	. 106
British Guiana	818, 000	. 023
Other countries	65, 904, 000	1. 910

As to the Brazilian coffee industry, the distribution of the plantations and their relative importance is as follows:

State	Number of coffeetrees	Percentage
Sao Paulo	1, 180, 983, 000	50. 76
Minas Geraes	623, 570, 000	26. 80
Rio de Janeiro	146, 219, 000	6. 28
Espirito Santo	129, 540, 000	5. 58
Bahia	71, 206, 000	3. 06
Pernambuco	55, 000, 000	2. 36
Parana	27, 500, 000	1. 28
Ceara	24, 352, 000	1. 05
Parahyba	14, 400, 000	. 61
Goyaz	12, 000, 000	. 51
Santa Catharina	3, 520, 000	. 15
Alagoas	2, 433, 000	. 10
Sergipe	1, 353, 000	. 05
Matto Grosso	427, 000	. 01
Other states	33, 345, 000	1. 40

The following table shows the world production and consumption of coffee during the years 1918–1928:

Year	Production	Consumption
	Bags	*Bags*
1918–19	14, 212, 000	15, 963, 000
1919–20	15, 181, 000	18, 449, 000
1920–21	20, 283, 000	18, 462, 000
1921–22	19, 158, 000	19, 717, 000
1922–23	16, 809, 000	19, 162, 000
1923–24	21, 732, 000	22, 036, 000
1924–25	21, 056, 000	20, 506, 000
1925–26	21, 056, 000	21, 705, 000
1926–27	25, 312, 000	21, 276, 000
1927–28	36, 837, 000	23, 536, 000

As shown by the foregoing statistics, the world production of coffee during the years 1918–1928 amounted to 211,636,000 bags and the world consumption to 200,812,000; that is, an excess of production over consumption of 10,824,000 bags. (*Informações economicas e commerciaes, N. CLIX, Rio de Janeiro, October 10, 1929.*)

THE BANANA INDUSTRY IN SAO PAULO.—The following table showing the banana exports from the port of Santos to Argentina and Uruguay is an index of the progress that the banana industry has made in the State of Sao Paulo during recent years:

Year	Argentina	Uruguay	Total value
	Bunches	*Bunches*	*Milreis*
1920	2, 271, 028	33, 406	2, 304, 434
1921	2, 227, 855	67, 736	2, 711, 641
1922	2, 687, 173	174, 608	5, 602, 437
1923	3, 192, 489	191, 661	9, 822, 680
1924	3, 566, 937	251, 742	15, 358, 119
1925	3, 365, 458	276, 927	10, 621, 195
1926	3, 735, 622	217, 877	11, 528, 371
1927	3, 480, 318	211, 860	10, 666, 393

From 1920 to 1926, 64,457 bunches of bananas were exported to Europe, and shipments amounting to 1,000 bunches in 1925 and 35,000 bunches in 1926 were also made to the United States. Much of the recent development of the banana industry in Sao Paulo is due to the efforts of the State Department of Agriculture, which has contributed greatly to the promotion of this lucrative industry. (*Boletim do Ministerio da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio,* Rio de Janeiro, July, 1929.)

Canguiry Experimental Station.—The Canguiry Experimental Station has been established in the State of Parana for the selection and acclimatization of the forage plants best suited to that region and for the introduction and acclimatization of pure breeds of cattle. To this end the station is provided with large tracts of land where foreign and native forage plants are intensively cultivated and other experiments are carried on. One of the native forage plants which the station is interested in propagating is *Panicum capillare*, which is said to have a higher nutritive value than many other native and foreign plants recommended as excellent fodder for cattle. (*Informações Economicas e Commerciaes*, Rio de Janeiro, October 8, 1929.)

CHILE

Agricultural education.—In accordance with a resolution of the Ministry of Promotion issued on September last, the Government agricultural schools and experimental fields have been placed under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. The same resolution provides for the use of these educational establishments, at certain periods during the year, as practical training schools for graduates in agriculture and veterinary science.

Prof. Emilio Plankl has been engaged by the Chilean Government to take charge of the organization of the agricultural schools which will be opened in Chillan and Valdivia. Professor Plankl comes from one of the Austrian agricultural schools, where he specialized in viticulture and fruit growing.

The National Government has invested the sum of 4,000,000 pesos in the purchase of the farm known as "La Reina," in the municipality of Ñuñoa, near Santiago, with the purpose of establishing there a school for educating agricultural experts.

CUBA

Encouragement of rice cultivation.—During recent years the Department of Agriculture has endeavored to stimulate the cultivation of rice in Cuba by distributing seed and giving information on rice growing. In 1928 the department distributed 41,554 pounds of seed rice, in response to requests from 2,197 persons, who planted 2,792.07 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres). Plans are on foot to start a more intensive campaign, in the hope of producing enough rice in Cuba to satisfy national consumption. (*Revista de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo*, Habana, September, 1929.)

Reforestation.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, the Pinar del Rio tree nursery distributed 14,300 seedlings of various trees valuable for their wood—cedar, mahogany, casuarina, eucaliptus, etc.—and 3,430 trees of other kinds—coffee, camphor, aleurites, and fruits of different varieties. During the same year, seeds were introduced from Central America of *Anacardium rhinocarpus*, commonly called *narices;* it is a shade tree of rapid growth, whose fruit

makes a palatable fodder for cattle. From Asia were imported seeds of *Tectona Grandis*, or teakwood. (*Revista de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo*, Habana, September, 1929.)

STOCK CENSUS.—The figures for July 31, 1929, were: Cattle, 4,572,367; horses, 642,194; wool-bearing animals, 82,273; and mules, 3,233. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, November 20, 1929.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION OF LARGE SCALE COTTON PRODUCTION.—On December 3, 1929, a large quantity of cotton seed of the sea-island variety was shipped by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to Santiago, Puerto Plata, and Monte Cristy to be used for experimental planting. Plantings of this variety have already been begun in several other sections. Representatives of an American company which is interested in promoting cotton production on a large scale in the Dominican Republic recently visited the country, and as a result a large quantity of sea-island cotton seed was sent from New York. It is stated that one planter in Monte Cristy intends to devote practically all his land to the cultivation of cotton. (*Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, December 4, 1929.)

ECUADOR

AGRICULTURAL MISSION OF FOREIGN EXPERTS.—The National Government, in accordance with its plan to put agriculture on a modern scientific basis, has decided to invite a mission of veterinaries and agricultural experts of proven ability to visit the Republic, study its various agricultural problems, and formulate and put in operation whatever course of action circumstances may warrant. Sr. Abelardo Pachano, director general of the agricultural school at Ambato, has been commissioned to go abroad and make the necessary arrangements. (*El Comercio*, Quito, October 25, 1929.)

CONSTRUCTION OF CATTLE DIPS.—By an Executive decree of October, 1929, the sum of 10,000 sucres has been set aside for the construction of a cattle dip in Chone canton, in the Province of Manabi. The construction will be under the direction of the provincial Department of Public Works. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, October 7, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

STIMULATION OF AGRICULTURE.—The United Fruit Co. and the International Railways of Central America have decided to organize a special department, which is to be called the Agricultural Cooperation Service. Its main functions will be: (*a*) To introduce and foster the cultivation of new crops in order to avoid the evils of the 1-crop system; (*b*) to introduce specially chosen varieties of plants already cultivated in the country in order to increase the yield; (*c*) to study plant diseases and pests, and to find means of combating them; (*d*) to popularize improvements possible in farming methods

by means of demonstrations and the distribution of selected seeds, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, etc.; (*e*) to aid producers, by means of competent commercial organization, in the most advantageous disposal of their crops.

Since 1926 parts of this scheme have been under way. The first step was the creation of the agricultural station at Tela, Honduras. In this station there is perhaps the largest collection in tropical America of plants of economic value—fruit trees, industrial and medicinal plants, trees whose wood is valuable for various purposes, etc.—ready to be distributed in the regions best suited for their cultivation. The station has also trained a large staff of agricultural experts, well equipped for the tasks to be undertaken.

The next step will be the early establishment of experimental stations in Guatemala, where scientific investigation will also be carried on. Agricultural demonstration grounds will be established, and seeds of various kinds raised for distribution among farmers. (*Guatemala Agrícola*, September 15–30, 1929.)

HONDURAS

EXPORTS OF BANANAS.—The American consul in Honduras states that on account of the storms in April and May of last year the exports of bananas during the third quarter of 1929 were not so high as had been expected. The following table shows the number of bunches exported in each month of the quarter from the four principal ports, with the countries of destination.

Countries of destination and points of shipment	July, 1929	August, 1929	September, 1929
United States:			
La Ceiba	236, 995	314, 465	231, 648
Puerto Castilla	487, 045	342, 667	292, 950
Puerto Cortes	720, 321	595, 796	584, 711
Tela	873, 439	615, 772	524, 219
	2, 317, 800	1, 868, 700	1, 633, 528
England: Tela	158, 405	273, 489	123, 168
Germany:			
Puerto Castilla	285, 459	381, 465	257, 626
Tela	146, 746	52, 013	102, 429
	432, 205	433, 478	360, 055
Holland: Tela	----------	48, 868	----------
	2, 908, 410	2, 624, 535	2, 116, 751

TOBACCO EXPORTS INCREASING.—Tobacco, both in the leaf and manufactured, is exported in increasing quantities to neighboring countries, according to the American consul in Tegucigalpa. Since these exports pass through the border ports, there are no data available as to the amount, but 8,810 pounds were shipped in September, 1929, through Puerto Cortes to Guatemala. A considerable crop is expected this season from the Province of Comayagua, where interest in tobacco raising is increasing.

MEXICO

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.—According to figures compiled by the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture, the rice, coffee, and tobacco yield for 1927 was as follows:

	Area	Yield per hectare	Production
	Hectares	*Kilograms*	*Kilograms*
Rice	47, 864	1, 815	86, 878, 350
Coffee	71, 383	477	34, 060, 390
Tobacco	17, 027	688	11, 716, 019

The figures for 1928, compared with those for 1927, show an increase for rice of 5.86 per cent in area cultivated, of 11.21 per cent in yield, and of 17.74 per cent in total production; for coffee, of 9.97 per cent in area, of 4.02 per cent in yield, and of 5.52 per cent in total production; and for tobacco, an increase of 4.18 per cent in area, of 14.40 per cent in yield, and of 16.53 per cent in total production. (*Estadística Nacional*, Mexico City, June, 1929.)

POULTRY WEEK.—Poultry week, the first to be held in Puebla, was recently celebrated in that city with great success. Among the most important events were the poultry show, for which there was a large number of entries, and a series of lectures delivered by experts in poultry raising. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 31, 1929.)

NICARAGUA

COFFEE DISEASE.—There has just appeared in the coffee plantations of Nicaragua the disease called *argenio*, or "cock's eye," produced by the fungus *Stilvella flavida;* the blight has assumed alarming proportions in the higher altitudes of the country. (*Boletín de Agricultura y Caminos de Guatemala*, Guatemala City, September, 1929.)

PARAGUAY

A NEW MATÉ DRINK.—A large Argentine company, which owns extensive maté plantations in Paraguay, has begun the manufacture

from maté leaves of a new drink which is said to have become very popular in Buenos Aires. The company has sent samples to England, with the intention of opening a market there for the beverage, which is called "matei"; it is something like dry ginger ale, is slightly charged, and has the characteristic flavor of maté. (*El Diario*, Asunción, October 19, 1929.)

Promotion of cotton production.—During the year 1929, the Bank of Agriculture, which is the institution charged with encouraging agriculture in Paraguay, distributed 458,522 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of free cottonseed. (*El Diario*, Asunción, October 22, 1929.)

PERU

Promotion of agriculture.—In the message sent to Congress on October 12, 1929, the President of the Republic gave a report of the progress of agriculture throughout the country during his long administration, as shown by the increase in cultivated lands, the more intensive cultivation of the soil, and Government organization of agricultural industries.

The Government has undertaken important irrigation projects which, when completed, will contribute largely to the economic development of the country. One of these, the Olmos project, will irrigate 135,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres); it is expected that work will progress so that by the end of 1930 16,000 hectares will be ready for distribution among 4,800 families. Similar work is under way in the Chira and the Chancay Valleys, in Pacanga (Province of Pacasmayo), in Llute (Province of Caylloma), and in Quispampas and Cajas (Province of Huancabamba). The encouragement given by the Government has stimulated private enterprise, which in the year preceding the message provided for the irrigation of 5,000 hectares.

To improve and increase farming, the Government has modernized the School of Agriculture; it has established, in cooperation with the National Agrarian Society, the agricultural experimental station called "La Molina", and on its own account the agricultural stations at Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, Arequipa, Moquegua, Loreto, Ucayali, and Ica, as well as the tea experimental station in La Concepcion Valley; it has founded a school of sericulture, the school of practical agriculture at Huacho, devoted to improving breeds of wool-bearing animals, and the farm schools at Cuzco, Puno, and Huaylas. At present the Government is engaged in establishing a chain of meteorological stations, whose services will be of great importance to agriculture and aviation.

The Government has also created a board of plant health, which will be responsible for protecting agricultural industries from pests and disease.

Measures have been suggested to consolidate farmers and stock raisers in agricultural and stock societies; the holding of agricultural fairs and stock shows has been encouraged; foreign experts have been brought in to stimulate the production of certain crops; and many other steps for the development of national agriculture have been taken. (*La Prensa*, Lima, October 12, 1929.)

Cotton production in 1928.—According to data published by the Ministry of Promotion, the total production of raw cotton for 1928 was 130,641 metric tons (metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds), or 48,861 tons of ginned cotton, a decrease of 4,572 tons from 1927. The average production per hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres) was 1,139 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) in 1928, or 19 kilograms less than in 1927. A total of 46,999 tons was exported in 1928; their value was 10,116 Peruvian pounds less than that of the 1927 exports. Internal consumption was 3,975 tons in 1928, as against 4,089 in 1927. (*Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima*, Lima, October, 1929.)

Diversification of crops.—The President of the Republic issued a decree on October 4, 1929, dealing with the diversification of crops. This decree requires the experimental agricultural stations to give special attention to the diversification of crops, and charges Peruvian consuls to keep the Government informed of quotations and opportunities in foreign markets for various agricultural products. (*La Prensa*, Lima, October 9, 1929.)

URUGUAY

Stock show at Salto.—On September 29, 1929, the Thirteenth International Exposition and the Thirty-third National and Regional Stock Show was opened in Salto, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Stock Association of that city. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, September 27, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

The Coffee Growers' Association.—At a meeting of coffee dealers and growers, which took place in Caracas on October 15, 1929, under the auspices of the Bank of Venezuela, it was decided to organize the Coffee Growers' Association of Venezuela. Two committees were appointed, one to study questions involving the cultivation of coffee, and the other to investigate the problems incidental to the advantageous marketing of the product. The reports presented by these committees recommend the adoption of certain measures which will improve the quality of the coffee, lessen the cost of production, and bring about the most advantageous possible distribution in world markets. These reports have been published in pamphlet form by the Bank of Venezuela and sent by the committees to all the coffee planters in the Republic, with an invitation to join the proposed association. It is hoped that the constitution and by-laws of the association will be adopted at an early meeting.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

AUTOMOTIVE IMPORTS.—The important position which Argentina occupies in relation to the foreign trade of the United States and also the high stage of its economic development is shown by the following interesting table of the number of units and the value of automotive vehicles imported into the three leading countries of destination in 1928:

United States exports of automobiles to leading countries, 1928

Country	Units	Value
Canada	42, 253	$33, 445, 000
Argentina	39, 734	26, 262, 000
Australia	38, 352	23, 475, 000

In 1928, therefore, Argentina imported more automotive vehicles from the United States than any other country in the world with the exception of Canada. As the total exports of the United States for 1928 amounted to 368,328 units, the exports to Argentina comprise more than 10 per cent of the automotive vehicles shipped abroad from the United States, and equal 1.04 per cent of total production.

Number of units and value of total importation of automobiles and trucks, Argentina, 1924–1928

Year	Units	Value (national currency)
		Pesos
1924	37, 913	46, 286, 000
1925	63, 230	73, 368, 000
1926	55, 272	67, 332, 000
1927	55, 232	64, 302, 000
1928	[1] 71, 732	84, 034, 000

[1] This figure includes 11,003 bodies which were imported separately, and amounted in value to 14,761,000 pesos (national currency), which has been added to the total.

During the first 10 months of 1929, according to figures published by the Department of Commerce of the United States, automotive exports from this country to Argentina totaled 35,957 passenger cars, with a value of $22,814,369, and 17,568 trucks, with a value of $11,706,306.

The introduction of many thousands of automobiles annually into Argentina is stimulating the movement in favor of highway construction. Heretofore the major portion of the automotive vehicles has been utilized in Buenos Aires, Rosario, and other large centers of population; but the steady increase in the number of automobiles is giving impetus to the highway movement. (*Commerce Reports*, Washington, December 19, 1929.)

CHILE

Sugar refinery contemplated for San Antonio.—Commercial interests are considering the possibility of establishing a large sugar refinery at San Antonio, a port south of Valparaiso. Chile refines practically all of the sugar she consumes and also is an exporter of refined sugar. At present the largest sugar refinery in Chile is located in Valparaiso. (From cablegram dated November 25, 1929, distributed by Chilean consul general, New York City.)

Airplane and automobile factory near Santiago.—The Curtiss Aeroplane Corporation will soon open an airplane and automobile factory at Cerrillos Airport with a substantial investment of capital. Twenty-five Chilean mechanics are being sent to the United States for training in the manufacture of motors. They will work in this factory on returning to Chile. (From cablegram dated November 25, 1929, distributed by Chilean consul general, New York City.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Permanent exposition of Dominican products.—A permanent exposition of Dominican products was opened in the consulate in New York on September 28, 1929. Exhibits, adapted for the most part to the permanent character of the exposition, include rice, squash, dried coconuts, coffee, cacao, peas, beans, corn, lemons, various tropical fruits, honey, henequen and other vegetable fibers, cotton, bran, wax, goatskins, resin, tobacco, woods, sugar, coconut oil, starch, cigars, cigarettes, matches, spaghetti, flour, cheese, butter, salt, furniture, crude petroleum, marble, graphite, iron, bituminous coal, magnesium, and other items. In connection with the exposition, a descriptive folder has been prepared in English on the Dominican Republic in 1929. This contains a brief historical sketch of the Republic, lists of its agricultural and industrial products, and other interesting information on its geography and government. (*Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, October 30, 1929.)

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MEXICO

New hotel for Leon.—There was recently constructed in the city of Leon, State of Guanajuato, a fine fireproof hotel with all modern conveniences. The hotel is located on the principal plaza, and is so situated as to attract a large number of the tourists who visit the city in increasing numbers each year. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 3, 1929.)

Industrial and commercial directory of Mexico.—The Confederation of Chambers of Commerce of Mexico is compiling a directory which will contain the names and addresses of industrial, commercial, financial, mining, agricultural, and scientific enterprises and establishments in Mexico. There will also be a section devoted to the fine arts. In addition, it will carry information on the natural resources of the Republic. Every Chamber of Commerce in Mexico is contributing to this work. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 30, 1929.)

PANAMA

Chiriqui Province to draw tourist trade.—Late reports indicate that United Fruit boats plying between New York and Cristobal may soon be running on a new schedule which will include Puerto Armuelles, Province of Chiriqui, as a port of call. This will open to the tourist an entirley new field of attraction in the Caribbean region. According to proposed plans, tourists upon arrival at Puerto Armuelles would be taken via the Chiriqui National Railroad to the highlands of that Province, where they could have an opportunity to inspect the large coffee plantations and enjoy the cool and healthful climate. After a short stay in the mountains they could go to the Province's famous hot baths, which are said to compare favorably with the best in Europe and the United States and which it is understood will be provided with such facilities as to convert them into a real tourist attraction. Those so inclined could indulge in the sport of fishing, which is said to be excellent in Chiriqui. (*Star & Herald*, Panama City, November 10, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

Oil production.—Petroleum production in September, 1929, amounted to 11,400,000 barrels. Exports were 10,900,000 barrels during that month. Oil in storage at the end of September was 16,500,000 barrels. October production was in the neighborhood of 11,600,000 barrels. Venezuela's petroleum production for the first nine months of 1929 amounted to over 100,000,000 barrels. In this connection, it is interesting to note that about 2,000 Americans reside in the region of Lake Maracaibo, most of whom are engaged in some branch of the oil business. (*Venezuela To-day*, New York City, November, 1929, and *Latin American Bulletin* [Alberto Scott & Co.], San Francisco, Calif., December, 1929.)

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

ARGENTINA

RAIL AND AIR COMBINATION BETWEEN BUENOS AIRES AND COMODORO RIVADAVIA.—On November 1, 1929, the time between Buenos Aires and Comodoro Rivadavia was shortened by means of a combination railroad-airplane service operated by the *Aero Posta Argentina*. Passengers and mail leave Buenos Aires by the night train for Bahia Blanca and there board an airplane bound for Comodoro Rivadavia. Stops are made along the way at San Antonio Oeste and Trelew.

Planes leave Bahia Blanca Tuesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a. m. and arrive at Comodoro Rivadavia in the afternoon of the same day at 2.30. Planes leave Comodoro Rivadavia Thursdays and Sundays at 4.30 a. m. and arrive at Bahia Blanca the same morning at 11.30. The rates charged are as follows:

	Pesos
Bahia Blanca to Comodoro Rivadavia	245
Comodoro Rivadavia to Trelew	100
Comodoro Rivadavia to San Antonio Oeste	170

(*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, November 2, 1929.)

ARGENTINA-CHILE-URUGUAY

THE NEW CHILE-ARGENTINA-URUGUAY TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The existing telephone service between the three Republics of Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay was extended on October 1, 1929, to take in a total of more than 250,000 subscribers to the services of five companies operating in those countries. This constitutes by far the largest telephone network in Latin America and creates a new and closer contact between the commercial elements of those countries that must unquestionably have a powerful influence in the promotion of their mutual interests.

Between Buenos Aires and Colonia, Uruguay, a new subfluvial cable has been laid and is now being used both for conversations between the two Republics separated by the River Plate and for those between Chile and Uruguay. It is the only cable of its type and design in South America.

Meanwhile work is well under way to reconstruct and otherwise improve the line between Santiago and Buenos Aires. This involves a section of especially designed cable, 10 miles long, which will be laid underground across the Andes, where the deep winter snows make it too difficult and uncertain to maintain open wires. It will

be equipped with all of the latest scientific developments to assure a constant and very high grade quality of transmission.

To the building in Buenos Aires where all the long-distance and international lines terminate will also come the lines connecting with the radiotelephone stations when service is established shortly with Europe, via Madrid, and all North America, via New York. (*South Pacific Mail*, Valparaiso, October 10, 1929.)

CHILE

Proposed Andes bus service.—The Chilean Government is considering the establishment, by private firms, of bus services for passengers and freight over the Andes between Santiago and Mendoza, Argentina. The establishment of this bus service over one of the greatest mountain ranges in the world is now a possibility, due to the wonderful work of the Department of Public Works in improving the Transandine Highway. Not so long ago such mountain paths were mere trails, passable only on mule back. To-day travelers are actually crossing the Andes daily by motor. (From cablegram dated November 25, 1929, distributed by Chilean consul general, New York City.)

COLOMBIA

Tenth anniversary of air line.—The *Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos*, better known as the Scadta line, celebrated on December 5, 1929, the tenth anniversary of its foundation. The establishment of this company in 1919 by a group of German and Colombian business men was a decided step toward the promotion of commercial aviation in the Republic. Beginning with a fortnightly service between Barranquilla and Girardot, the company soon operated planes over this route once a week, and later, as the traffic increased, twice a week, until to-day Barranquilla, the towns along the Magdalena River to Girardot, and Bogota are connected by a daily service of mail and passenger planes. Besides this main air line the company has established a route between Barranquilla and Buenaventura, Colombia's principal port on the Pacific, which in 1928 was extended to Guayaquil, Ecuador, thus establishing an international route between these two neighboring countries. The Scadta is also operating a line between Barranquilla and Colon, Panama, and Barranquilla and Cienaga, which connect directly with mail steamers from abroad. The service of the Scadta line is carried out by hydroplanes, a subsidiary company, known as the Santander line, having been established to carry mail and passengers by airplane between Puerto Wilches and Bucaramanga. (*El Gráfico*, Bogota, December 7, 1929.)

Pan American Grace Airways.—On November 4, 1929, the Colombian Ministry of War granted the Pan American Grace Airways

permission to establish a commercial air service along the Pacific coast of the Republic. The Pan American and Pan American Grace Airways are at present said to be serving the longest air mail route in the world, from Miami, Fla., to Buenos Aires, in Argentina, through Cuba, Central America, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, November 12, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

CREATION OF AVIATION OFFICE.—A decree was issued by President González Víquez on November 13, 1929, providing for the creation of a general aviation office to have charge of the regulation and control of air traffic, as also all matters related to any commercial or military aviation service which may be established. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, November 17, 1929.)

CUBA

DIRECT RADIOTELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CUBA AND SPAIN.—This service was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies on October 21, 1929, in the offices of the Cuban Transatlantic Radio Corporation, Habana. President Machado, of Cuba, and King Alfonso, of Spain, exchanged cordial messages of felicitation on this occasion and expressed their gratification at the shortened means of communication between the two countries. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, October 22, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

SEMAPHORES FOR AVIATION ROUTES.—The Guatemalan Government will soon install a powerful semaphore at the airport located on the national farm "La Aurora," near Guatemala City. The searchlight, which will stand at a height of 100 feet, will be equipped with a revolving reflector capable of throwing its rays over a radius of from 35 to 40 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile).

In addition, the Mexican Aviation Co. will place several semaphores along the airplane route from Mexico City to Central America. At each of these semaphores there will be a meteorological station for supplying information to aviators that will facilitate their flights and aid them in keeping regular schedules. (*Oficina de Información y Propaganda, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, Guatemala City, October 30, 1929.)

MEXICO

TAMPICO TO HAVE NEW RAILROAD STATION.—According to late reports, the National Railways of Mexico will soon begin construction of a modern railroad station in the port of Tampico at a cost of 800,000 pesos. The new terminal will be erected on property granted to the National Railways by His Excellency Dr. Emilio Portes Gil,

Provisional President of Mexico, while on a recent visit to Tampico. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, November 2, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—The BULLETIN deeply regrets the misstatement appearing in the January, 1930, issue on Road Construction under Venezuela. Due to a typographical error, it is stated that Venezuela spent over 5 per cent of the appropriations for public works in road construction. The sentence should read as follows: During the fiscal year 1928–29, Venezuela spent in road construction over 50 per cent of the appropriations for public works, or approximately $4,800,000.

LABOR AND PUBLIC WORKS

CHILE

EXTENSIVE PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM APPROVED.—The Chilean Congress has given its approval to the extraordinary budget for 1930, calling for expenditures of 390,797,575 pesos and revenues of 392,420,000 pesos. More than 200,000,000 pesos ($24,000,000) of this amount will be devoted to public works, highways, modernization of cities, colonization of the Magellan territory and development of industries. The principal revenue for this part of a 5-year construction program is from special laws already passed, such as the 250,000,000 pesos public works law, the 124,000,000 pesos road law, the 48,000,000 pesos steel promotion law, and the 30,000,000 pesos nitrate industry promotion law. The balance will be made up with a loan of 318,236,000 pesos to be floated in 1930. The extraordinary plan of public works calls for such loans and complete provision has been made for their amortization. (From cablegram dated December 16, 1929, distributed by Chilean consul general, New York City.)

NEW STREET CARS AND LIGHTING.—An agreement was recently reached between the municipality of Santiago and the Santiago Street Railway & Light Co. whereby an order is to be placed for 200 new street cars. The new trams will supplement the 300 now in service.

In addition, certain suburbs of Santiago, where the lighting is still to be modernized, will receive attention. (*The South Pacific Mail*, October 24, 1929.)

CUBA

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, SANTIAGO.—According to late reports, the mayor of Santiago recently presented to President Machado a program for municipal improvements to cost $9,000,000. This project includes a $400,000 city hall; four police stations with emergency hospital quarters and fire houses attached, at a cost of $40,000 each; a $400,000 public market; an asylum for the aged and orphans; an emergency central hospital; and 1,000 dwellings for laborers. A sewage system, the paving of streets, and the laying out of parks and a short drive are also part of the program. (*The Cuba Review*, October, 1929.)

PORT IMPROVEMENTS, HABANA.—The Department of Public Works is undertaking the improvement and development of the port of Habana in order to meet future requirements in its trade This city already ranks among the busiest ports in the world.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS —The Department of Public Works also has under way a program for the construction of parks to beautify the principal cities of the island and to provide playgrounds for children as well as athletic fields for adults. In the Province of Matanzas a new park has been finished, covering an area of 7 acres. This park has a beautiful view of the famous Yumuri Valley and Matanzas Bay. (From *Cuban News*, distributed by Cuban Embassy, Washington, December 17, 1929.)

HONDURAS

TEGUCIGALPA'S NEW ELECTRIC PLANT.—The evening of October 28 marked the beginning of electric-light service by the new plant of a German company. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, October 29, 1929.)

NICARAGUA

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLIC WORKS.—At the present time the Government is having an album of photographs of public works printed. It will contain pictures of all the principal public works now in process of construction, as well as others, such as highways, railway bridges, and public buildings already completed and in use. (*El Comercio*, Managua, October 4, 1929.)

SALVADOR

PROTECTION FOR SALVADOREAN COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—The Department of Labor, in a communication to the conciliation board of San Salvador, reminded the board of the necessity of commercial establishments complying with article 6 of the employees compensation act. This article stipulates that 80 per cent of the employees of commercial establishments in Salvador must be Salvadoreans. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, November 16, 1929.)

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

BRAZIL

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.—Japanese settlers who come to Brazil generally establish themselves in the southern States of Sao Paulo and Espirito Santo or in the northern States of Amazonas and Para. The Japanese colonies in Sao Paulo seem to be doing well and new settlers are continually coming in. One ship alone which arrived at Santos last November brought 1,200 immigrants.

The *Companhia Japoneza de Exploração Amazonica* has recently obtained from the State of Amazonas a concession of 2,500 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acre) of land in the municipality of Manes. At present there are 70 Japanese farmers engaged in clearing and cultivating this tract and 70 other Japanese families are expected to settle there shortly. In the State of Para Japanese colonization centers are also being established, 800 Japanese settlers having arrived there last November.

CENSUS.—Law No. 5730 of October 15, 1929, provides that on September 1, 1930, a census be taken of the population and the agricultural, cattle raising, textile, manufacturing, and mining industries of the Republic. The demographic and economic census as well as other supplementary investigations will be in charge of the General Board of Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. (*Diario Official*, Rio de Janeiro, October 17, 1929.)

PERU

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PROBLEMS OF MIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—In the message sent to Congress on October 12, 1929, the President of the Republic explained the measures taken by his administration in dealing with immigration and colonization. In order to give the proper attention to these problems, a Division of Immigration has been established under the direction of the Ministry of Promotion. There is a daily increase in the area of lands given to settlers, the number of immigrants, and the establishment of centers of colonization.

Certain zones have been reserved for settlement. In some districts the land grants have been mapped by air, and a census taken. In the districts of Posuzo, Palcazu, and Pachiten construction has been begun on a highway system which will permit the exploitation of more than 500,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of very fertile land.

Concessions granted during the past year have assured the immigration of 14,285 Europeans of different nationalities. Up to the date of the President's message, 500 families had been established. Russian settlers were assigned to the center at Marcapata and to that in the Apurimac district. The Satipo colony now has a population of 1,052. At the time of the message 300 Polish immigrants were on their way to Peru; they will be established in the Rio Tambo settlement. One hundred Austrians, also en route, will be assigned to the irrigated lands of La Esperanza.

In order to contribute to the progress of the colonies, regular air communication has been established with some of them; blooded stock has been bought for advantageous distribution among the settlers; the most suitable fodder for each region has been indicated; in Satipo, an experimental agricultural station has been established, a plant for the generation of light and electricity has been built, and a machine for hulling rice and a sawmill have been set up; and other means for the rapid growth of these colonies have been taken. (President's message, in *La Prensa*, Lima, October 12, 1929.)

SALVADOR

Census of San Salvador.—So successful in the opinion of the official in charge was the preliminary census recently made in the city of San Salvador that it will probably be unnecessary to make another at the present time. Examination of the data gathered is now under way. Classification is being made first according to sex, nationality, place of residence, literacy, ownership of property, religious affiliations, and physical and mental defects; afterwards it will be made according to age. (*Diario de San Salvador*, San Salvador, November 19, 1929.)

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

Bond issue.—The Bureau of Public Credit of Argentina has issued bonds for sanitary works to the amount of 10,000,000 pesos paper; these bonds comprise the second series of the 1929 issue. In conformity with Laws Nos. 11383 and 11539, these bonds will pay 6 per cent interest and a 1 per cent annual amortization will be effected. The

denominations of the bonds are 50,000, 1,000, 500, and 100 pesos. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 18, 1929.)

BRAZIL

STATES OF PERNAMBUCO AND ALAGOAS.—The general financial condition of the States of Pernambuco and Alagoas and the excellent business conditions prevailing in these States are reflected in the fact that the tax receipts, exclusive of Federal taxes, were 20 per cent higher in Pernambuco for the first six months of the current year than during the same period of 1928, while in Alagoas an increase of 24 per cent was recorded for the same period. The budget laws for these States were recently passed and provide for the following expenditures and receipts:

State	Receipts	Expenditures
	Milreis	*Milreis*
Pernambuco	60, 381, 297	60, 298, 688
Alagoas	14, 893, 000	14, 878, 622

CUBA

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of the Republic of Cuba as of September 30, 1929, amounted to $143,442,400, and consisted of the following items:

FOREIGN		
Speyer loan of 1904, 5 per cent	$14, 590, 500	
Speyer loan of 1909, 4½ per cent	12, 694, 000	
Morgan loan of 1914, 5 per cent	6, 570, 900	
Morgan loan of 1923, 5½ per cent	33, 372, 800	
Morgan loan of 1927, 5⅛ per cent	7, 200, 000	
		$74, 428, 200
INTERNAL		
Internal debt, 1905, 5 per cent	$8, 014, 200	
Internal debt, 1917, 5 per cent	1, 000, 000	
Public works certificates, 5½ per cent	60, 000, 000	
		69, 014, 200
Total		143, 442, 400

(*Boletín Oficial de la Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba*, Habana, October, 1929.)

HAITI

FISCAL SITUATION, 1928–29.—In the report of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver of Haiti for the fiscal year October 1, 1928,

to September 30, 1929, the following survey of the financial and economic condition of the Republic of Haiti is set forth:

Receipts

1929	1928	1927
Gourdes 42, 522, 000	*Gourdes* 50, 421, 000	*Gourdes* 38, 862, 000

Class of revenues, 1928–29

	Gourdes
Customs receipts	35, 248, 000
Internal revenues	6, 035, 000
Miscellaneous	1, 239, 000
Total	42, 522, 000

Expenditures for the period 1928–29 amounted to 44,120,000 gourdes, which is 1,598,000 gourdes in excess of receipts for the same period. This deficit, which is contrasted with the surplus of 9,443,000 gourdes for the year 1927–28, was covered from the excess revenues of the preceding year, upon which expenditures for 1928–29 were in part predicated.

The public debt of the Republic has undergone substantial reductions, as is shown by its status at the end of the last three fiscal years:

1929	1928	1927
Gourdes 88, 677, 000	*Gourdes* 94, 438, 000	*Gourdes* 99, 707, 000

PERU

NATIONAL FINANCES.—Important figures on national finances are contained in the message of the President of Peru, presented to Congress in October, 1929. A steady increase in revenues in the 10-year period, 1919–1929, is noted in the following figures:

Budget	Amount	Budget	Amount
	Peruvian pounds		*Peruvian pounds*
1919	5, 169, 000	1925	8, 862, 000
1921	7, 404, 000	1927	10, 371, 000
1923	7, 084, 000	1929	12, 583, 000

A comparison of the principal sources of revenue, as of 1923 and 1929, is as follows:

	1923	1929
	Peruvian pounds	*Peruvian pounds*
Direct taxes	548, 897	1, 358, 256
Indirect taxes	3, 279, 715	7, 022, 447
Monopolies and exploitations	2, 563, 652	2, 080, 201
State-controlled products	395, 435	729, 991

It is interesting to add from another source that for the year 1928 an exceedingly favorable balance was secured in the field of foreign trade, as follows:

	Peruvian pounds
Exports	31, 518, 776
Imports	17, 626, 644
Balance	13, 892, 132

(*La Prensa*, Lima, October 12, 1929; *Estadística del Comercio Exterior*, Callao, 1928.)

VENEZUELA

PUBLIC REVENUES.—The considerable increase in the amount of Government revenues which has been noted in recent years is graphically illustrated by the following table, which sets forth the monthly revenues for the years 1927 and 1928 and for the first nine months of 1929. Examination shows that even in monthly totals the rise has been steady:

Month	1927	1928	1929
	Bolivars	*Bolivars*	*Bolivars*
January	14, 436, 705. 56	18, 256, 691. 65	19, 845, 100. 81
February	15, 818, 137. 02	13, 622, 360. 43	19, 327, 858. 41
March	16, 466, 721. 63	21, 310, 409. 47	16, 620, 757. 61
April	15, 454, 706. 27	16, 578, 101. 84	22, 252, 556. 88
May	15, 143, 716. 60	18, 054, 323. 76	19, 653, 378. 23
June	13, 335, 269. 02	14, 574, 043. 17	20, 540, 653. 71
July	14, 468, 821. 67	14, 355, 520. 85	19, 533, 239. 73
August	12, 769, 636. 63	17, 314, 294. 88	18, 780, 988. 17
September	12, 315, 209. 35	14, 324, 464. 82	17, 159, 638. 40
October	14, 404, 413. 48	18, 522, 205. 94	
November	14, 621, 092. 55	19, 389, 042. 04	
December	15, 441, 514. 85	17, 674, 270. 59	
Total	174, 675, 944. 63	203, 975, 729. 44	173, 714, 171. 95

The amounts of the collections for the 9-month periods, 1927, 1928, 1929, are 130,208,923.75, 148,390,210.87, and 173,714,171.95 bolivars. Thus a comparison shows an increase for this period of 25,323,961.08 bolivars as between 1929 and 1928, and 43,505,248.20 bolivars as between 1929 and 1927. (*El Universal*, Caracas, October 16, 1929.)

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

Campaign against illiteracy.—As a tribute to Sarmiento, a League for Adult Literacy has been organized in Buenos Aires, and will shortly launch an active campaign against illiteracy. The board of directors, which is composed of well-known educators and sociologists, has requested the cooperation of all persons and institutions that may be interested in so worthy an enterprise. (*Sarmiento*, Rosario, October 15, 1929.)

The Teachers' House.—The Cooperative Society managing this house in Buenos Aires has just begun its fifth year. Its aim is to give educators inexpensive and comfortable lodging, a library, an educational museum of handicraft and regional products from the schools of the country, an information bureau, free shopping service, classes in manual training suitable for school programs, branches in the mountains or at the shore, etc.; it also fosters gatherings of teachers, and tries to unite and instruct the members of the teaching profession. The building was opened in December, 1928; it has rooms for 20 boarders, and an assembly hall. The society has now 800 members and publishes a magazine called *La Casa para los Maestros*. (*La Casa para los Maestros*, Nos. 28 to 32, Buenos Aires.)

BOLIVIA

Academy of History.—A select group of Bolivian scholars recently founded a National Academy of History at La Paz and elected the following officers: Honorary president, His Excellency Dr. Hernando Siles; president, Dr. M. Rigoberto Paredes; vice president, Dr. León M. Loza; secretary general, Dr. Luis S. Crespo; treasurer and librarian, Dr. Agustín de Rada. The academy is divided into nine committees in charge of the following subjects: History of Bolivia, general history of America, geography, archeology, bibliography, folklore, numismatics, history of the national arts, and diplomacy. The constitution and by-laws of the Academy have already been

approved by the National Government. (*El Diario,* La Paz, October 27, 1929.)

Night school for indigenes.—In accordance with a recent decree a night school for indigenes has been established in La Paz. Its purpose is to give a general education and elementary instruction in trades, agriculture, and hygiene. The general plan of instruction will be objective, motion pictures being used to a great extent. The school will be in charge of a principal and six teachers; pupils between 10 and 15 years of age will be admitted. (*El Diario,* La Paz, November 7, 1929.)

BRAZIL

Conservation of historical monuments.—Last year the State of Pernambuco established the office of superintendent of historical monuments, under whose jurisdiction are placed the churches and other buildings of historical importance.

Nursing education.—According to the last Annual Report of the Rockefeller Foundation, since 1921 the foundation has assisted the National Department of Public Health of Brazil in developing a nursing service, which functions through a division of nursing education and a division of public-health nursing. Students of the D. Anna Nery School of Nursing in Rio de Janeiro now secure a well-rounded training in all the important branches of nursing. Since 1925 a total of 71 nurses has been graduated and, according to records, all but eight of these were engaged in some form of nursing activity at the end of 1928. (The Rockefeller Foundation, New York City, Annual Report, 1928.)

CHILE

Primary teachers study languages.—The courses in French, English, and German opened last August in 22 cities of the Republic have proved most popular and successful. The primary school teachers admitted were selected by the department of primary education by means of general cultural and educational tests. The purpose of these courses is to give the teacher a knowledge of another language which will enable him to read valuable foreign educational works that have not been translated into Spanish. (*Rerista de Educación,* Santiago, August, September, 1929.)

Oratorical contest.—The National Savings Bank has organized an oratorical contest with the purpose of promoting thrift among the students who attend the Santiago schools. The two best orators will speak on Thrift Day. (*El Mercurio,* Santiago, September 23, 1929.)

COLOMBIA

Establishment of a new school.—A new educational establishment to be known as the Bolivarian School was created by Law No. 19 of October 19, 1929, to honor the memory of the Liberator on the

first centenary of his death (December 17, 1930). The location of the school is to be chosen by the National Government and although this institution will be founded principally for boys a similar school for girls will be erected as soon as resources warrant the expenditure.

The Bolivarian School will devote special attention to vocational guidance and the teaching of civics, agriculture, and trades. Provisions have been made for an experimental field to be used in connection with the courses in agriculture and for the equipment of workshops. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, October 25, 1929.)

Reform in the normal schools.—A law passed by the Colombian Congress on November 4, 1929, provides that the National Government shall formulate a curriculum for the normal schools in harmony with modern pedagogical methods and equip such schools with physics and chemistry laboratories, museums of natural history, libraries for the use of students and teachers, apparatus for physical culture, school books, and other necessary supplies. Courses in agriculture will be made a part of the curriculum for both sexes, each school being provided with experimental fields for practical demonstrations. The same law creates fellowships in foreign universities to be awarded to graduate teachers who have distinguished themselves in the practice of their profession. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, November 7, 1929.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Extensive repairs on university building.—On September 5, 1929, Congress voted to authorize an expenditure of 25,000 pesos for repairs on the University of Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR

Monument commemorating independence.—The design of a sculptor, Pacciani, and an engineer, Fontana, two Italians who have lived in Ecuador, won the competition for a monument to be dedicated next year at the centennial exercises in Riobamba, where the first National Assembly was held in 1830. The monument, which will face the majestic snow-capped peak of Chimborazo, will symbolize the triumph of democratic ideals in Ecuador. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, October 11, 1929.)

Song competition.—Awards to the amount of 2,000 sucres have been offered by the Minister of Public Instruction for the three best collections of songs suitable for use in the schools. According to the rules for the competition, issued by the Minister on October 4, 1929, each collection must contain at least 12 songs; must be fundamentally national as regards theme and motif and reflect the vivacity and happiness of childhood. The competition will close April 1, 1930. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, November 13, 1929.)

Repair of university building.—The immediate repair of damage to the building of the Central University of Ecuador, in Quito, by fire on November 9, 1929, and purchase of furniture and other equipment destroyed at that time was made possible by an executive decree of November 12, which authorized the expenditure of 300,000 sucres for this purpose. Large contributions have also been received from widely scattered alumni and friends. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, November 13, 1929, and *El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, November 13, 1929.)

New schools in Guayaquil.—Plans for the construction of an open-air school in Guayaquil for children whose physical condition demands special care have been presented to the school authorities for their study and approval and it is hoped that the actual work of construction will soon begin. The site for the school, covering almost 2 acres, has already been selected and donated by the city. A normal school for boys is also to be established in Guayaquil, its creation having been authorized by a legislative decree of July 26, 1929. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, November 23, 1929, and *El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, November 21, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

School notes.—From the latest report of the Minister of Public Education have been taken the following statistics for 1928:

Kind of school	Number of schools	Number of pupils registered	Number of pupils examined
Primary schools and divisions	66	3, 129	2, 220
Rural schools	1, 042	24, 298	19, 075
City schools	1, 491	87, 348	54, 229
Normal schools	16	1, 274	----------
Secondary instruction (divisions)	5	868	----------
Commerical schools	3	588	----------
Trade schools	7	843	----------
School of painting and sculpture	1	106	----------
Conservatory of music and oratory	1	532	----------

During 1928, 5,338 teachers were employed in the schools, as follows:

	Number of teachers
In public primary schools	3, 595
In private primary schools	844
In normal schools	467
In secondary schools	87
In special schools	194
In professional schools	151

Among the educational activities which have claimed special attention, one of the most important was the opening of the Industrial School in Guatemala City. This school, in addition to training its students, is investigating the scientific basis of those industries which should be developed through the cooperation of private enterprise and State control in order to make use of the natural resources of the country. Regional textile schools have also been established in Momostenango and San Pedro de Sacatepéquez, in order to foster minor national industries.

It has been arranged that school doctors shall examine all pupils in the primary schools of the capital, in order to determine what kind of schools should be established to care for abnormal children. Meanwhile, blind children will be admitted to the public schools, and the Ministry of Public Education will provide the special material necessary for their instruction.

The importance of good libraries is being realized more and more; a movement has been begun to reorganize those already in existence, and to establish new ones in other parts of the Republic. They are to be divided into three classes: Popular, which will contain books especially useful to employed persons; juvenile, which will be a subdivision of the popular libraries, especially chosen for young people; and pedagogical, which are to be installed shortly in all normal schools, for the use of teachers and students. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, October 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1929.)

HONDURAS

Educational magazine.—Publication of *La Enseñanza Primaria*, a monthly magazine which was the official publication of the General Department of Primary Education and which was discontinued in 1926, has been recommenced. It contains interesting articles on educational subjects, a report from the Director General of Primary Education, and other material useful to teachers.

MEXICO

School notes.—The following information is taken from the latest report of the Secretary of Public Education:

There are in the Republic 269 parent-teachers associations, with 47,169 members, and plans are maturing for the formation of a National Federation of Parent-Teachers Associations.

There has been an effort to encourage international friendship among school children, particularly with those in the Spanish American countries, and to this end many schools have been named after sister Republics. School children of the United States sent to those in Mexico 25,000 "good will bags," which were distributed in all parts of the Nation. In return for this attention, Mexican children have prepared 49 museum chests, one for each State in the Union and the District of Columbia.

A special course for teachers is being given in Mexico City in order to present a clear idea of new educational tendencies.

The total number of primary schools in the Federal district, including the National Normal School, was, in August, 1929, 342, staffed by 2,898 instructors. The registration in the primary schools was 134,447, with an average attendance of 120,308 pupils. There were also 27 vocational schools, with 1,259 teachers, a registration of 20,614, and an average attendance of 13,747 pupils.

In 1928, the total amount appropriated by municipalities, States, and the Federal Government for public instruction, was 52,586,053 pesos.

The Bureau of Educational Psychology and Hygiene, since its foundation in 1925, has been taking the anthropometric measurements of middle-class boys and girls 5 to 7 years old, with the idea of using that group as a standard of comparison with other groups. Beginning with this year, the bureau began a similar study of the many children of the lower classes attending the schools in the poorer quarters of the capital.

Intelligence tests have been given in several schools in Mexico City in an attempt to find an official standard for testing the school children throughout the Nation.

In order to stimulate progress in certain subjects, such as Spanish and arithmetic, various achievement tests have been adapted and tried out.

At present 2,000 school lunches are being distributed daily among poor pupils. The School Health Service is greatly expanding its work through medical examinations and oversight of child welfare and school buildings.

Radio has been used to continue and increase the work of educational extension in its two principal phases of scholastic usefulness and general public interest. In the first respect, so far only kindergartens, primary, and rural schools have been considered, and the programs have consisted of stories, instructive readings, choral music, children's games, and courses especially adapted to rural teachers. Taking into account the wide variety of people who listen to the programs of general interest, the authorities have tried to help and instruct the following groups: (*a*) City workers (minor industries, trades, hygiene, physical culture); (*b*) rural workers (agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, aviculture, apiculture, sericulture, and the rudiments of applied geography); (*c*) housewives (domestic science, infant care, first aid, hand work, and lectures of general interest). During the year 1928–29, 615 literary and musical entertainments were transmitted, a special effort being made to spread a knowledge of Mexican music.

The department has begun the publication of a periodical entitled *El Sembrador*, which has been received with marked enthusiasm by country dwellers in all parts of the Nation. It has also published 77,100 copies of 16 works of great social usefulness and scientific importance, and 219,200 copies of 55 pamphlets dealing with national cultural currents. Among the pamphlets are some entitled "*Silabarios*," which contain a popular treatment of subjects of especial interest for rural workers or those employed in workshops.

The National School Loan and Savings Bank, which has been running since 1926, had at the end of July, 1929, 339 school banks with more than 100,000 depositors. The sum total of deposits amounted to 396,131 pesos, with an average monthly deposit of 12,000 pesos.

The department supports seven traveling cultural missions, and two permanent ones. [These have been described in several BULLETIN articles and notes.]

In the States and Territories of the Republic there are 3,328 Federal rural schools, having 4,086 teachers and an annual attendance of 153,395 students in the day sessions, and 40,815 in night school.

In January, 1929, the Department of Public Education organized a system of school circuits in order to increase rural education as much as possible without

adding to the budget. The results have been excellent, thanks to the fine response to the appeal that members of different communities establish schools to be maintained at their own expense. In August, 1929, 2,491 such circuit schools had been established, of which 545 were central schools, supported by the Federal Treasury, and 1,946 were subsidiary. The central schools are so called because they are meant to serve as models for the subsidiary schools, which should be at no great distance from the former. Both types of school function under the direction of a teacher who receives instructions from the inspector and from the director of Federal education. It is estimated that an average of 58,380 students attend the subsidiary schools.

Finally, the Federal Government supports in the State of Chihuahua two boarding schools for Indians, and in Mexico City there is a boarding school for indigenes, where 200 representatives of different tribes are found.

Secondary instruction was imparted in six schools under the Department of Public Education, with an enrollment of 5,543. This enrollment was 5.8 per cent less than that for 1928, due to higher entrance requirements. There were 19 private secondary schools recognized by the Government, with an enrollment of 2,128 students in charge of 269 teachers.

The National University of Mexico is making changes in various schools in accordance with the law of July, 1929, granting it autonomy. Excellent work has been done in the university extension service, composed of divisions on the following: Lectures, social cooperation, art, radio, children, and centers of extension work. The department of university interchange has been especially active, the following foreign professors having lectured at the university: Paul Hazard and Paul Rivet of France; Americo Castro and Camilo Barcía Trelles of Spain; and Waldo Frank, J. Fred Rippy, M. S. Pittman, Alexander Goetz, and Joseph Kopecky of the United States. The department is working toward an interchange between the National University of Mexico and the heads of other universities and professional schools in the Republic. University statistics are given as follows:

School of medicine	1,811
School of dentistry	256
School of engineering	211
School of sciences and industrial chemistry	294
School of law and social sciences	779
School of philosophy and letters	602
School of fine arts	361
Higher normal	567
National preparatory school (day)	1,098
National preparatory school (night)	434
Higher school of public administration	543
Summer school	234
School of physical education	76
School of sculpture	261
	7,527

(*Memoria de Educación Pública*, Mexico City, 1929.)

PARAGUAY

Calendar simplification.—By official decree, of November 29, 1929, the National Committee of Paraguay on the Simplification of the Calendar is composed of the following members: Señor Dr.

Eusebio Ayala, Señor Dr. Justo P. Prieto, Señor Dr. Juan Stefanich, Presbitero Bartolomé Adorno, and Señor Don Enrique Prous.

This committee, like those already appointed in other American Republics, was named pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States recommending such action.

Paraguayan Teachers' Federation.—The Paraguayan Teachers' Federation has just been formed. It is composed of the following associations: the Regional Teachers' Association of the Capital, and the Regional Teachers' Unions of Encarnacion, Santa Maria (Misiones), Caraguatay, and Caballero. The new organization is affiliated with the International Federation of American Teachers, whose headquarters are in Buenos Aires. (*La Obra*, Buenos Aires, October 10, 1929.)

New educational publication.—The first number of *El Hogar Normalista*, published by the Presidente Franco Normal School, whose principal is Sta. María Felicidad González, has just appeared. The new magazine is published for "parents, teachers, students, and that part of the public which takes an interest in education."

A fraternal gesture.—Last October the cornerstone of the Argentina School was laid with fitting ceremonies. The building will be the gift of Argentine school children to the pupils of Encarnacion, whose school building was destroyed by a catastrophe in September, 1926.

PERU

Organizing Committee of the Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress.—In accordance with a request from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica that Peru appoint a national organizing committee for the Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress to be held at San Jose, Costa Rica, in August, 1931, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru has appointed the following:

The rector (president) of the National University of San Marcos, chairman.
The dean of the law school.
The dean of the school of letters.
The dean of the school of economics.
The dean of the school of natural and mathematical sciences.
The dean of the school of theology.
The dean of the school of medicine.
The director of the engineering school.
The director of the school of agriculture.
The director of the vocational school.
Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, secretary.

(Clipping received from Dr. Albert Giesecke, Lima, Peru.)

Archeological Board.—On October 5, 1929, was held the first meeting of the National Archeological Board, organized in accordance with a recent law providing for the conservation of the valuable

historical monuments and artifacts of Peru. Dr. Julio C. Tello, director of the National Archeological Museum of Lima and delegate from the University of Cuzco, was appointed secretary. A recommendation was made to form two committees, one to draw up the regulations for the board and another to prepare a register of the historical monuments in Peru. The board is composed of a number of eminent Peruvian scholars: Dr. J. Matias León, Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Alejandro Deustua, president of the National University of San Marcos, Sr. Emilio Gutiérrez de Quintanilla, director of the National Historical Museum, Dr. Jorge Guillermo Leguía, director of the Bolivarian Museum of Lima and delegate of the University of Arequipa, Sr. Melitón Carbajal, president of the Geographic Society of Lima, Dr. Carlos Larrabure Correa, representing the University of Trujillo, and Dr. Tello. (*La Prensa*, Lima, October 6, 1929.)

Archeological Exhibition.—In connection with the holding of the Second Tourist Congress and the visit of special diplomatic envoys for the inauguration of the President of the Republic, a most interesting exposition of pre-Incan art was held in October at the Archeological Museum of Lima. Much of this material was being shown for the first time. Many of the objects were taken from the Paracas region and are about 2,000 years old. Some of the notable exhibits were the reed and feather work, mummies, and cotton textiles with borders embroidered in wool. (*La Prensa*, Lima, October 15, 1929.)

URUGUAY

Presentation of Brazilian books to library.—An interesting ceremony took place on November 15, 1929, in the National University when a formal presentation was made of the collection of books given the National Library by the Government of Brazil as a return courtesy for a Uruguayan collection presented Brazil about three years ago. Dr. Santín Carlos Rossi, the Minister of Public Instruction, presided at the ceremony, acting in this capacity as a representative of the National Council of Administration. Following a musical program the collection was presented by Dr. Mario Bhering, director of the National Library of Rio de Janeiro. The ceremony was closed by Sr. Arturo Scarone, director of the National Library of Uruguay. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, November 15, 1929.)

SOCIAL WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

BOLIVIA

REGULATION OF WORK BY WOMEN AND MINORS.—In compliance with a request of the General Bureau of Public Health, President Siles has issued a decree which provides that:

The employment of minors of less than 10 years of age and those above 10 whose primary education is still incomplete, save in cases where employment is necessary for the support of themselves, their parents, or brothers and sisters, shall be prohibited. Likewise the employment of children under 16 years of age at night or in work prejudicial to their health, education, or morals is declared prohibited, as is their employment without any exception, as servants or in establishments engaged in the sale of alcoholic beverages. Minors employed in industrial or commercial establishments shall be subject to physical examination at any time the General Bureau of Public Health may so decree and their dismissal ordered should it be found that the nature of their work has proven detrimental to health and moral development. A period of 30 days' rest shall be given at childbirth to all mothers employed in workshops or industrial concerns and 15 minutes every two hours during the working day thereafter for nursing the infant. The employment of women in industries specified as unhealthful by the Bureau of Public Health, in establishments engaged in the sale of alcoholic beverages, and from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. is forbidden. Further regulation of the work of women and minors in accordance with this decree will be left to the Bureau of Public Health. (*El Diario,* La Paz, October 2, 1929.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCH HEALTH OFFICES.—In order to insure better coordination in the work of the Bureau of Public Health, measures were recently taken to establish branch public health offices throughout the Republic. These will be located in such places as the Government may designate as capitals of the special sanitary zones formed by two or more departments and will be directly responsible to the General Bureau of Public Health. The director of each branch office will act as the representative of the general office within the limits of the zone, having vigilance over the execution of existing sanitary laws and decrees and settling all questions which by their nature do not demand the direct action of the General Bureau. (*El Diario,* La Paz, October 23, 1929.)

COLOMBIA

ORGANIZATION OF CHILD WELFARE SOCIETY.—The official act of organization of the Child Welfare Society of Colombia, the creation of which was decreed by law in 1925, took place in Bogota on September 4, 1929. The simple ceremony marking the event included the formal declaration of its organization by the Minister of Education and speeches by the President of the Pediatric Society and the national director of Public Health. Stressing the need for greater care of

children and quoting statistics on conditions in Colombia, Dr. García Medina concluded his address by describing at length the nature of child welfare work being done at the present time in Bogota. He said, in part:

National child welfare service in Bogota has been divided by the Bureau of Public Health into two general lines of activity. To the one has been assigned the supervision of well children and to the other the care of the sick. The first is in charge of the Red Cross and the second of the Pediatric Society.

The former includes the maintenance of dispensaries for children from 1 to 2 years of age, clinics where expectant mothers may receive care and advice, obstetrical service, and inspection of wet nurses.

Children who need it receive care in the child health centers until they reach the age of from 12 to 14 months. Results obtained in this work have been most satisfactory; mortality among children thus cared for has been reduced to 1 per 100 during the last few years, while in the first six months of 1929 there were no deaths. In the past little was done for the child once he left the child health center. Now, however, the Bureau of Hygiene is planning to establish clinics where constant attention will be given the child, mothers instructed in the proper care of children, and visits made to the home for the purpose of ascertaining living conditions there and to check up on any failure to carry out the instructions given by the dispensary. In this latter work the visiting nurse will play an important rôle.

Free obstetrical care in the home for those who can not be attended in maternity hospitals and the examination of wet nurses completes this phase of the work.

The second line of activity, the particular purpose of which is to assist the sick child, is under the direction of the Bogota Pediatric Society. In its clinic, the child is examined, treated, and provided with such nourishment and medicines as its case requires, and the mother given directions as to its care in the home. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, September 6, 1929.)

HOMES FOR THE BLIND.—A new departmental amusement tax has been created by Law No. 27 of November 22, 1929, the proceeds of which will be used by the departments for the support and improvement of homes for the blind and institutions for the deaf and dumb. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, November 29, 1929.)

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—The National Congress by virtue of Law No. 35 of November 22, 1929, has decreed that the medical profession can be practiced only by nationals or foreigners who have obtained a degree from an officially recognized Colombian school of medicine or from a foreign university, provided that foreign physicians educated abroad pass a theoretical and practical examination given by the General Medical Licensing Board (*Junta General de Títulos Médicos*) in Bogota. The complete text of this law appears in the *Diario Oficial* of November 28, 1929.

COSTA RICA

WORK OF DENTAL PROPHYLACTIC BUREAU.—Evidence of the interest being manifest in dental prophylaxis as a result of the campaign organized by the newly created Bureau of Dental Prophylaxis is shown in a report recently made by Dr. Mariano Valenzuela. An important phase of the work of the clinics thus far has been that of

extraction. During the period from July 19 to November 1, 1929, a total of 2,871 extractions was made in the free clinic in San Jose, while those made by the traveling dentists from the time the service was begun on September 4 until November 1, 1929, numbered 2,322. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, November 23, 1929.)

Lectures on first aid.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Costa Rican Red Cross in San Jose on November 4, 1929, it was decided to appoint a committee of women to confer with local physicians interested in the work of the Red Cross, for the purpose of arranging for a series of lectures on first aid. To insure as large an attendance as possible, these will be open to the general public. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, November 6, 1929.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Vaccination against tuberculosis.—It has been reported by the Bureau of Public Health that 2,323 persons have been vaccinated against tuberculosis during the year that the campaign for the prophylaxis of the disease has been in progress. (*Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, October 11, 1929.)

ECUADOR

Congress of the Pan American Medical Association.—Information received from His Excellency the Minister of Ecuador, Señor Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte, is to the effect that the Government of Ecuador has appointed Dr. Juan Pablo Sanz and Dr. Juan Antonio Montalván to represent Ecuador at the Congress of the Pan American Medical Association which will convene at Panama City February 9, 1930.

HONDURAS

Establishment of child health center.—In preparing its budget for the coming year, the General Bureau of Public Health has made provision for the establishment of a child health center in San Pedro Sula, setting aside at the same time a sum sufficient to cover maintenance costs and the salary of a head nurse and other necessary personnel. The bureau will be assisted in this work by a local committee of women who will establish an auxiliary clinic, distribute garments, and aid the children in all possible ways. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, November 2, 1929.)

NICARAGUA

Sanitary campaign in Cabo de Gracias a Dios.—A special campaign against hookworm and other intestinal parasites was made by the health authorities in the region around Cabo de Gracias a Dios from April 7 to September 12, 1929. Efforts were centered in Cabo, Waspook, Assan, and Saklin, where 2,407 persons in all were examined. Of this number practically all, or 2,308, were found to be suffering

from one intestinal disease or another. Treatment was given 1,958. (*The Bluefields Weekly*, Bluefields, October 12, 1929.)

PANAMA

IMPROVEMENTS IN LEPER HOSPITAL.—An important remodeling program was recently begun at the Palo Seco Leper Colony in Balboa. Plans included the construction of a new building to be used as a recreation hall and reception room. Motion-picture and billiard equipment will be special features of the structure.

The work of the hospital has been considered very successful during the past months. Three patients were discharged as apparently cured during the week of October 13 and at that time it was expected that more would be released within the near future. Over 100 patients are now being treated at the colony. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, October 13, 1929.)

SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS AMONG POOR.—It was announced by Dr. Guillermo García de Paredes, head of the Bureau of Hygiene and Public Health, on October 18, 1929, that a survey of living conditions in the poorer quarters of Panama would shortly be conducted by a committee of health officials of Panama and the Canal Zone. It is understood that local health authorities are of the opinion that living conditions, especially in the poorer sections, have been largely responsible in the past for the spread of epidemics and for this reason have decided to make an investigation. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, October 19, 1929.)

PARAGUAY

X-RAY CLINIC.—The Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction was authorized by a decree of September 27, 1929, to issue a call for bids on the construction of an X-ray clinic to be built adjoining the Clinical Hospital in Asuncion. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, September 27, 1929.)

PERU

STATUS OF SOCIAL WELFARE WORK IN PERU.—In his message to Congress on October 12, 1929, President Leguía pointed out that the work of the Bureau of Public Health had been characterized by a marked development during the year 1928–29. A vigorous campaign was continued against bubonic plague and measures taken against smallpox, tuberculosis, malaria, and venereal diseases. In reference to these and further social welfare activities of the Government, he stated that:

> Statistics indicate that the number of cases of bubonic plague and deaths resulting from it have decreased materially, being lower in 1928 than at any time since the campaign was started. The intensive campaign for vaccination against smallpox has also been productive of favorable results. In fighting tuberculosis, vaccination has been employed in the case of children and an important step

taken in Arequipa to prevent the spread of the disease with the establishment of free examination service for persons employed in the sale of foods. All the services engaged in the campaign against venereal diseases have now been centralized under the General Bureau of Public Health. This will permit greater coordination and as a result more effective action.

In the work of the bureau, child welfare has continued to occupy an important place. During the past 10 years the number of births has increased and the infant mortality rate steadily decreased. The Julia Swayne de Leguía Hospital for children, constructed in Lima along the most advanced hygienic lines and equipped with everything necessary to fulfill its humanitarian ends to the fullest degree, is now completed, and will undoubtedly serve as an inspiration and model for the erection of similar institutions in other parts of the country.

By virtue of a recent law, funds have been made available for the construction of buildings for the National Institute of Hygiene, and among other plans for the future is one for the establishment of a national school of nursing.

Prison reform during 1928–29 included the improvement of conditions in the Guadalupe prison, the intensification of the work of prison organization already in progress, and the organization of the Criminological Institute. Permitting as it does the scientific classification of prisoners in order to give each the type of treatment best suited to his case, this last is most assuredly an important step forward in the general improvement of prison conditions. (*La Prensa*, Lima, October 12, 1929.)

SALVADOR

ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—A general idea of the scope of activities carried on by the General Bureau of Public Health may be readily obtained from a report of that office for the first six months of 1929, of which the following is a brief summary:

For purposes of organization the bureau is divided into sections, each of which has been assigned specific duties. The first section has as its principal object the prevention of smallpox by vaccination. Its offices include laboratories for the production of serum. An important part of its work is the vaccination campaign constantly being carried on throughout the Republic. This section recently had the privilege of making shipments of its serum to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. During the 6-month period 34,337 persons were vaccinated for the first time and 32,710 revaccinated. For years this work has been carried on almost exclusively in the cities and villages, but now the services of the National Guard have been enlisted and it will be extended to cover the more isolated regions.

The second section of the bureau has as its principal sphere of action the prophylaxis of venereal diseases and the campaign against hookworm disease. Besides the night clinic in San Salvador, there are at the present time, four hospitals located in San Salvador, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, and San Miguel, respectively, and six offices engaged in antivenereal work. It is the intention of the bureau to convert the offices of San Vicente, Cojutepeque, and Chalatenango into hospitals. This will leave offices in Santa Tecla, La Union, and Ahuachapan. The personnel for the night clinic in San Salvador has recently been increased. It now includes five medical students, three nurses, and an assistant. The school medical inspection service is also a part of the second section. It has at its command the services of a surgeon, a physician, 2 dentists, 2 student dental assistants, 3 student medical assistants, 4 visiting nurses, and a special nurse to work with the surgeon. As a result of their labors all the school children in San Salvador have been given careful physical examinations. The campaign against hookworm disease continues to be one of the most important under the direction of the section.

The work of the third section involves the inspection of food products. There are at present six inspectors at work in San Salvador. Recently a campaign was undertaken to enforce the regulations compelling coffee producers to print on the label of each package the grade of coffee contained therein. Vigilance is maintained over the production of all foodstuffs, but special care is taken to see that the milk distributed throughout the city is free from harmful bacteria. Visits are made to the dairies and other centers of distribution each day and tests made to insure the wholesomeness of the product sold.

The fourth section comprises the engineering service and the divisions engaged in the antimalaria campaign, while the fifth section handles any legal questions which come before the office. (*Boletín de Sanidad y Beneficencia*, San Salvador, January to June, 1929.)

GYMNASIUM IN INSTITUTION FOR BLIND.—A gymnasium was recently opened in connection with the Workshop for the Blind in San Salvador. This shop and the farm in San Vicente now have a personnel of 41, of whom 26 are blind. Work done in the shop includes tailoring, rug making, pottery making, the preparation of ink and glue, and furniture making. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, October 29, 1929.)

URUGUAY

THE DÁMASO LARRAÑAGA ASYLUM.—An interesting résumé, prepared by Dr. Roberto Berro, director of the Dámaso Larrañaga Asylum of Montevideo, on the work of that institution, was published in a recent issue of the *Boletín del Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia*. Doctor Berro reviewed the foundation of the asylum, established in accordance with a law of November 7, 1910, and made the following statements regarding its present work:

Originally the asylum was open to all children who were orphaned, abandoned, or whose parents were compelled because of poverty to leave them in care of the institution, but after the establishment in 1925 of the Children's Home, no children under 3 years of age were admitted. During the past year, a small sum has been placed at the disposal of the asylum from which it has been enabled to assist parents who because of some temporary financial difficulty wish to place their children in the asylum, and in this way it was possible to make 15 per cent of the applications for entrance unnecessary. Despite these two factors, which might be supposed to reduce the number of children under the care of the institution, that figure has remained high, there having been 4,499 names in its files at the time the résumé was prepared.

During the period from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, 591 children entered the asylum. Of this number, representing 313 boys and 278 girls, 476 were between the ages of 3 and 8 years, 108 between the ages of 8 and 12 years, and 7 between the ages of 12 and 14 years. Causes for requests for admission were as follows: Poverty, 282; illness of parents, 105; desertion, 34; death of parents, 8; concealment of mother's delinquency, 17; imprisonment of mother, 2; no cause given, 143.

Of the 564 children who left the asylum during the year, 387 were recalled by their parents, 141 by the authorities who had them placed there, 33 were released upon attainment of 21 years, and 3 upon their marriage.

Eighty-three per cent of the children under the protection of the asylum are being cared for outside of the institution. Many are being given homes by persons who receive 11 pesos a month for providing a child care and an education; others have been placed with responsible families, and the remainder are being

cared for in subsidiary institutions, are working, or studying. In June, 1929, 2,279 children were in "foster homes," 1,968 of which were in the city and 311 in the country; 1,493 were with families; 143 were at the vacation colony; 135 boys between the ages of 12 and 15 years were attending a vocational school in Santa Lucia, about 40 miles distant from Montevideo; and 204, divided in groups of 25 to 30, were in smaller orphanages of the well-known "cottage type." Six boys between the ages of 18 and 21 years were doing farm work at the national nursery in Toledo, 21 were living in a pupils' home, while employed in shops, and 205 were being cared for in the asylum.

Health conditions among the children are decidedly good; sickness has been less than average and the death rate only 0.27 per cent. (*Boletín del Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia*, Montevideo, October, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

REPORT OF WELFARE INSTITUTE.—It is stated in the recent report of the activities of the Simón Rodríguez Institute that 1,136 children under 2 years of age were registered in the files of that institution during the year from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929. The work of the institute, however, is not confined to very young children. It includes also the examination and treatment of children over 2 years of age, and even of adults, as may be seen from the following summary of its activities during the year in question:

Children under 2 years of age

Number of free examinations	5, 140
Prescriptions given	6, 188
Milk distributed, quarts	18, 606

Adults and children over 2 years of age

Number of examinations	7, 779
Quartz lamp treatments	1, 040
Injections	4, 715
Operations	330
Prescriptions given	4, 471
Teeth extracted	8, 002

(*Boletín del Instituto Benéfico "Simón Rodríguez,"* Caracas, September 20, 1929.)

FEMINISM

PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN.—The first conference of the Inter-American Commission of Women will be held in Havana, Cuba, from February 17 to 26, 1930, at the time of the celebration of the bicentenary of the University of Habana.

The commissioners who are expected to attend the conference are as follows: Sra. Ernestina A. López de Nelson, Argentina; Sra. María Elena de Hinestrosa, Colombia; Madame Téligny Mathon, Haiti; Srta. Leda. Clara González, Panama; Sra. María Álvarez de Guillén-Rivas, Salvador; Sra. Lucila Luciani de Pérez Díaz, Venezuela: and Miss Doris Stevens, chairman, United States.

The Governments of the remaining 14 American Republics have been asked by the Pan American Union to appoint their commissioners and it is hoped that the respective commissioners of the 21 Republics of this hemisphere will attend the conference in Cuba.

During this conference the commissioners will consider and act upon the report of the commission's nationality committee, of which Miss Alice Paul is chairman. This report is now completed, and includes a draft treaty for presentation to The Hague Codification Conference.

The commissioners will also consider, at Habana, ways and means for carrying out the vast amount of research which they have undertaken to complete and to report upon to the Seventh Conference of American States at Montevideo in 1933. They will discuss such subjects as guardianship of children, property, marriage, divorce, domicile, political rights, etc.

GENERAL NOTES

BOLIVIA

Name of Province changed.—In honor of the prominent Bolivian statesman, Don Antonio Quijarro, the name of the Province of Porco, in the Department of Potosi, has been changed by a decree issued on October 31, 1929, to the Province of Quijarro. (*El Diario*, La Paz, November 10, 1929.)

COLOMBIA

Centenary of the death of Bolívar.—The National Congress of Colombia recently passed a law appropriating the sum of 50,000 pesos for a monument to Simón Bolívar to be erected on the Monte Sacro in Rome as a tribute from the Republic to its liberator on the first centenary of his death, December 17, 1930.

The Government also plans to convoke, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a student congress with delegates representing the countries freed by Bolívar, this congress to meet at San Pedro Ale-

jandrino, the estate near Santa Marta where Bolívar died. The Government is also authorized to contract for the erection of a monument symbolic of American independence and statues of Bolívar, Santander, and Anzoátegui to be erected at Boyaca, the site of the battle in which Colombian independence was won. An appropriation of 300,000 pesos has been made for the erection of these monuments, the models for which will be selected by the Government with the advice of the National Academy of History. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, October 26, 1929.)

URUGUAY

Death of Dr. José Batlle y Ordóñez.—It is with deep regret that the Bulletin of the Pan American Union records the death on October 20, 1929, of one of Uruguay's most brilliant political figures, José Batlle y Ordóñez, journalist and statesman, twice president of the Republic. Doctor Batlle, the son of Gen. Lorenzo Batlle, who was President of Uruguay from 1868 to 1872, came into prominence as a political figure in 1881 at the age of 25 when, in conjunction with Dr. Anacleto Dufort Álvarez, he assumed the editorship of *La Razón*, a Montevideo daily, to oppose the government of General Santos. From this newspaper and later from *El Día*, a newspaper which he founded, Doctor Batlle fought for his political beliefs.

In 1891 he was elected deputy for El Salto, in 1897 he became member of the Council of State, and in December of the same year he was elected Senator from Montevideo. In 1899 the Senate made him its president and for a brief period, by virtue of his position, he was Chief Executive. In 1903 he himself was elected President of the Republic, serving until 1907. At the beginning of 1911 he returned to his native country, was again chosen candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, and elected. A year later he brought forward his project of constitutional reform, which was still under discussion when he ended his second term in 1915. The new Constitution was adopted in October 15, 1917, approved by the voters of the country, and ratified and promulgated on January 3, 1918. In the elections of November 23, 1920, Doctor Batlle was elected by a great majority to the Council of Administration, in which office he continued as leader of his party and remained to his death one of the most outstanding figures in the political life of Uruguay. (Arturo Scarone: *Uruguayos Contemporáneos*, Montevideo; *El Día*, Montevideo, October 21, 1929.)

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO DECEMBER 15, 1929

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Review of commerce and industries of the Rosario consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	1929 Oct. 15	Raymond Davis, consul at Rosario.
BRAZIL		
Registration of new automobiles at Rio de Janeiro during the third quarter of the year 1929.	Oct. 28	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Review of the Pernambuco consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 29	F. van den Arend, consul at Pernambuco.
British soap factory established in Sao Paulo	Nov. 9	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Modern laboratory to be constructed in Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 18	Do.
CHILE		
Declared exports to the United States from the Valparaiso consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Oct. 31	Carl F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Review of the Valparaiso district for quarter Sept. 30, 1929	Nov. 5	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of the Iquique consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Nov. 7	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Iquique.
COLOMBIA		
Commerce and industries of the Barranquilla district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Nov. 5	Fletcher Warren, consul at Barranquilla.
Report on commerce and industries of Cartagena district for quarter ended June 30, 1929.	Nov. 6	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Cartagena.
Review of the Santa Marta consular district for July to September, 1929.	Nov. 12	La Verne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
COSTA RICA		
Customs receipts, import duties, taxes, etc., supplementary to "report on commerce and industries" for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Nov. 7	Edward Cafferty, consul at San Jose.
CUBA		
Cuban statistics showing a decrease in imports of various commodities.	Nov. 29	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
Increased winter shipments of pineapples from Cuba	Dec. 5	Do.
Report on the national highway	Dec. 12	Do.
ECUADOR		
Report on the 1929 Guayaquil Sample Fair	Oct. 15	Harold D. Clum, consul general at Guayaquil.
HAITI		
Financial forecast for the fiscal year 1928–29, as of Sept. 30, 1929	Nov. 4	Legation, Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
Coffee crop of southern Honduras, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929	Nov. 11	David J. D. Myers, consul at Tegucigalpa.
PANAMA		
Report on the Inter-American Highway Conference	Oct. 14	Herbert O. Williams, consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY		
Commerce and industries of Paraguay for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Nov. 4	John B. Faust, vice consul at Asuncion.
PERU		
Review for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929, financial condition, coastwise shipping law contract.	Nov. 15	George A. Makinson, consul at Callao-Lima.

Reports received to December 15, 1929—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
SALVADOR		
The system of installment buying has not reached Salvador	1929 Dec. 5	A. E. Carleton, consul at San Salvador.
URUGUAY		
Agriculture in Uruguay	Oct. 18	C. Carrigan, consul general at Montevideo.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929, and imports and exports for first six months of 1929 compared with same period for 1928.	Oct. 20	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Report on the La Guaira consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Nov. 6	Ben. C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Exportations from La Guaira, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929	Nov. 9	Do.
Leading articles of import at La Guaira from July 1, 1929, to September 30, 1929.	Dec. 2	Do.

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DELEGATES TO THE HONDURAN-GUATEMALAN BOUNDARY CONFERENCE AND OTHER GUESTS AT LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE DELEGATES BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV MARCH, 1930 No. 3

THE HONDURAN-GUATEMALAN BOUNDARY CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

By DANA G. MUNRO, Ph. D.
Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs, Department of State

THE boundary between Guatemala and Honduras has never been definitely established. Treaties looking toward a settlement were signed in 1845, 1895, and 1914, but efforts to carry out their provisions proved unsuccessful.

In 1917 several serious frontier incidents led the Government of the United States, at the invitation of both parties, to tender its good offices as mediator. Representatives of the two interested Governments met at Washington in May, 1918, but were unable after several months of discussion to reach an agreement. The mediation, however, was not formerly terminated. Renewed negotiations took place from time to time in the years following, and at the Conference on Central American Affairs held in Washington in 1923 the two parties agreed to submit the matter to arbitration by the President of the United States. For various reasons this agreement was never carried into effect.

In 1928 a conference was held at Cuyamel under the chairmanship of the American Minister to Costa Rica and the boundary question was again discussed in detail. Subsequently the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, submitted to the Governments of Guatemala and Honduras a proposal for arbitration of the dispute by the International Central American Tribunal established by the convention signed in Washington in 1923. This proposal was not acceptable to both

parties and gave rise to further discussions which continued until October, 1929. At that time the Government of the United States informed the Governments of Guatemala and Honduras that it felt that the discussions regarding the boundary controversy had reached a point where further progress could best be realized by a frank and friendly exchange of views in Washington. The two Governments were therefore invited to designate representatives to meet in Washington for this purpose.

In response to this invitation the Guatemalan Government appointed Mr. Carlos Salazar and Mr. Eugenio Silva Peña and the Honduran Government Mr. Mariano Vásquez as their delegates. The conference held its first meeting on January 20, 1930.

On opening the conference, the Acting Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph P. Cotton, addressed the delegates as follows:

GENTLEMEN: We have invited you to meet here in Washington because we felt that a frank and friendly exchange of views between representatives of your Governments would offer the best means for making further progress toward a settlement of the boundary question which has so long existed. The Government of the United States has for several years been exercising its good offices at the request of both parties to the controversy in an effort to find a basis upon which such a settlement could be effected. We do not feel that this effort has been in vain, for the conferences and the discussions which have already taken place have served to define the issue, to make clear the aspirations of both Governments, and especially to demonstrate the genuine desire of both parties to adjust their differences by fair and peaceful means.

The settlement of international disputes by means of direct and friendly conferences, or through orderly processes of arbitration, is one of the outstanding characteristics of the political system of the Western Hemisphere. We can say with pride that the nations of America have resorted to these orderly processes instead of to measures of force in every international difficulty which has arisen on this continent for many decades. We can point with satisfaction to the peaceful adjustment of many other boundary disputes within our very recent memory. When we consider the difficulties which some of these presented we can not but feel the utmost confidence that two nations which are united by such close historical ties and such long-standing friendship as have existed between Guatemala and Honduras will be able to find an adequate solution of the problem which brings you here.

The Government of the United States wishes to extend every possible assistance in finding such a solution in so far as its help is desired by both parties to the dispute. Our only interest in the matter is the maintenance of an assured peace and the establishment on a firm basis of friendly relations between two countries for which we ourselves feel so deep a friendship and so high a regard. We shall be most gratified, therefore, if we are able to help you in the present conference. I am particularly gratified personally to have the privilege of welcoming you here to-day and to express my own personal best wishes for your success.

In response to this welcome, the delegate of Honduras, Mr. Mariano Vásquez, said:

Mr. Secretary of State: We have listened with real pleasure to the kind words with which you have been pleased to open the sessions of this conference and to express the hope that through some satisfactory and fair agreement an end will be made of the difficulties which, on account of boundary questions, have unfortunately supervened between Honduras and Guatemala.

The friendly exhortation to reconciliation of two sister nations and, above all, the readiness which the enlightened Government of this great Republic has always shown to promote the welfare and harmony of our countries deserves our full recognition and gratitude for its nobility, generosity and impartiality.

The delegation of Honduras, inspired, as its Government has always been, by sentiments of true fraternity, will not stand in the way of any possible settlement which will take law and justice into account and will not forget the circumstance that Honduras and Guatemala are sister nations which have lived and are now living united by nature and history.

In order to achieve success in international questions of the nature of that which will be dealt with in the conference, there is no surer way than that marked out by the principles of justice and equity. This is what was said in 1918 by the illustrious Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lansing, in his inaugural speech as the mediator on this boundary question.

Guided by those principles, the delegation of Honduras will study in a serene spirit and weigh with impartial judgment the points which may be brought before it for its deliberation and will exert its best efforts to the end that, with the friendly cooperation of Your Excellency, there may be found at last a satisfactory solution for the two contending countries, which solution is none other than that which will give to each its own.

Renewing to you, Excellency, our most sincere thanks for the interest you have taken in the good of our countries, I take pleasure in extending to you the cordial greetings of the Government of Honduras which I beg you kindly to convey to the illustrious mandatory of your great nation, whose voice, promoting the cause of peace in America, will doubtless serve us as a guide and incentive in our present labors.

Mr. Carlos Salazar, delegate of Guatemala, then responded to the words of the Acting Secretary of State in the following terms:

Your Excellency, the Secretary of State,

Gentlemen: The Government of the United States, exercising its lofty mission in America, has stretched out its friendly hand once more to the sister Republics of Guatemala and Honduras, which are making an effort to find an appropriate solution to their frontier problem, and has invited them to come to this country, and in the midst of its generous hospitality, to endeavor to solve the differences which so deeply and for so many years have compromised the fraternity which was always a pledge of peace between our countries.

The Government of Guatemala accepted, with real pleasure, so kindly an invitation, and sent its delegates to this city because it considered it an inescapable duty on its part to demonstrate once more its good will in every effort which might be made to put an end to the old question of territorial boundaries.

The delegation of Guatemala will consider itself happy if, as a result of the present conference, it may be possible to reach a direct and friendly arrangement of the pending dispute, or if a reasonable procedure of arbitration may be agreed upon, since, as you, Mr. Secretary of State, so well said, this method of settling international difficulties is characteristic of the political system of the Western Hemisphere. Guatemala is bound by the international agreements, which it has subscribed and ratified with the States of Central America and which constitute the positive law of the Central American family, and is also bound to the other peoples of the New and the Old World with which it cultivates friendly relations, and it will not fail to carry out the obligations which concern it.

The delegates of Guatemala cherish the hope that they will find in their good friends, the delegates of Honduras, the same favorable attitude and the same purpose of doing our peoples the immense service of giving them peace, established in mutual esteem, by suppressing this painful dispute which depresses and divides us. We greatly desire that Guatemala and Honduras may be able to agree upon a just frontier and that, far from constituting an unsurmountable barrier separating them, it may serve to facilitate their rapprochement, as Guatemala and El Salvador have just done, joining each other with the steel links of their railways which will blot out frontiers and bring about the miracle of the resurrection of the Central American fatherland in which our ancestors were born.

Let the sincerity with which Guatemala comes to these friendly and frank conversations be made of record; and let the evidence stand of its profound gratitude to the Government of the United States, worthily represented at this conference by the illustrious statesmen who honor us with their counsel and their friendly mediation.





THE LARGER SIGNIFICANCE OF A PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY[1]

By L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., LL. D.
Director General of the Pan American Union

I AM deeply grateful for the honor done me by the American Road Builders' Association in inviting me to serve as one of the presiding officers of Pan American Day. The sessions which you are holding possess a real significance for all the countries of the American Continent. Long and repeated journeys through Mexico, Central, and South America have left upon my mind many deep and lasting impressions, but of these, I place in the front rank the part that is being played in the economic, social, and cultural progress of these countries by improved means of communication, especially better roads. The good roads movement, while of comparatively recent origin in Latin America, has acquired within the course of a few years an impetus which is a tribute to the far-seeing statesmanship of those who are directing the destinies of these countries.

There is one aspect of the general highway situation which is most gratifying to every one interested in the development of closer relations between the nations of America. As a result of the series of Pan American conferences which have been held and of the activities of organization such as the American Road Builders' Association, the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education and the Highway Education Board of the United States, there has gradually grown up a spirit of cooperation in the development of highway plans which means much to the present and future of this continent.

Initiated by resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States in 1923, the several highway conferences and highway commissions which have met in the intervening period have stimulated highway construction to such an extent that improved roads are now gradually extending from the large centers of population and covering nearly every section of the countries members of the Pan American Union.

In this good roads movement the idea of an inter-American highway extending from the United States in the north to Argentina and Chile in the south has aroused widespread interest. Such a road was suggested by the Pan American Highway Commission of 1924; incorporated in the program of the First Pan American Highway Congress, and indorsed by the Sixth International Conference of

[1] Address delivered on Pan American Day, January 15, 1930, at the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of American Road Builders' Association, Atlantic City.

American States. Definite conclusions were adopted at the Second Pan American Highway Congress looking toward the construction of international highway systems connecting the nations of the American Continent. In October last, added impetus was given to the project by the inter-American highway conference which met at Panama on invitation of the Government of Panama, and with representatives in attendance from Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, and the United States, for the express purpose of considering questions preliminary to the undertaking of a reconnaissance survey to determine the route or routes of the road. At that time, a resolution was adopted recommending the creation of an inter-American highway commission, and this commission is now in process of organization.

As the purpose of constructing highways is to develop the economic and social interests of the countries concerned, it was the consensus of opinion of the delegates at Panama and those who are engaged in carrying on this work, that the route of the inter-American highway should be determined only after a most careful survey and in conjunction with the countries through which the road or roads will pass. It will be the purpose and function of the inter-American highway commission to determine, in cooperation with the several interested governments, the routes of the projected highway that will best serve the economic and social interests of the respective countries, and it is the firm hope and expectation that this northern section of the highway will be a reality within the next few years.

We are therefore on the eve of a new era in highway construction which will also inaugurate a new era in the progress and prosperity of the nations of Latin America. In the furthering of these great plans, a new impetus will be given to that spirit of constructive inter-American cooperation which is of the very essence of true Pan Americanism.



ACCELERATING TRANSPORTATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

By William A. Reid

Foreign Trade Adviser, Pan American Union

ONE evening a short time ago an air mail letter was received in Washington, D. C. The letter had been posted at daybreak three days previously in the heart of Nicaragua. In that brief interval the regular inter-American postal service had transported this letter from the Nicaraguan capital to the American capital—an epic in quick mail transportation.

Canada's new trade commissioner, sent forth to the Middle Americas to increase the Dominion's business interests in that region, chooses the airplane for his mode of travel. By this means he presents himself in the capitals and commercial cities from Mexico to Panama within weeks instead of months. This latest phase of transportation makes possible such friendly business calls over all Central America.

Riding out from San Salvador one Sunday morning on the way to curious Lake Ilopango, the writer passed near an aviation field. A score or more of Salvadoreans were on the ground gazing into the clouds. Interest was centered on the expected arrival of visitors from Guatemala, and the crowd did not have long to wait. A speck in the sky soared over mountain tops, gradually came nearer and, after making several circuits of the field, landed gracefully.

The visitors, headed by the distinguished aviator Colonel Granados, had come over from Guatemala City to take breakfast with friends. After spending a day in San Salvador the Guatemalans left for another Central American country, continuing their neighborly visits by air. The occasion was seized upon by the press as illustrative of the inestimable influence for peace and progress that is being exerted by native Central American flyers.

The story of peaceful progress is unfolding every day as the airplane's course is directed over the lands; as mail and passengers are carried as if by magic from capital to capital and from port to port. Consider the many places from Mexico to Panama and from Miami to Panama which receive and dispatch regular mail and passenger planes. Here is a partial list of landing fields: Miami, Habana, Cozumel, Belize, Tela, Brownsville, Tampico, Mexico City, Puebla, Oaxaca, Tuxtla, Tapachula, Guatemala, San Salvador, San Jose, Managua, San Lorenzo, Tegucigalpa, Puntarenas, David, Panama City, and Colon.



Courtesy of the Department of Public Safety

AVIATION FIELD, SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA

One of the numerous landing fields in Central America which have been established in connection with the development of air transportation

From the Salvadorean shore of the Gulf of Fonseca a new steel and concrete pier extends into deep water. A big Pacific liner swings slowly up to the pier and docks. A puffing locomotive draws a train of loaded cars close beside the ship. The place is Cutuco, southern terminal of the International Railways of Central America, the longest rail system built with American dollars outside of the United States. From Cutuco steel rails now extend all the way to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay. The beginning of 1930 marked the actual opening of the rail route between Guatemala and Salvador, a link that completes the long, long line from the Arctic to the Tropics. And transportation scores another victory.

In Central American nations the railways, as a general rule, are paying investments; yet they do not ramify into many a region whose raw materials the world needs. Other than the much-talked-of railroad from Lake Nicaragua to a point on the Caribbean, the prospects for railway construction are not promising. But in all the capitals and smaller towns a new era is dawning; it is the era of automobile and motor truck transportation. In San Salvador is found a rising tide of motor transportation unsurpassed in volume

anywhere in Central America. I refer to the many motor busses plying on highways extending in various directions from the capital city and carrying thousands of people a day. In the morning the several lines bring passengers to town, and late in the afternoon take them home to the suburbs. These busses are of double nationality—American and Salvadorean. Chassis have been imported from the United States, while bodies and seats are of local manufacture. Some of the latter are of an excellence in workmanship really surprising to the stranger.

In Guatemala the same custom prevails of buying a foreign chassis and building the body at home. Cart manufacturing has long been



Courtesy of International Railways of Central America

WHARVES AT CUTUCO, SALVADOR

Here, as in other Central American ports, railroad lines extend along the wharves, thus facilitating the handling of commodities of commerce—in this instance, coffee

a necessary and flourishing business in Central America, and the step from cart to automobile body is not such a radical one that it can not be taken by the ingenious mechanic and cabinetmaker. Thus is opened a new occupation which is gradually calling for more highly skilled laborers.

Between Antigua, the former capital of Guatemala, and the present capital city, a 30-mile trail over mountains and ravines has been used for centuries. Along this trail to-day one meets thousands of people; most of them are on foot, others are astride mules and horses, and still others are journeying in ox carts. But the road is in evolution.



PRESIDENTS OF GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR AT OPENING OF RAILROAD

President Pío Romero Bosque of Salvador (left) and President Lazaro Chacón of Guatemala (right) met at the international boundary, December 28, for the ceremony celebrating the completion of the Zacapa-Santa Ana line of the International Railways of Central America which unites the railway systems of the two Republics. This link provides the first inter-Republic railway communication in Central America and gives Salvador access by rail to the Atlantic seaboard. In recognition of this event, which is of undoubted importance to Central America in general, President Hoover sent messages of felicitation to the Presidents of the two countries

Along the route hundreds of men are toiling; they are constructing a motor highway. The motor bus has come. The public bus and the private car alike are calling for a good road. And the Government is responding with men, money, and road-building machines—another illustration of the progress of transportation. Furthermore, the humble laboring man and the toil-worn woman are evolving into patrons of the bus. It takes them to the village market for 25 cents; and although this appears to be a princely sum for these poor people, it is surprising to see how many of them crowd themselves and their wares into a single vehicle. Thus, thousands are being borne from the primitive countryside to the village market place, instead of walking 10, 20, 30 miles bearing heavy burdens until they are physically exhausted.

Consider a minor phase of transportation. When the railroad train reaches a station next to Managua in Nicaragua a man in overalls boards the train. Evidently he hails from the laboring classes, but his mind has been touched by the spirit of progress—of the rising tide of transportation. He has learned a few words of English, such as "baggage," "hotel," "I'm your man." He passes the

traveler a printed card. It reads "Juan Gutiérrez, expert in transportation. Honest and well known." He bore our baggage from the train shed to his cart; he saw it placed in rooms at our hotel. He called frequently to ascertain our next move. When we left the city and when we returned this man was ever at hand. Humble, honest, happy, alert, he earns and deserves a good living. He typifies the spirit of many Nicaraguans ready to labor and to achieve.

One evening the writer was walking along a street in San Salvador. Suddenly a voice, seemingly coming from the clouds, was heard speaking in English. Just at that moment it said, "When the gong sounds it will be exactly 11 o'clock." The gong sounded; and then came the announcement, strong and clear: "Pittsburgh is speaking." A local receiving set was giving news to the people in English, which some understood. Later several well-known artists rendered selections in Pittsburgh, and their voices were heard clearly and distinctly in the capital of Salvador. Static, however, frequently interferes with tropical radio service.

In this instance we have another illustration of transportation—quick delivery of song, knowledge, service, through the air. In the Central American countries there is still much to be done to extend and improve radio service, but initial steps have been taken and at least a few people are "listening in" on affairs in the United States. Gradually the people of the southern countries are getting better acquainted with our lives and labors. Conversely, the Latin American music broadcast at regular intervals by the Pan American Union is presenting to the United States the work of the best Latin American artists.

The Atlantic and the Pacific ports of Central America are served to-day by numerous fine ships, not to mention many small freight and coasting vessels. The excellent steamers on the New York to San Francisco run and vice versa are carrying to Central American ports and cities an increasing number of tourists. From Puerto Barrios a special train conveys patrons of the Great White Fleet to Guatemala City; a special chair car is attached to the regular daily train. At the port of San Jose a similar service caters to tourists landing on the Pacific coast of Guatemala. At La Libertad (Salvador) we saw 40 tourists being taken ashore; and once on shore large motor cars whisked them along a fine highway to the Salvadorean capital, 23 miles distant.

Hotels in Guatemala City, in San Salvador, in San Jose, capital of Costa Rico, in Corinto, and of course in Panama and Colon, are catering to tourist travel. Those in the Guatemalan and Salvadorean capitals arrange for special dances when tourist parties arrive; and at

these dances the marimba bands render national musical selections. Thus tourists, and particularly those traveling in parties, are introduced to characteristic phases of the life and pleasures of the Central American Republics. Improved transportation facilities—ships, trains, motor cars, highways—are making these tourist journeys more interesting as the years pass.

Contrasting with the fastest form of transportation, we find in Central America perhaps the slowest means of mechanical locomotion—the caterpillar tractor. These embodiments of energy, while not yet in general use by the small farmer, are being gradually introduced. An American, after long service in the Philippines, went to Guatemala and established himself as a tractor agent. Knowing the Spanish language, he soon began making friends and succeeded in placing a machine or two. To-day this agent travels over Guatemala and Salvador, where he has sold many tractors. He not only sells them, but his establishment in Guatemala City is headquarters for



A RURAL SCENE IN GUATEMALA

As roads improve, the ox-cart disappears and the oxen are turned out to pasture with other cattle



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

A BUSINESS STREET IN SAN SALVADOR

In Salvador there has been a particularly rapid increase in motor transportation



Courtesy of Manuel Valerio

BUS TRANSPORTATION IN COSTA RICA

A bus providing passenger service between San José, Heredia and Cartago

repairs; and more than once the airplane has rendered quick service in sending mechanic or small part to aid the "caterpillar's" owner when accident has temporarily disabled his machine. The big industrial corporations, of course, are using the tractor in increasing numbers. And to-morrow the small farmer as well as the operator of the large plantation will produce crops by the aid of the tractor. The oxen are being turned out with the grazing herd, and highways and motor trucks are helping to market the crops.

The evolution of labor is strikingly shown in the extension of the several branches of transportation of which we have spoken. There was a time when machines or newer forms of mechanical energy



IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF LEON, NICARAGUA

A commercial structure on the line of the Pacific Railway

caused strikes and cessation of labor. But to-day in Central America the workman is realizing that the machine does not "take bread from his family" as he supposed a few years ago. He learns that there is such a thing as evolution of occupation; that the man who drives a tractor, operates a motor truck, repairs an airplane propeller, installs an electric light socket, or delivers bananas to a mechanical loader, receives a higher wage than mere physical strength ever brought him.

Most people who live in northern climates are inclined to associate lethargy with all tropical life. The disinclination to quickness of any kind in the hot zones is proverbial. But the northern traveler who journeys to-day in the Caribbean countries frequently finds it neces-

sary to bestir himself. At times, he must rise early to board a train, motor car, or airplane, or even to meet a business engagement.

"What time shall I be called for the Salvador trip?" inquired a representative of the Pan American Union of a hotel clerk in Guatemala City. "Passengers must rise about 2.30 a. m.," replied the clerk, "and the car leaves regularly at 3 a. m." And promptly at that hour the motor car with its several passengers departed for a neighboring nation.

"Five o'clock; all passengers up for quarantine inspection." This shout greets the steamship voyager as the Panama Canal is approached. At 6 a. m. ships are being started on the trip through the great waterway. Before 7 a. m. children in Panama are on their way



LOADING BANANAS AT THE PORT OF TELA, HONDURAS

Bananas rank first in agricultural products and in exports of the country

to school. In the early morning hours young students and older ones begin the day's labor.

Would you like to see the banana laborers in Guatemala, Honduras, or Costa Rica start out for the day's toil in the jungle? Then you must rise early. Banana workers are often in the field at the break of day. At the other end of the business—at the loading port—another set of workers toils all night long. And in a single night 60,000, 70,000 or 80,000 bunches of fruit have passed into the ship's hold.

"*Se suplica ser breve en la exposición de su asunto,*" or in plain English, "Please be brief in presenting your subject." This plea appears on a sign at the office door of a cabinet official in Salvador.

Once seated and in conversation with this official the stranger notices no outward manifestation of hurry. Yet in a short half hour the writer observed that at least five business callers were received by the official and each visitor emerged seemingly in the best of humor. Evidently their brief calls had been satisfactory.

However, we do not mean to imply that time in transportation and in business calls is not wasted in the tropical Americas as elsewhere.

When we compare the lack of facilities for getting from one country to another in Central America 10 years ago with present air-line facilities the change is marked; also when we compare the few miles of good roads and the small number of motor cars then found there with the many miles of modern highways and the hundreds of cars operating on them to-day it is realized that the transition denotes progress. Acquaintanceship is undoubtedly extending from country to country as never before—people are travelling by air and by highway, while "mechanization" is entering fields and opening occupations undreamed of a decade or so ago.

MAKING EFFECTIVE THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

IN the two years that have elapsed since the Sixth International Conference of American States met at Habana in January and February, 1928, the Pan American Union has given preferential attention to making effective the resolutions and recommendations adopted at that important gathering of representatives of the American Republics. One of the principal functions of the Pan American Union, as the permanent commission of the international conferences, is to serve as the continuing body of the conferences; to keep their records and archives; to assist in obtaining ratification of the treaties and conventions that may be signed; and to carry out and facilitate the execution of the resolutions that may be approved. In addition, the Pan American Union prepares, in agreement with the governments of the countries members of the Pan American Union, the program of the International Conferences of American States, and formulates the regulations that shall govern the deliberations.

As a result of the aforementioned sixth conference, the Pan American Union was requested to convene or arrange a series of congresses of a special or technical character on a variety of questions which the delegates at Habana felt should receive more detailed consideration than could be given to them within the limited time available and in view of the numerous topics on the agenda. In addition, the Pan American Union was authorized to undertake special investigations

on a number of subjects, and certain specific duties were entrusted to the Union with respect to the ratification and deposit of the conventions signed at Habana.

The activities of the Pan American Union in carrying out these important functions are detailed in a comprehensive report submitted to the Governing Board by the Director General at the session held on January 3, 1930. The report of the Director General sets forth that of the series of special or technical conferences, five have already been held. First and foremost was the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration which met at Washington in December, 1928, with representatives of 20 countries in attendance. The conference resulted in the adoption of three instruments of far-reaching significance to the Republics of the American Continent, namely, a General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, a General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration and a Protocol of Progressive Arbitration. An outgrowth of the conference was the creation of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay, "to establish the facts which have caused the recent conflicts which have unfortunately occurred" in the Chaco region. As a result of the labors of the commission the two states, parties to the dispute, agreed to resume diplomatic relations and to reestablish the status quo in the disputed territory as it existed prior to December 5, 1928.

Immediately following the Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration, the Pan American Trade Mark Conference convened at the Pan American Union in February, 1929, and from November 18 to 26, 1929, the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities met at the same place. At the Trade Mark Conference, a General Inter-American Convention on Trade Marks and Commercial Protection was signed, as well as a Protocol on the Inter-American Registration of Trade Marks; and at the latter specific recommendations were agreed upon intended to simplify and standardize the rules and regulations pertaining to customs procedure and port formalities. A draft convention incorporating many of these principles was also formulated by the commission.

The two last-mentioned conferences were held under the immediate auspices of the Pan American Union, which made the necessary organization arrangements and prepared documentary material for the use of the delegates. The sessions of the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration were also held at the Pan American Union, although the conference was convened by the Government of the United States.

In addition to the foregoing, the Second Pan American Highway Congress met at Rio de Janeiro from August 16 to 28, 1929, and the first meeting of the Inter-American Institute of Geography and History was held at Mexico City from September 16 to 22, 1929.

For the former, the Pan American Union, with the cooperation of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education, prepared a large amount of documentary material on the regulation of automotive traffic and on the Inter-American Highway; and the Union also cooperated in the preparations for the session of the Institute of Geography and History.

Before this résumé of the Director General's report appears, the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators; and the Inter-American Commission of Women will have assembled at Habana. Both are scheduled to meet during the month of February, pursuant to resolutions of the Sixth International Conference of American States. The Pan American Union has actively cooperated in the preparations for these conferences. For the Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators, the Pan American Union prepared a draft of organization of the projected Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation as well as a draft of program for the congress; and the Union has collaborated with the Inter-American Commission of Women, the headquarters of which have been located at the Union since the creation of the commission in 1928.

Preparations are now in progress for the meeting of the Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry [1] which will meet at Washington from September 8 to 20, 1930. In anticipation of the conference and pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States, the Pan American Union established a new Division of Agricultural Cooperation which has been actively engaged in the formulation of the program. At the same time, national committees of agricultural cooperation have been appointed in 20 countries of the American Continent and close contact has been maintained with them in the preparations for the forthcoming conference.

Immediately following the agricultural conference, the Sixth International Highway Congress will meet at Washington, from October 6 to 13, 1930. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has recommended that a special Pan American session be held at the time of this congress to consider and sign a convention on the international regulation of automotive traffic. The basis of such a convention was formulated at the Second Pan American Highway Congress at Rio de Janeiro in August last, and it is thought that the meeting in Washington in October next will afford an admirable opportunity to the representatives of the American Republics to sign such a convention. To this end the governments of the countries members of the Pan American Union have been requested to authorize their delegates to sign a convention. The special session will probably be held at the

[1] See *The Inter-American Conference on Agriculture*, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, February, 1930.

Pan American Union at such time as may be agreed upon with the organizing committee of the International Highway Congress.

Arrangements are also being made for the Second Pan American Congress of Journalists which is scheduled to convene at Montevideo during the year 1930, and for the preliminary meeting of the Pan American Congress of Municipalities which, under the terms of a resolution adopted at Habana, is scheduled to meet at Boston during the present year. The organizing committee of the former has already been appointed, as has the national committee for the participation of the United States in the congress.

Preliminary to many of these special or technical conferences, considerable documentary material is prepared by the Pan American Union for the information of the delegates. A series of special investigations has also been undertaken in order to give effect to several resolutions adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States. As has been said, it was in accordance with a recommendation of one of these resolutions that the Division of Agricultural Cooperation was created in 1928. And in order that the Pan American Union may more effectively put into execution the recommendations of the Habana conference with respect to intellectual cooperation it was thought advisable to change the title of the Division of Education to that of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation. Under the enlarged scope of the division, it has expanded its activities in promoting closer cultural and intellectual relations between the Republics of the American Continent and has carried on detailed investigations with a view to giving effect to the recommendations adopted at that conference relative to the establishment of scholarships and the exchange of professors between the educational institutions of the countries members of the Pan American Union; the establishment of special chairs for the teaching of the Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French languages, and their respective literatures; and the establishment of special chairs in the universities of the various countries for the teaching of commercial legislation and the history of the commercial and diplomatic relations of the American Republics.

In continuation of the work of codification of international law, a resolution adopted at Habana recommended the establishment of three committees: One to be established at Rio de Janeiro on public international law; one at Montevideo on private international law, and the third at Habana on comparative legislation and uniformity of legislation, the work of these committees to be carried on in cooperation and conjunction with the American Institute of International Law. The Pan American Union is also requested, in so far as its organization may permit, to cooperate in the preparatory work of codification. Pending the establishment of the three above-mentioned committees, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

by resolution of May 1, 1929, requested the American Institute of International Law to continue its work in the field of codification and to make the results of its labors available to the Governing Board. It was through the activities of the American Institute that 30 preliminary projects were prepared in 1925 for the information of the International Commission of Jurists, whose work culminated in the adoption of eight conventions at the Sixth International Conference of American States, giving conventional effect to certain principles of international law.

The Pan American Union has likewise endeavored to give effect to the other resolutions and recommendations of the Habana conference, including those on the uniformity of laws and regulations relating to aerial navigation, the continuation of the work of the Pan American Railway committee, and the publication of statistics on the foreign trade of the American Republics. The Pan American Union has also cooperated with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Inter-American High Commission in carrying out the resolutions passed at Habana which fall within the scope of these two bodies.

An important additional function entrusted to the Pan American Union by the Sixth International Conference of American States, is the receipt and deposit of the instruments of ratification of the conventions signed at Habana. Of the 11 conventions signed, 9 provide that the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Union. This is an entirely new function that has not previously been exercised by the Union. The instruments of ratification of several conventions have already been deposited and the corresponding notice sent to the signatory states. Ratifications have been made as follows:

1. *Convention on Private International Law:*
   - Brazil ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Costa Rica ----------
   - Cuba ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Dominican Republic ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Guatemala ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Haiti ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Panama ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Peru ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Nicaragua ----------
2. *Convention on the Pan American Union:*
   - Brazil ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Dominican Republic ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Guatemala ----------
   - Mexico ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Panama ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
3. *Convention on the Status of Aliens:*
   - Brazil ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Nicaragua ----------
   - Panama ---------- (Ratification deposited.)

4. *Convention on Treaties:*
   - Brazil ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Panama ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
5. *Convention on Diplomatic Officers:*
   - Brazil ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Mexico ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Nicaragua ----------
   - Panama ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
6. *Convention on Consular Agents:*
   - Brazil ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Nicaragua ----------
   - Panama ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Mexico ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
7. *Convention on Maritime Neutrality:*
   - Panama ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
8. *Convention on Asylum:*
   - Brazil ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Mexico ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Nicaragua ----------
   - Panama ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
9. *Convention on the Rights and Duties of States in the Event of Civil Strife:*
   - Brazil ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Mexico ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
   - Nicaragua ----------
   - Panama ---------- (Ratification deposited.)
10. *Convention on Commercial Aviation* (the instruments of ratification of this convention are deposited with the Government of Cuba and not with the Pan American Union):
    - Guatemala.
    - Mexico.
    - Nicaragua.
    - Panama.
11. *Convention on the Revision of the Copyright Convention of 1910* (the instruments of ratification of this convention are deposited with the Government of Cuba and not with the Pan American Union):
    - Panama.





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BOTAFOGO BAY AND THE AVENIDA BEIRA MAR AT NIGHT

RIO DE JANEIRO, THE INCOMPARABLE

I

THE CITY OF THE PRESENT

By William Manger, Ph. D.,
Chief, Division of Finance, Pan American Union

WHETHER it be for the first or the hundredth time, probably every one passing into the harbor of Rio de Janeiro through the narrow strait less than a mile in width, feels within him the urge of the artist and a desire to express in song, poem, or painting the beauties that confront the eye. And well may this be. For the beauties of the Bay of Guanabara and the magnificent city of Rio de Janeiro, in its picturesque setting on the southern shores of the bay at the base of hills and mountains covered with tropical vegetation affect the artistic soul of every visitor in a manner which cold prose is totally inadequate to express. The song of the poet or the brush of the artist could hardly do justice to this, the fairest city in all the Americas.

A model city in every sense of the word, Rio de Janeiro is fully worthy of the natural wonders by which it is surrounded. The attractive business and residential streets, the beautiful drives along the Bay of Guanabara, and the handsome buildings with which the progressive Brazilians have adorned the city are worthy of the natural surroundings of their capital, distinguished by the *Pão de Assucar* (Sugarloaf) at the entrance to the harbor, the numerous islands that dot the bay, and the range of mountains rising in the background with *Corcovado* (the Hunchback), standing out most conspicuously. In addition, the varicolored roofs of the villas which climb the hillsides lend a touch of color that is truly exotic. One can well imagine the entrancing views that many of these fairy-story homes must afford to their occupants.

The broad Avenida Rio Branco and the drives skirting the bay and extending to the Atlantic Ocean afford one of the finest automobile boulevards on the American Continent, and are features of the city which immediately attract the visitor. The Avenida Rio Branco, named after a distinguished Brazilian statesman and diplomat, the Baron do Rio Branco, parallels the bay for a distance of a mile and a half from the Praça [1] Maua, near the point at which almost all vessels dock at modern concrete piers. The Avenida, the main artery of traffic of the principal commercial section of the city, is lined by

[1] Praça = plaza or square.

fine business houses, hotels, and cafés; rows of trees on both sides of the street and down the center help to make it one of the handsomest business thoroughfares on the American Continent.

At the southern extremity of the Avenida a group of stately public buildings adds splendor to the street. Among these are the Monroe Palace, so named on the occasion of the visit of Secretary of State Root to Rio de Janeiro in 1906, now the home of the Federal Senate; the Municipal Theater, the National Library, the Municipal Building, and the Academy of Fine Arts, all of which are imposing examples of architecture and a just source of civic pride. Recently, several large and important office buildings have risen in this section.

Immediately beyond this group of buildings the Avenida Rio Branco joins the Avenida Beira Mar. Traversing this beautiful avenue, one passes the Cattete Palace, the executive office of the President of the Republic, and farther along at an intersection one catches a glimpse of the Guanabara Palace, the residence of the President, at the end of the stately rows of royal palms lining both sides of the Rua Paysandu throughout its entire length. The Avenida Beira Mar then skirts Botafogo Bay, a superb natural semicircle made by an inlet of the harbor. From this southern terminus of the avenida one may continue along the Avenida Pasteur to the Praia Vermelha, where an aerial trolley may be taken to the top of the Sugarloaf, one of the distinguishing landmarks of the city. Rising 1,200 feet almost perpendicularly out of the sea, the Sugarloaf is reached by an aerial trolley in two stages, the first from the street to the top of the Urca, and thence to the summit of the Sugarloaf. From this vantage point a splendid view may be had of the entire bay and city as well as of the sea.

From the end of the Avenida Beira Mar one may also proceed to the Praia de Copacabana, fronting the Atlantic Ocean, a magnificent beach with many beautiful homes facing the waterfront. For some miles the drive extends along the shore by way of the Avenidas Atlantica and Niemeyer, with a constant succession of views of surpassing beauty. And then a turn in the road brings into view some of the grandest mountain scenery imaginable. One moment the visitor is enjoying a seashore drive; the next, he is riding along cliffs which tower hundreds of feet into the air and overlooking crevices and ravines several hundred feet deep, as he passes along a winding road which causes even the highway engineer from abroad to stop and marvel at the ingenuity and skill required to overcome natural obstacles. Then a stop at the Meza do Emperador, where a break in the hills and the foliage offers a really awe-inspiring spectacle, for below lies the Copacabana section along whose shores only a few minutes previous the traveler was riding, while to the left may be seen the Sugarloaf, with here and there smaller hills dotted with



Photograph by the Aircraft Operating Co.

THE COMMERCIAL CENTER OF RIO AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY

In the foreground are the port and the Avenida Rio Branco; in the background, to the left, the site of the leveled Morro do Castello, and to the right, Morro Santo Antonio, the leveling of which is predicted for the near future.

homes and gardens, and in the distance the broad Atlantic. Continuing the drive, other points of vantage are reached from which various sections of the city and and bay are visible.

One may reach the top of Corcovado, that distinctive landmark of Rio, over a similar road or by means of an inclined railroad. Reaching an altitude of over 2,000 feet, Corcovado dominates the entire city and surrounding territory, and from the summit every part of the capital is spread out to view as well as the bay with its numerous islands, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Organ Mountains. A statue dedicated to "Christ the Redeemer," now being erected on the top of Corcovado, will be visible from every part of the city, as well as to everyone approaching Rio from the sea.

The famous seashore and mountain drives and the outstanding topographical landmarks of Corcovado and the Sugarloaf are probably the features of Rio that first attract the visitor. But these are not the only interesting points in the Brazilian capital. In fact, it would be difficult to enumerate the many attractions of the city likely to appeal to the visitor, for they are so numerous and so varied. Be he an early riser, he can view a sunrise such as few people living in other sections of the world are ever privileged to see; or at night he may go to one of the higher sections of the city, or the Sugarloaf itself and, looking down on the myriad of lights that make Rio one



GUANABARA PALACE

The official residence of the President of the Republic, at the end of the Rua Paysandu.

of the best illuminated cities in the world, imagine himself in fairyland. And in between these hours of early rising and late retiring there is something to allure him every minute of the day and every day for several weeks.

A most delightful experience is to follow the narrow streets that twist and wind their way to the top of the numerous small hills dotting the city, only to resume the twisting and winding to find their way down the other side. On these streets charming houses, surrounded by beautiful and well-kept gardens, constantly attract the eye, while it is quite evident that the cleanliness of the streets and

houses is a source of pride to every resident and the object of constant vigilance on the part of the municipal authorities.

Of the public parks, of which there are many, probably the most interesting is the *Jardim Botanico* (Botanical Garden), containing more than 8,000 species of plants from all parts of the world, including of course many varieties of Brazilian flora. The Botanical Garden contains the first royal palm planted in Brazil by Dom João VI, which is therefore the mother of all these stately trees now in the country. The *Jardim da Republica*, situated near the center of the city and surrounded on its four sides by imposing public buildings, also contains many examples of Brazilian and foreign flora; an artificial stream winding its way through the park enhances the attrac-



AVENIDA RIO BRANCO, RIO DE JANEIRO

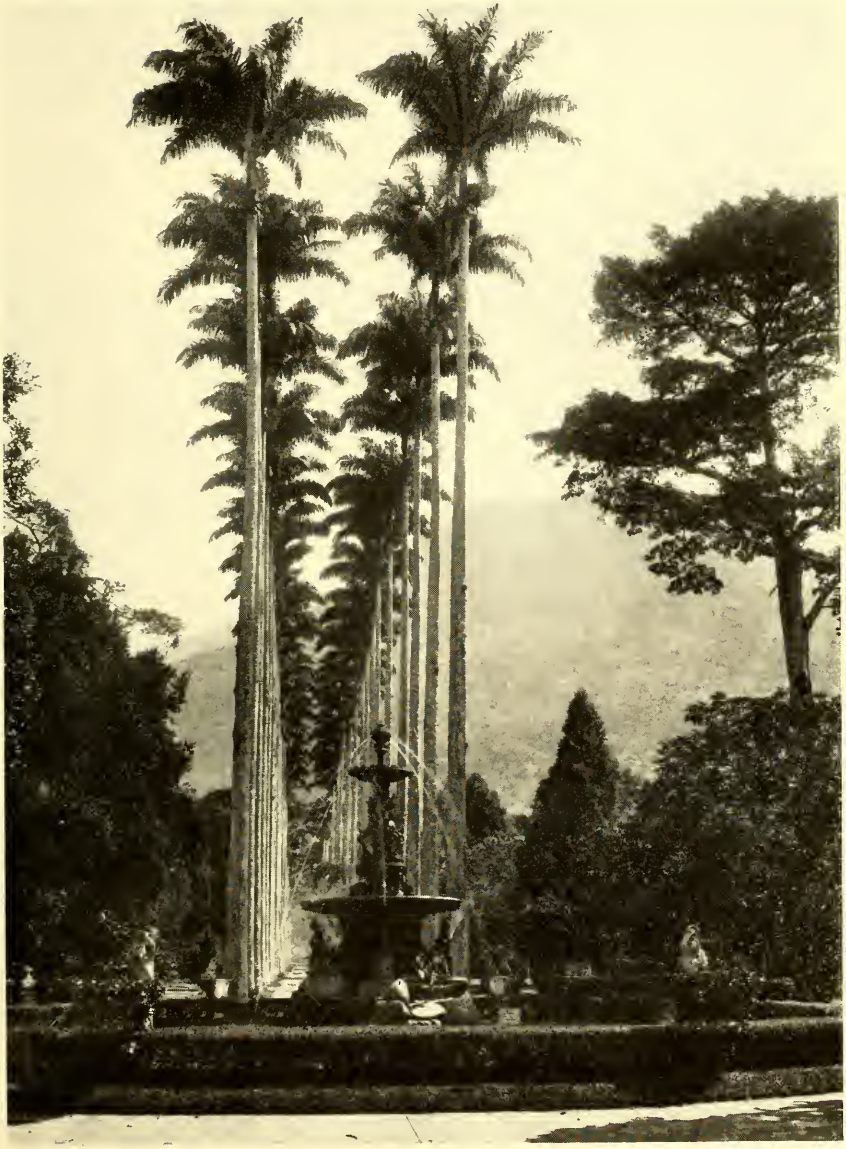
At the left is the Municipal Theater; on the far corner of the street intersection the Art Gallery and School of Fine Arts, and at the right the National Library. The tall building in the background is the Palace Hotel.

tiveness of this pleasant retreat for many of the city's inhabitants. Formerly called the *Campo Santa Anna*, the name was changed to *Jardim da Republica* to commemorate the establishment of the Republic, which was proclaimed in this square on November 15, 1889. The *Quinta da Boa Vista*, formerly the home of Dom João VI and the Emperors Pedro I and II, whose one-time palace is now occupied by the National Museum, is a beautiful park crossed by tree-shaded walks and paths interspersed with lakes and streams; while the Praça Tiradentes, the Praça 15 de Novembro Gardens, and the Zoological Garden will all delight the visitor. In most of the parks of the city imposing monuments have been erected to heroes of Brazilian history.

No less interesting to one who is visiting Rio for the first time are the important business streets which either cross or run parallel with the famous Avenida Rio Branco. As a result of the program of improvement undertaken in 1903, many of these streets were widened to permit greater freedom of vehicular operation, but others, and these some of the most important, are so narrow that the flow of pedestrians in the streets virtually precludes the operation of motor vehicles. Those who return to Rio after an absence of several years will be impressed by the development of a high skyline along the Avenida Rio Branco and in the downtown business section. Several edifices of 10 and 15 stories have been erected, and the finishing touches are now being put to a 25-story building at the northern end of the Avenida, on the Praça Maua.

Since highway development is one of the major items on the program of the Brazilian Government, visitors to the capital city are no longer restricted to Rio de Janeiro in satisfying their sightseeing proclivities. For many years, of course, admirable railway facilities have been available to convey them to places of interest in other parts of the Republic, but as a result of the intense activity of the government, rapid progress has been made in recent years in the extension of roads in and near the capital city. This is immediately evident even to the visitor who contents himself with a tour over the highways just described.

These, however, are far from being the only roads accessible to the tourist. Work is being rapidly completed on an excellent concrete highway to Petropolis, situated in the Organ Mountains about 60 kilometers (40 miles) distant from Rio, at an altitude of 2,500 feet. A city of 50,000 inhabitants, Petropolis may be reached by automobile over the new road in two hours. This city possesses a delightful climate and in a sense may be said to be the summer capital of Brazil, for during the warmest months a large number of government officials and members of the diplomatic corps, as well as private individuals, establish their homes there. The plateau on which Petropolis is situated rises sharply from the narrow coastal plain at Rio, and at many points the rock of the mountainside had to be hewn away to afford a passage for the road, while several bridges were thrown across chasms. The construction of the road therefore presented a number of important engineering problems, and the successful manner in which they were solved is a further tribute to the skill of the engineers in charge of the highway program of the Brazilian Government. From Petropolis a magnificent view may be had of the intervening country and the Bay of Guanabara, as well as of Rio de Janeiro itself, while all along the route scenes of great splendor unfold before the tourist. The highway is about 20 feet wide, paved on either side with concrete and having in the center a strip of macadam 3 feet in width.



BOTANICAL GARDENS

These royal palms are all descended from the one planted in these same gardens by Dom João VI in 1808.

Another interesting trip for the tourist is that over an improved highway recently completed between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. One may now travel by motor car in 10 to 11 hours from the capital of the Republic to the capital of the State of Sao Paulo, center of the coffee industry and an important industrial district. The thorough-

fare, which traverses one of the most highly developed sections of the Republic, permits the visitor to gain an insight into the great economic progress that has been made by the people of Brazil. A third excursion, over the Organ Mountains and the elevated plateau section, affords views of great magnificence.

II

THE CITY OF THE PAST AND FUTURE[1]

Broadly speaking, city planning in the generally accepted modern significance of the term began in Brazil only after the establishment of the Republic, with the founding of Bello Horizonte in 1894; that city, capital of the State of Minas Geraes, was built according to a remarkably well devised plan which included wise provisions for extending the city limits as the population increased.

Until 1903, Rio de Janeiro, although the most important city in Brazil, had been allowed to grow as it pleased; improvements had taken first one turn, then another, as it suited the government in charge. Founded originally by Estacio de Sá in 1565 at the entrance of Guanabara Bay, the city was soon moved to a more secure site, and in 1567 began to rise on the hill known as Morro do Castello, whence it spread down the slopes and over the surrounding country as need for defense against external foes lessened and the population increased.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the city grew until it covered a great part of the area where later developments have taken place. It was in the last half of the eighteenth century when, under the viceroys, Rio became the capital of all Brazil, that public works tending to better hygienic conditions and to increase means of communication were first undertaken. The Conde da Cunha, who was the first to have a scientific plan of the city drawn up, was not alone in taking an intelligent interest in civic improvements. The Marquis de Lavradio paved streets and drained marshes and ponds; the Viceroy Luis de Vasconcellos, by beautifying the Largo do Paço, and constructing a fine promenade and garden, the Passeio Publico, provided a monumental note which hitherto had been lacking; and his successor, José Luis de Castro, still further embellished the city by improving the Campo Santa Anna and the Largo do Rocio, now the Jardim da Republica and the Praça Tiradentes, respectively.

The arrival in 1808 of Dom João VI and his court gave new impetus to the growth of the city, and in the 13 years that elapsed before the royal family returned to Europe, Rio more than doubled in population, growing from 30,144 to 112,695. Public institutions estab-

[1] Condensed and translated from articles in *Le Maître d'Oeuvre*, Paris, May, 1929, and other material supplied through the courtesy of His Honor Antonio Prado, Jr., Mayor of the Federal District of Brazil.





Courtesy of the Library of Congress

RIO DE JANEIRO IN THE EARLY 1820's

Two illustrations from *Journal of a Voyage to Brazil*, text and illustrations by Maria Graham, London, 1824. Above, the island-dotted bay from the slopes of Corcovado; below, a view of the city from Morro da Gloria, showing the aqueduct built in 1718 and supplying four of the major fountains of the town in 1821.

lished in that short period included a royal printing office, a chamber of commerce, the Bank of Brazil, a chemical laboratory (later a center for medico-surgical research), a fine botanical garden, a public library, a museum, a royal theater (the Sao Jose), and an Academy of Fine Arts; a new plan of the city was drawn up, and the more outlying marshes and infected ponds, especially in the neighborhood of Sao Christovao, where the royal residence was located, were drained. Moreover, as the prince regent ceded land to everyone who agreed to drain it at his own expense and to build upon it in accordance with regulations drawn up by the Government, and as such construction was exempt from taxation for periods varying from 5 to 20 years, it was not long before a "new city" was growing up around the commercial center, or "old city."

During the nineteenth century, under the Empire and the Republic, the city continued the growth begun under the regency. It extended in all possible directions, north, west, and south, sending out long tentacles along the shore and up the valleys, where natural walls 1,600 to 3,200 feet in height rise between the different suburbs, so that one only 2 or 3 miles distant from another as the crow flies may be 6 or 8 miles away by road.

In spite of attempts to improve conditions in the rapidly growing capital, whose population at the beginning of the twentieth century was 687,688, the streets in the center of town were still as narrow and crooked as they had been three centuries before, and they had become totally inadequate to care for the every-increasing traffic. In addition, the sanitary problem was calling for immediate attention.

Therefore in 1903 two campaigns were started: One, sponsored by the Government under the direction of Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, did away with the yellow fever menace and made Rio one of the most healthful cities in the world; the other, initiated by Mayor Pereira Passos and planned by the engineer Paulo de Frontin, made it one of the most beautiful. Both objects were accomplished in the short space of less than three years.

The accomplishment of the second project called for bold planning and even bolder action, both of which were forthcoming. The appearance of the automobile demanded a radical readjustment in the treatment of civic traffic problems, and those in charge had the foresight to take this fact into consideration. Property in some 80 streets was condemned (which meant the demolition of nearly 600 buildings) so that a straight thoroughfare, the Avenida Rio Branco, over a mile long and 108 feet wide, could be built. This avenue, constructed in only six months, brought the northern and southern parts of the central section of the city into direct communication with each other. The leveling of the Morro do Senado enabled the city to build the diagonal which starts from the Largo da Lapa and is pro-

longed by the Avenida Salvador de Sá. The shore was beautified by the creation of a superb parkway over 3 miles long, the famous Avenida Beira Mar. Other downtown improvements included a new system of paving, the electrification of all street railway lines, and the general adoption of electricity for street lighting. The Minister of Public Works, Dr. Lauro Müller, himself an engineer, cooperated by making port and waterway improvements. Nor were the environs neglected: On the Alto da Boa Vista a park was laid out, and fine roads constructed, among them the handsome drive named for



THE PALACE OF DOM JOÃO VI

"Altogether the appearance of the palace square is extremely handsome," wrote Maria Graham, Lady Calleot, visiting Rio de Janeiro in 1822. On one side was the Church of St. Sebastian, the royal chapel, adjoining which were the church and convent of the Carmelites, which formed part of the palace, and within which was the royal library of 70,000 volumes where on all days except holidays, the public was admitted to study. The palace itself filled another side; a third had private houses built uniformly with the palace, besides the fish market; and the fourth was open to the sea. The water edge was faced with a handsome granite pier and steps, the blocks of which were bolted with copper. In the center of the pier there was a fountain. (From a drawing made by Lieutenant Chamberlain in 1819–20.)

Mayor Pereira Passos in recognition of his part in the transformation of the city. It seemed as though the local and Federal Governments were trying to outdo each other in improving the city.

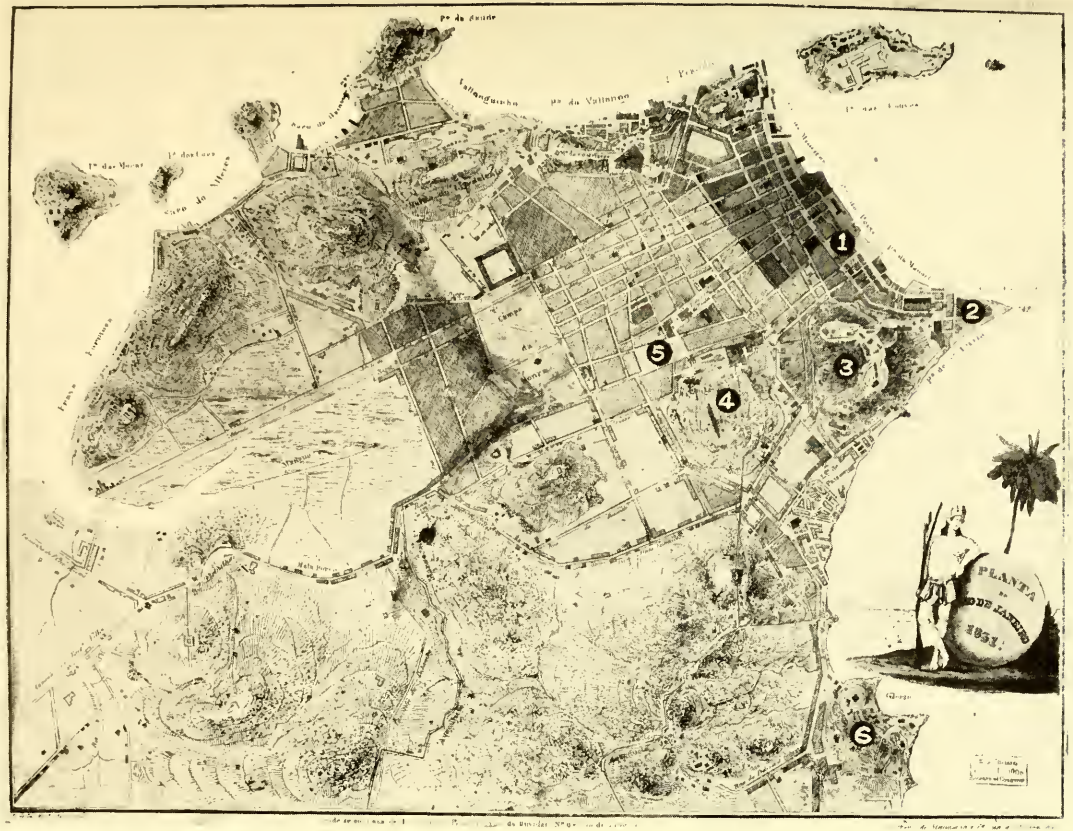
In the years that followed, other changes were made, for the most part in the outlying districts. The aristocratic quarter of Copacabana was improved in 1908, and 10 years later the entire suburban area received the same benefits that Pereira Passos had given the urban center. The year before (1917) the road map of the Federal District had been carefully examined; the results of that study were

embodied in two years of almost uninterrupted work on the highways, during which time nearly 125 miles of excellent roads were constructed. These penetrated into the country districts in all directions, and also made accessible the mountainous plateau of Tijuca, whose heights afford magnificent views of the city, the bay, and the ocean. The city itself was further embellished by the creation and extension of several avenues in 1919, in honor of the visit of King Albert of Belgium.

Rio was not content, however, to rest on its laurels as one of the most beautiful cities of the world. In 1922, thanks to the energy of the mayor, Dr. Carlos Sampaio, the authorities undertook another fundamental measure, the leveling of the Morro do Castello, the hill on which the city had been founded. By using steam shovels and modern hydraulic machinery, the engineers were able to remove in a few months the enormous mass of nearly 7,000,000 cubic yards, thus adding an area of 12 to 14 city blocks to the heart of the business section, where land was at a premium. The hydraulic fill thus secured at the entrance to the harbor gave the city an additional area equivalent to approximately 50 city blocks. A rather surprising result was the cooling of the city by about 5.4° Fahrenheit, because the hill had sheltered the city from sea breezes.

The embellishment of this most recent urban addition is now the chief civic interest of Rio. The present mayor, Antonio Prado, jr., in considering the different projects submitted to his immediate predecessors, realized that whatever the plan carried out, it must provide for the homogeneous and harmonious development of the whole city, which now has nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and he proposed that the office of city planning director be established to take charge of the entire work. Public prejudice against such a scheme was strong, but the mayor, aware of the great advance made in city planning in France, invited a noted French expert, M. Alfred Agache, to give a series of lectures on the subject in Rio. The public having been won over to the new conception of city design, the municipal authorities gave M. Agache full charge of remodeling Rio de Janeiro, thus definitely committing the city to undertake not only the development of the new tract along the shore but additional improvements as well.

M. Agache studied the problem in the light of Rio's past, respecting historic evolution in so far as it was possible to do so without increasing the difficulties of modern city operation. His first care was to make sure that the necessary provisions for drinking water and protective measures against floods were on a scale large enough to take care of the future growth of the city. He next outlined changes that he considered important in the old city: He would develop the capital as a



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

RIO DE JANEIRO IN 1831

1. The Largo do Paço. 2. Punta do Calabouço. 3. Morro do Castello. 4. Morro Santo Antonio. 5. Praça da Constituição. 6. Morro da Gloria.

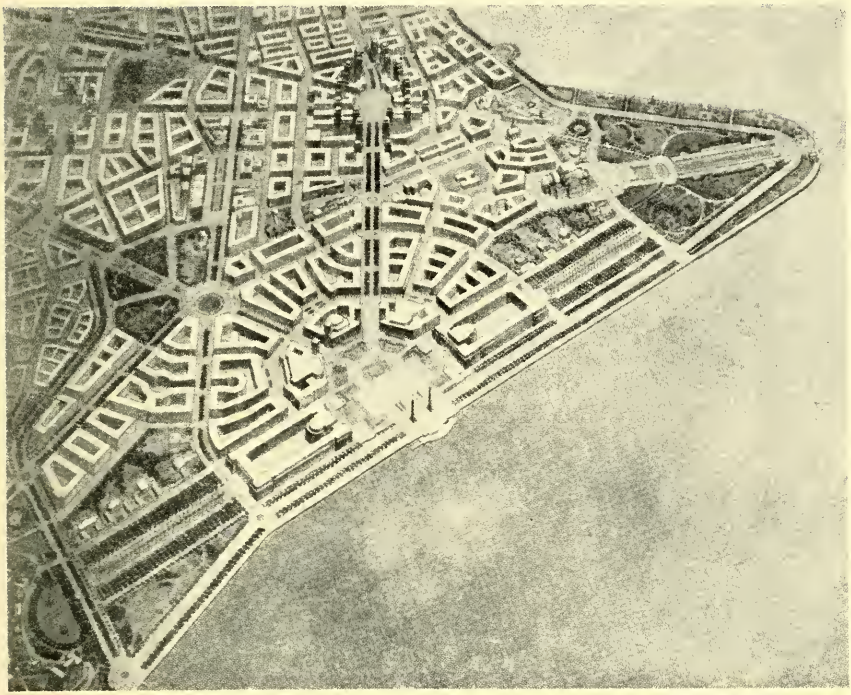
great industrial and commercial port by the creation of new basins, with adequate warehouse facilities in one section and navy yards in another, and by the establishment near the Isla do Governador of an airport for land or sea planes; he would solve the railroad question by concentrating all termini in a single central station; he would provide for direct communication between the new center of the city and Copacabana by means of a great artery calling for two tunnels 1,600 to 1,900 feet long; and he would facilitate traffic in the eastern districts by means of a great circular avenue connecting with other main highways of the city. The execution of all these plans will help give Rio a monumental ensemble, and add to the effect of grandeur which is her goal.

The final touch to this ambitious program is given by the projects for the development of the site left by the leveling of the historic Morro do Castello and the fill in the bay. M. Agache has planned to devote the former to business purposes and the latter to a Government center.

The business district will center around the new Praça do Castello, out of which will lead five avenues. This open space, trapezoidal in shape, and the adjacent streets will form an architectural unit, with a predetermined silhouette, for the city architect studies not only the plan, but also the mass effect of his projects. The buildings surrounding the "square" will have on the ground floor a broad arcade, which will shelter strollers and shoppers from the rain as well as from the sun; the buildings will be of three heights, the lowest being 82 feet, the intermediate 197 feet, and the skyscrapers 295 feet in height. Haphazard erection of the latter will not be allowed; they must be arranged as best suits the composition considered as a whole. Offices in them will be very light and airy, for they will be surrounded by great courts for automobile parking.

The business section will have easy access to the Calabouço district, on the filled-in land. A slight slope will lead to a terraced level, on which a Brazilian Pantheon is to be erected, and from which the ever-amazing panorama of Guanabara Bay will be visible. Near this patriotic shrine embassies, hotels, and luxurious apartment houses will be built. The shore itself will be bordered with parks and promenades, so that this section can not fail to become immediately popular, as much for its beauty as for its proximity to the business center.

To these plans is linked still another project. M. Agache, in anticipation of the razing of the Morro Santo Antonio in the near future, has included in his design the results of such a step. By means of the ground thus acquired, the shore line of the bay will be straightened, and at its center another spacious square, opening on the bay, will form a monumental entrance to Rio de Janeiro, as it were, a vestibule to Brazil. There the great parades, dear to the Brazilian heart, can



Courtesy of *Le Maître d'Oeuvre*

CALABOUÇO POINT AS IT WILL APPEAR IN 1950

This sketch shows the plans of M. Agache for the development of the fills made and to be made from the leveling of Morros do Castello and Santo Antonio. In the foreground is the proposed "vestibule of Brazil," to the right, the Pantheon, and in the background, the business center.

take place; there the municipal authorities may greet distinguished visitors, who will be brought from their steamer or airplane to the great staircase, guarded by tall columns, leading to the water's edge. Opposite the stairway, at the other end of the square, will be an auditorium for conferences, fêtes, concerts, and the like, flanked by the Senate Building on the right and the Chamber of Deputies on the left. Between these and the shore will be two palaces, one for fine arts and the other for commerce and industry, where exhibits will be held.

M. Agache has not stopped with drawing up plans for this great remodelling of the city; he has also given thought to the financing of so grandiose a scheme. That part of the expense necessary for protection against flood and disease he considers should be provided by the Government; the other part, however, which will mean an increase in real-estate values he feels should be met by private enterprise. Companies formed to buy the land, build upon it in accordance with official plans, and then sell to the firms or individuals who are to occupy the buildings, should transact their business at a profit.

The history of Rio de Janeiro shows that this whole plan, ambitious as it is, can not be considered Utopian, idealistic, unpractical; in a country where nature has wrought on so large a scale man naturally learns to look at matters with a broad vision. At the present time work has already been begun in some quarters, and on the Castello and Calabouço grounds, avenues and gardens are making their appearance. The notable achievement of Pereira Passos was the transformation of the colonial city into a modern metropolis; that, no less noteworthy, of his successor Antonio Prado, jr., will be that he made the modern city a monumental one, truly worthy to be the capital of a nation whose population has already reached nearly 40,000,000, and whose greatness and influence are increasing daily.



LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1928—A GENERAL SURVEY[1]

By Matilda Phillips
Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

THE foreign commerce of the 20 Latin American Republics for the year 1928 amounted to $5,481,541,344, an increase of $229,227,230 (4.36 per cent) over the preceding year. The imports increased $131,214,574 (5.62 per cent); that is from $2,331,266,263 in 1927 to $2,462,480,837 in 1928. The exports increased $98,012,656 (3.35 per cent); that is from $2,921,047,851 to $3,019,060,507.

Given below are the imports and exports for 1928 in comparison with those for previous years:

ALL LATIN AMERICA—FOREIGN TRADE

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Years	Imports	Exports	Total trade	Years	Imports	Exports	Total trade
1913	$1, 328, 315	$1, 554, 154	$2, 882, 469	1924	$2, 133, 757	$2. 948, 033	$5, 081, 790
1920	2, 801, 192	3, 292, 933	6, 094, 130	1925	2, 434, 618	2. 838, 121	5, 272, 739
1921	2, 075, 835	2, 047, 854	4, 123, 689	1926	2. 358, 227	2, 697, 750	5, 055, 977
1922	1, 625, 845	2, 252, 627	3, 878, 472	1927	2, 331, 266	2, 921, 048	5, 252, 314
1923	1, 992, 477	2, 478, 593	4, 471, 070	1928	2, 462, 481	3, 019, 060	5, 481, 541

Distribution and Change in Latin America's Trade With Leading Competing Nations

The following tables give the figures of Latin America's trade, by values, with the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, in 1927 and 1928. The tables also show the percentages of increase in 1928 as compared with 1927 and the proportionate shares of these competing countries in the total trade of Latin America.

ALL LATIN AMERICA

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Countries	1927	1928	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−)	Per cent of total	
				1927	1928
Total imports	$2, 331, 266	$2, 462, 481	+5. 62	100. 00	100. 00
United States	891, 283	928, 346	+4. 16	38. 25	37. 70
United Kingdom	366, 502	402, 276	+9. 75	15. 72	16. 33
Germany	233, 228	261, 391	+12. 08	10. 00	10. 61
France	138, 532	151, 433	+9. 28	5. 94	6. 14
Total exports	2, 921, 048	3, 019, 060	+3. 35	100. 00	100. 00
United States	1, 030, 786	1, 037, 342	+0 64	35. 28	34 36
United Kingdom	550, 510	578, 655	+5. 11	18. 84	19. 16
Germany	325, 962	318, 983	−2. 12	11. 15	10. 56
France	163, 081	181, 656	+11. 40	5. 58	6. 01

[1] This article is a somewhat condensed summary of the complete Survey, which is published in pamphlet form.

From the above table it will be seen that the United States continues to hold the premier place in the import and export trade of Latin America, a position it has occupied since 1913. Purchases from the United Kingdom in 1928 were only 43.33 per cent of those from the United States; from Germany, 28.15 per cent; and from France, 16.30 per cent; while sales to the United Kingdom were 55.78 per cent of those to the United States; to Germany, 30.75 per cent; and to France, 17.51 per cent.

The foregoing table shows the distribution of trade of all Latin America. If we divide the 20 Republics into two groups, as in the larger tables published herewith—the northern group including the countries from Panama north, and the southern group including all the Republics of South America—we have the results as shown in the following table:

LATIN REPUBLICS IN NORTH AMERICA

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Countries	1927	1928	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−)	Per cent of total	
				1927	1928
Total imports	$565,400	$546,645	−3.31	100.00	100.00
United States	359,476	346,822	−3.51	63.57	63.45
United Kingdom	36,110	38,159	+5.60	6.38	6.98
Germany	34,556	36,383	+5.35	6.11	6.65
France	25,736	24,107	−6.46	4.55	4.40
Total exports	785,089	736,948	−6.13	100.00	100.00
United States	517,879	465,423	−10.11	65.96	63.16
United Kingdom	80,193	95,789	+19.45	10.21	12.99
Germany	57,188	45,788	−19.84	7.28	6.21
France	24,675	33,162	+34.47	3.14	4.50

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Countries	1927	1928	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−)	Per cent of total	
				1927	1928
Total imports	$1,765,866	$1,915,835	+8.49	100.00	100.00
United States	531,807	581,524	+9.34	30.11	30.35
United Kingdom	330,392	364,117	+10.20	18.70	19.00
Germany	198,672	225,008	+13.25	11.25	11.74
France	112,795	127,326	+12.88	6.38	6.64
Total exports	2,135,959	2,282,113	+6.84	100.00	100.00
United States	512,907	571,920	+11.50	24.01	25.06
United Kingdom	470,317	482,866	+2.66	22.01	21.15
Germany	268,775	273,196	+1.64	12.58	11.97
France	138,407	148,494	+7.28	6.47	6.50

Table I.—LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1928—A GENERAL SURVEY

Countries	Imports			Exports			Total foreign trade		
	1927	1928	Increase	1927	1928	Increase	1927	1928	Increase
Mexico	$173,193,636	$178,929,035	$5,735,399	$316,829,425	$296,195,927	[1] $20,633,498	$490,023,061	$475,124,962	[1] $14,898,099
Guatemala	24,562,695	30,110,881	5,548,186	33,915,225	28,211,572	[1] 5,703,653	58,477,920	58,322,453	[1] 155,467
El Salvador	[2] 14,864,384	[2] 18,652,179	3,787,795	14,152,169	24,463,860	10,311,691	29,016,553	43,116,039	14,099,486
Honduras	10,630,416	12,573,595	1,943,179	17,546,290	23,142,738	5,596,448	28,176,706	35,716,333	7,539,627
Nicaragua	10,208,242	13,350,451	3,142,209	9,025,677	11,693,212	2,667,535	19,233,919	25,043,663	5,809,744
Costa Rica	16,310,784	17,892,709	1,581,925	18,058,333	19,635,841	1,577,508	34,369,117	37,528,550	3,159,433
Panama	14,710,307	16,182,100	1,471,793	3,910,460	4,113,056	202,596	18,620,767	20,295,156	1,674,389
Cuba	257,384,062	211,918,338	[1] 45,465,724	325,173,362	278,069,689	[1] 47,103,673	582,557,424	489,988,027	[1] 92,569,397
Dominican Republic	27,784,014	26,787,940	[1] 996,074	31,178,769	28,754,528	[1] 2,424,241	58,962,783	55,542,468	[1] 3,420,315
Haiti	15,751,320	20,248,257	4,496,937	15,299,088	22,667,247	7,368,159	31,050,408	42,915,504	11,865,096
North American Republics	565,399,860	546,645,485	[1] 18,754,375	785,088,798	736,947,670	[1] 48,141,128	1,350,488,658	1,283,593,155	[1] 66,895,503
Argentina	831,100,272	873,718,590	42,618,318	979,045,335	999,350,552	20,305,217	1,810,145,607	1,873,069,142	62,923,535
Bolivia	22,740,008	27,462,186	4,722,178	43,716,871	42,306,001	[1] 1,410,870	66,456,879	69,768,187	3,311,308
Brazil	387,035,946	441,825,899	54,789,953	430,899,609	474,742,676	43,843,067	817,935,555	916,568,575	98,633,020
Chile	130,583,018	146,044,165	15,461,147	205,632,534	239,051,550	33,419,016	336,215,552	385,095,715	48,880,163
Colombia	121,992,887	[3] 133,500,000	11,507,113	105,728,761	[3] 115,500,000	9,771,239	227,721,648	249,000,000	21,278,352
Ecuador	11,410,087	15,858,180	4,448,093	19,206,169	19,675,806	469,637	30,616,256	35,533,986	4,917,730
Paraguay	11,618,433	13,875,965	2,257,532	13,853,578	15,409,622	1,556,044	25,472,011	29,285,587	3,813,576
Peru	94,110,002	85,665,490	[1] 8,444,512	151,620,943	153,181,251	1,560,308	245,730,945	238,846,741	[1] 6,884,204
Uruguay	85,103,068	97,478,662	12,375,594	100,541,096	105,251,271	4,710,175	185,644,164	202,729,933	17,085,769
Venezuela	70,172,682	80,406,215	10,233,533	85,714,157	117,644,108	31,929,951	155,886,839	198,050,323	42,163,484
South American Republics	1,765,866,403	1,915,835,352	149,968,949	2,135,959,053	2,282,112,837	146,153,784	3,901,825,456	4,197,948,189	296,122,733
Total Latin America	2,331,266,263	2,462,480,837	131,214,574	2,921,047,851	3,019,060,507	98,012,656	5,252,314,114	5,481,541,344	229,227,230

[1] Decrease. [2] Excludes parcel post. [3] Estimate.

Table II.—DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE—IMPORTS

LATIN AMERICAN IMPORTS FROM LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES

Countries	Total from all countries		United Kingdom		France		Germany		United States	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
Mexico	$173,193,636	$178,929,035	$11,262,735	$13,142,757	$8,555,656	$8,832,135	$14,741,714	$16,315,463	$116,417,578	$120,859,414
Guatemala	24,562,695	30,110,881	2,739,128	3,202,581	904,991	1,071,401	3,445,322	4,127,918	13,448,736	17,144,733
El Salvador	[1] 14,864,384	[1] 18,652,179	2,397,660	2,466,629	721,490	889,117	1,188,922	1,813,845	7,489,833	9,944,440
Honduras	10,630,416	12,573,595	748,037	735,313	192,974	278,707	456,297	500,970	8,445,384	10,028,998
Nicaragua	10,208,242	13,350,451	1,169,632	1,493,887	317,577	434,881	687,812	1,178,859	6,777,574	8,383,750
Costa Rica	16,310,784	17,892,709	2,432,616	2,552,578	283,852	271,016	2,519,800	2,858,866	8,119,419	8,978,924
Panama	14,710,307	16,182,100	1,330,434	1,446,816	592,369	526,769	844,337	788,197	9,892,337	10,922,704
Cuba	257,384,062	211,918,338	11,696,994	10,178,741	12,459,527	9,600,968	7,762,063	6,572,173	159,055,698	128,938,152
Dominican Republic	27,784,014	26,787,940	1,544,904	1,585,262	642,184	807,379	2,177,642	1,400,082	17,772,254	16,374,110
Haiti	15,751,320	20,248,257	787,911	1,354,777	1,065,801	1,394,628	731,849	826,631	12,057,020	15,246,508
North American Republics	565,399,860	546,645,485	36,110,051	38,159,341	25,736,421	24,107,001	34,555,758	36,383,004	359,475,833	346,821,733
Per cent of imports	100.0	100.00	6.38	6.98	4.55	4.40	6.11	6.65	63.57	63.45
Argentina	831,100,272	873,718,590	161,465,739	[2] 175,000,000	57,467,901	[2] 65,000,000	94,079,324	[2] 96,500,000	211,281,594	[2]230,000,000
Bolivia	22,740,008	27,462,186	4,408,030	[2] 6,000,000	968,201	[2] 1,500,000	2,429,128	[2] 3,000,000	6,561,130	[2] 7,900,000
Brazil	387,035,946	441,825,899	82,133,854	95,118,737	24,481,494	28,046,394	41,151,472	55,083,702	111,040,795	117,387,301
Chile	130,583,018	146,044,165	24,033,303	25,858,518	6,712,825	7,063,259	16,421,151	20,346,894	38,758,833	44,896,612
Colombia	121,992,887	[2] 133,500,000	18,305,782	[2] 19,000,000	8,703,905	[2] 10,500,000	16,996,958	[2] 20,000,000	54,770,894	[2] 61,500,000
Ecuador	11,410,087	15,858,180	1,955,610	[2] 3,800,000	690,920	750,000	1,332,022	[2] 2,000,000	5,521,616	[2] 6,700,000
Paraguay	11,618,433	13,875,965	1,275,027	1,580,596	487,877	451,782	1,112,354	1,403,370	2,157,188	2,222,617
Peru	94,110,002	85,665,490	14,947,192	13,503,568	3,100,393	3,638,672	9,700,113	8,963,604	39,170,671	35,177,122
Uruguay	85,103,068	97,478,662	12,879,662	14,906,417	5,372,018	6,005,903	9,162,669	11,179,706	25,878,543	29,552,010
Venezuela	70,172,682	80,406,215	8,988,149	9,349,397	4,809,801	4,370,081	6,287,209	6,530,482	36,666,174	46,188,316
South American Republics	1,765,866,403	1,915,835,352	330,392,348	364,117,233	112,795,335	127,326,091	198,672,400	225,007,758	531,807,438	581,523,978
Per cent of imports	100.00	100.00	18.70	19.00	6.38	6.64	11.25	11.74	30.11	30.35
Total of the 20 Republics	2,331,266,263	2,462,480,837	366,502,399	402,276,574	138,531,756	151,433,092	233,228,158	261,390,762	891,283,271	928,345,711
Per cent of imports	100.00	100.00	15.72	16.33	5.94	6.14	10.00	10.61	38.23	37.70

[1] Exclusive of parcel post.

[2] Estimate.

Table III.—DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE—EXPORTS

LATIN AMERICAN EXPORTS TO LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES

Countries	Total to all countries		United Kingdom		France		Germany		United States	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
Mexico	$316,829,425	$296,195,927	$24,613,637	$22,779,309	$9,627,566	$11,508,015	$31,819,600	$20,163,337	$208,610,660	$202,033,860
Guatemala	33,915,225	28,211,572	270,400	188,672	212,160	39,429	13,054,893	9,359,967	14,460,977	15,306,465
El Salvador	14,152,169	24,463,860	147,574	114,984	589,044	665,820	4,731,351	7,106,954	1,564,859	3,717,477
Honduras	17,546,290	23,142,738	2,135,488	2,616,577	43,072	84,780	431,936	1,699,738	13,485,731	17,646,649
Nicaragua	9,025,677	11,693,212	628,069	345,765	1,182,882	1,852,131	781,764	883,708	5,016,086	6,024,648
Costa Rica	18,058,333	19,635,841	9,885,541	10,540,690	27,745	78,137	1,482,733	1,885,458	5,942,336	6,028,558
Panama	3,910,460	4,113,056	96,486	66,264	19,030	11,447	85,760	38,321	3,558,036	3,759,651
Cuba	325,173,362	278,069,689	32,001,094	45,325,499	4,284,336	4,791,842	2,270,599	2,784,709	255,192,452	202,535,160
Dominican Republic	31,178,769	28,754,528	9,624,753	12,790,850	1,420,708	2,848,677	1,578,376	740,873	8,852,910	6,516,963
Haiti	15,299,088	22,667,247	789,764	1,020,148	7,268,121	11,282,141	950,748	1,124,745	1,194,855	1,853,321
North American Republics	785,088,798	736,947,670	80,192,806	95,788,758	24,674,664	33,162,419	57,187,760	45,787,810	517,878,902	465,422,752
Per cent of exports	100.00	100.00	10.21	12.99	3.14	4.50	7.28	6.21	65.96	63.16
Argentina	979,045,335	999,350,552	277,050,263	[1] 280,500,000	66,234,507	[1] 73,500,000	161,106,698	[1] 157,200,000	81,305,137	[1] 82,500,000
Bolivia	43,716,871	42,306,001	34,811,417	[1] 34,500,000	242,179	[1] 240,000	2,061,504	[1] 2,000,000	3,665,333	[1] 3,500,000
Brazil	430,899,609	474,742,676	14,658,863	16,345,928	41,432,541	43,519,789	44,772,259	53,160,588	199,102,873	215,764,916
Chile	205,632,534	239,051,550	73,465,215	82,092,988	6,811,013	13,183,337	22,550,705	22,397,349	64,914,536	81,161,468
Colombia	105,728,761	[1] 115,500,000	5,478,056	[1] 6,000,000	874,597	[1] 850,000	2,727,094	[1] 2,600,000	87,751,536	[1] 94,500,000
Ecuador	19,206,169	19,675,806	750,961	499,765	2,433,422	2,256,815	1,901,411	1,611,448	6,209,354	7,352,849
Paraguay	13,853,578	15,409,622	226,627	25,111	181,715	299,425	471,972	219,216	95,869	58,636
Peru	151,620,943	153,181,251	42,890,832	36,760,107	2,369,994	1,305,031	7,890,521	14,036,730	41,856,288	43,619,564
Uruguay	100,541,096	105,251,271	19,134,887	23,982,705	13,917,481	10,936,058	19,043,440	15,520,691	7,772,628	10,758,830
Venezuela	85,714,157	117,644,108	1,849,845	2,159,530	3,909,160	2,403,085	6,248,959	4,449,571	20,233,381	32,703,320
South American Republics	2,135,959,053	2,282,112,837	470,316,966	482,866,134	138,406,609	148,493,540	268,774,563	273,195,593	512,906,935	571,919,583
Per cent of exports	100.00	100.00	22.01	21.15	6.47	6.50	12.58	11.97	24.01	25.06
Total of the 20 Republics	2,921,047,851	3,019,060,507	550,509,772	578,654,892	163,081,273	181,655,959	325,962,323	318,983,403	1,030,785,837	1,037,342,335
Per cent of exports	100.00	100.00	18.84	19.16	5.58	6.01	11.15	10.56	35.28	34.36

[1] Estimate.

Trade of the Individual Countries

The increase in the total imports of Latin America for 1928 was shared by all the countries, except Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Peru.

On the export side there were increases in 15 countries—El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Haiti, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela; while the republics of Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Bolivia recorded decreases in their trade as compared with the preceding year.

The trade of the individual countries for 1928 as compared with the preceding year, by imports, exports, and increases and decreases, is given in Table 1. In addition to the trade for each country, the table shows grand totals for the Republics of North America, for the South American Republics, and for all Latin America.

The distribution of trade for each country as among the four leading importing and exporting countries is shown in Tables II and III, grand totals being given for the northern and southern groups and for all Latin America.

LATIN AMERICAN IMPORTS

The bulk of imports of the Latin American Republics is composed of manufactures ready for consumption. Of commodities not so comprehended, the chief are lumber, gold, mineral oils, iron and steel construction material, leather, flour, canned foods, and some unwrought iron, steel, copper, and other metals. The demand for finished manufactures is great in all of the republics and this demand includes practically every line of European or North American manufacture. This naturally follows from the fact that there is little manufacturing in any of the countries, except by hand and small shop trades, although Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico have some more important manufacturing plants. The imports of finished manufactures, of which textiles, machinery, furniture, automobiles, ready-made clothing, tools and hardware, office appliances, leather manufactures, agricultural implements, mining supplies and tools, engines and motors, telephonic, telegraphic, and other electrical apparatus and material, and paper are among the principal ones, are of the same kinds and qualities for all the countries, making some allowance for climatic differences when necessary in the matter of textiles and clothing. In food products there is a greater diversity in the imports as between the countries than in any other class of goods. Flour, wheat, corn, staple meats, and dairy products are not imported by Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile. The first two mentioned countries are large exporters. All the other countries

import these products, especially wheat and flour. Highly elaborated foods, such as fancy biscuits, canned and bottled goods, are imported by all the countries.

There is a remarkable uniformity in the imports of all the countries of Latin America. As a general rule, what one imports, all import. What Mexico and Cuba want and buy, Argentina and Chile also want and buy.

LATIN AMERICAN EXPORTS

Latin American exports are almost entirely raw material for manufacturing purposes and primary foodstuffs, but there are broad differences as to localities of production. The products of the different countries vary in a marked degree, due principally to climate, rainfall, and soil conditions. In order to give an insight into the character of these exports, it is best to particularize by countries.

Mexico.—In general, products of the mining industries—petroleum and its products, silver, gold, antimony, mercury, copper, lead, and zinc. Secondarily, coffee, rubber, chicle, chickpeas, guayule, henequen, ixtle, mahogany, ebony, hides and skins, and cotton, raw.

Central America.—Coffee, the principal; in addition, bananas, gold and silver, hides and skins, rubber, indigo, and sugar.

Cuba.—The principal exports are sugar and tobacco. In addition, molasses, distillates, iron and copper ore, hardwoods, hides and skins, pineapples, honey, beeswax, and sponges.

Dominican Republic and Haiti.—Sugar, cacao, tobacco, coffee, bananas, beeswax, hides, and wood. From Haiti, in addition, cotton and cottonseed, honey, orange peel, and logwood.

Venezuela.—Petroleum, coffee, cacao, rubber, balata, goatskins, asphalt, cattle hides, live cattle, heron plumes, and dividivi.

Colombia.—Coffee, petroleum, bananas, tobacco, tagua nuts (vegetable ivory), rubber, dividivi, platinum, and emeralds.

Ecuador.—Cacao, petroleum, tagua nuts, "Panama" hats, rubber, coffee, gold, hides, and cotton, raw.

Peru.—Principally products of the mining industries—largely copper, and petroleum and its products. In addition, rubber, sugar, cotton, wool, hides and skins, guano, and cottonseed oil.

Brazil.—The principal export is coffee. Besides, there are hides, rubber, maté, cacao, tobacco, skins, sugar, cotton, gold, manganese, nuts, carnauba wax, monazite sand, oilseeds and kernels, and chilled and frozen beef.

Bolivia.—The leading export is tin. In addition, there are silver, bismuth, copper, lead, zinc, rubber, hides and skins, and coca leaves.

Paraguay.—Hides, quebracho extract, cattle, maté, hardwoods, tobacco, oranges and mandarins, cotton, and oil of petit grain.

Uruguay.—Wool, hides and skins, meat extracts, preserved meats, frozen and chilled meats, tallow and beef fat, residuary animal products, wheat, flour, and linseed.

Argentina.—The exports of Argentina are almost entirely of the agricultural and meat-producing industries. Of the first, wheat, Indian corn, linseed, oats, barley, flour, and bran and pollard. Of the second, frozen and chilled meats, hides, wool, skins, residuary animal products of all kinds, meat extracts, and butter. Besides, quebracho wood and extract, mica, and some export of copper.

Chile.—Over four-fifths of the Chilean exports are mineral, and the great bulk of this is sodium nitrate. In addition, there are iodine and borax, copper and bar silver, and iron and copper ore. Outside of mineral products, hides, wool, chinchilla fur, wax, some fruits, grains, and fresh or frozen meats.

SUMMER SCHOOLS OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE[1]

BECAUSE of the many inquiries received in the Pan American Union from students and teachers as to summer schools held in Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries, a brief survey of such courses is given below.

One of the most deservedly popular summer schools planned especially for foreigners is that of the National University of Mexico, which is attended not only by students of the language and literature of Spain and Spanish America but also by those interested in studying various phases of Mexican and Spanish American life and culture. The tenth session will be held from July 1 to August 17, with courses covering elementary and advanced work in Spanish grammar and phonetics and Mexican philology; Spanish, Spanish-American, and Mexican literature and art; political evolution of Latin America; Mexican history, archaeology, economics, government, sociology, educational problems, and commercial systems; and Mexican folk songs and dances. The excellently organized courses are conducted in Spanish, with the exception of a few designed for persons who have only a slight knowledge of that language. The certificate given for satisfactory work receives credit in a large number of colleges and universities in the United States. The teaching staff includes several eminent Mexican professors and generally one or more lecturers from the United States. An Institute of Inter-American Affairs for the discussion of relations between the United States and the other American Republics was inaugurated several years ago,

[1] Compiled from advance notices.

and was so successful that it has become a permanent feature. The sight-seeing program includes, in addition to the many attractions of Mexico City—one of the oldest and most interesting on the American continent—visits to marvelous archaeological monuments and remains and many other places of historical importance or scenic beauty. The climate of Mexico City during the summer is very pleasant, the temperature averaging 63° F. Full information regarding the 1930 session, special railroad and steamship rates, etc., may be obtained by addressing the *Director de la Escuela de Verano, Universidad Nacional de México, Ribera de San Cosme, 71, México, D. F., México.*

A summer session has been held at the University of Porto Rico since 1922. The summer school will open this year on July 1 and close August 14. The courses will include elementary Spanish grammar, composition, reading, and conversation, as well as several advanced courses in language and literature. The credits granted by the University are accepted by a large number of institutions in the United States. For general information on the summer school, address Mr. A. S. Pedreira, University of Porto Rico, Río Piedras.

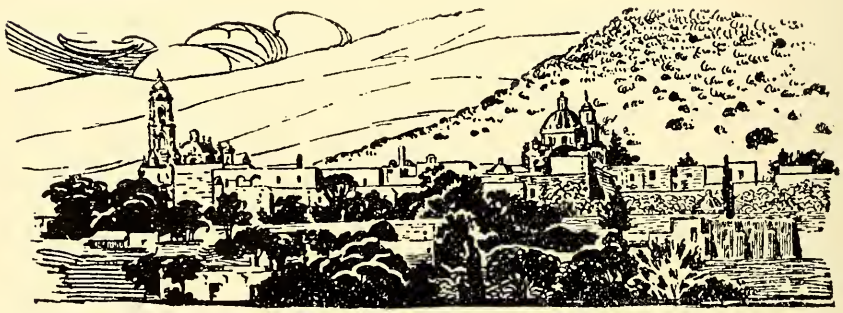
In Madrid the nineteenth summer session for foreigners will be conducted from July 10 to August 6, 1930, under the direction of the *Centro de Estudios Históricos*, an institution established by the Spanish Government, in connection with the *Junta para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Científicas*, with the assistance of the University of Madrid and other Spanish educational centers. The work of the session is supervised by Don Ramón Menéndez Pidal and is under the immediate direction of Don Tomás Navarro Tomás and Don Rafael Lapeza. The program includes Spanish grammar and phonetics, many aspects of Spanish literature, commercial Spanish, popular music, and regional dances of Spain. The diploma conferred is widely recognized in the United States. The formal instruction is agreeably supplemented by well-planned excursions to points of interest in Madrid and near-by cities. Full information may be obtained from Mr. William M. Barlow, Curtis High School, Staten Island, N. Y., who is in charge of the tenth annual trip to Spain under the auspices of the *Instituto de las Españas* (affiliated with the *Junta para Ampliación de Estudios*) and the American Association of Teachers of Spanish.

A summer school which proved of much interest last year was that held in Rio de Janeiro under the joint auspices of the Institute of International Education of New York and the Geographic and Historical Institute of Brazil. The group attending the second summer session will leave New York on June 27 and return on August 27. The course will consist of 30 informal lectures delivered

in English on such subjects as the history, geography, economic status, sociology, and literature of Brazil, as well as an optional class in Portuguese. At the close of the session the students will go to Sao Paulo for a week's stay. Arrangements are also being made for a few additional lectures at Mackenzie College and for a trip to a coffee plantation near Campinas. Further information about the tour can be obtained from the Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, N. Y.

The University of Coimbra, at Coimbra, Portugal, offers elementary and advanced courses in Portuguese in its summer session, July 21 to August 30, concerning which interested persons may inquire of Doctor J. de S. Coutinho, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., or of Dr. J. Mendes dos Remedios, University of Coimbra.

In closing this brief notice, a word of warning must be said against enrolling in any school or joining any party without first being convinced that it is of a responsible character. In some cases very alluring promises are made in advance notices of summer schools, promises which have not been fulfilled owing to the incompetence or unscrupulousness of the group leader. It behooves the prospective traveler, therefore, to satisfy himself by personal investigation as to what he may expect, and thus save himself not only great annoyance but serious inconvenience and financial loss.



THE PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

By Dr. Salvador Massip

President of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History

ORIGIN OF THE INSTITUTE

THE Third Pan American Scientific Congress, which met in Lima from December 20, 1924, to January 6, 1925, adopted the following resolution (No. 13 in the proceedings), proposed by the delegation of Cuba:

> The Third Pan American Scientific Congress recommends to the geographic societies of this hemisphere that they enter into an accord for the purpose of constituting a Pan American federation of geographic societies which will celebrate periodic reunions in the different countries.

This resolution was complemented by No. 19, which reads:

> The Third Pan American Scientific Congress recommends the founding of an oceanographic museum with an associated institute of oceanography and cartography, the expenses to be met by all the governments of the continent.

In these two important resolutions is to be found the origin of the organization which to-day, under the name of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, with headquarters in Mexico City, links all societies and academies of geography and history in America. The institute will arrange for periodic international meetings of geographers and historians in the various American capitals and will have subdivisions devoted to cartography and oceanography.

The history of the formation of the institute is as follows:

In 1925 the State Department of Cuba approached all the scientific societies and academies of the nation with the request that each propose a topic to be included in the agenda of the Sixth International Conference of American States which was to be held in Habana early in 1928. The Geographic Society of Cuba proposed:

> The establishment of a Pan American geographical institute which shall serve as a center of coordination, distribution, and dissemination of geographical studies in the American States and as an organ of cooperation between the geographical institutes of America for facilitating the study of boundary questions between the American nations.

This suggestion was sent by the State Department to the Pan American Union at Washington, where it was approved and included in the agenda of the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana.

The Geographic Society of Cuba then prepared an amplified statement on this topic which was approved *in toto* by the Cuban delegation, adopted, and presented to the conference as an official Cuban project. The Mexican delegation had also prepared an excellent report on the same subject. Both proposals were brought before the conference and were well received by the Commission on Intellectual Cooperation. During the discussion, Dr. Fernando Ortiz, a Cuban delegate, suggested that the sphere of the proposed institute be enlarged to include history as well as geography. The conference approved this idea, and left to the Pan American Union the selection of the capital in which its headquarters should be established. In November, 1928, it was announced that Mexico City had been selected for this honor.

THE CONSTITUTION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTITUTE

After Mexico City had been designated as the headquarters of the institute, the Mexican Government requested all the American Republics to send representatives to the preliminary assembly for the formal organization of the institute. The assembly was convoked for September 16–22, 1929.

In response to the invitation of the Mexican Government, the American Republics appointed the following representatives to attend the sessions of the preliminary assembly:

Bolivia, Sr. Gabriel A. Parrodi; *Brazil*, Sr. A. Moreira de Abreu; *Chile*, Sr. Luis Galdames; *Colombia*, Gen. Carlos Cuervo Márquez; *Costa Rica*, Sr. Leland W. de Villafranca; *Cuba*, Sr. Carlos M. Trelles and Dr. Salvador Massip; *Dominican Republic*, Sr. Emilio Araujo; *Ecuador*, Sr. Armando E. Aspiazu and Sr. Enrique E. Schulz; *Guatemala*, Sr. J. Antonio Villacorta, Sr. Salvador Falla, Sr. Francisco Fernández Hall, Sr. Fernando Cruz, Sr. David Sapper, Sr. Carlos L. Luna, and Dr. Luis O. Sandoval; *Haiti*, Sr. Carlos A. Delmar; *Honduras*, Dr. Ricardo Alduvín and Prof. Ulises Meza Cálix; *Mexico*, Dr. Pedro C. Sánchez, Dr. Octavio Bustamante, Sr. Manuel Medina, Sr. Mariano Moctezuma, Sr. Joaquín Gall, Sr. Federico Ramos, Sr. José Reygadas Vertiz, Sr. Francisco Rodríguez del Campo, Sr. Luis Castillo Ledón, Sr. Andrés Molina Enríquez, Sr. José Núñez y Domínguez, and Sr. Joaquín Gómez de Orozco; *Nicaragua*, Prof. Roberto Barrios and Sr. Hernán Robleto; *Panama*, Sr. Raúl Álvarez Alvarado; *Paraguay*, Dr. Tomás G. Perrin; *Peru*, Sr. Oscar Barrenechea y Raygada; *Salvador*, Dr. Juan Ramón Uriarte and Prof. Rafael Heliodoro Valle; *United States*, Col. Lawrence Martin, Prof. George B. Winton. and Prof. William Bowie; and *Uruguay*, Dr. Hugo V. de Pena.

Under the presidency of Dr. Pedro C. Sánchez, the conference thus composed discussed and adopted a constitution for the institute, taking as a basis the proposed statutes approved by the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana. This constitution provides for the executive committee which shall be the governing body of the institute, the finances necessary to sustain it, the sections

under which it shall be organized, the distribution of studies, the holding of periodic assemblies, and other no less important details.

The executive committee is composed of 21 members, one for each American nation. In the closing session of the conference the following officers were elected by acclamation:

Honorary presidents: Dr. William Bowie, *United States,* and Dr. José Toribio Medina, *Chile.*

President: Dr. Salvador Massip, *Cuba,* professor of geography in the University of Habana.

Vice presidents: Conde de Affonso Celso, *Brazil,* president of the Institute of History and Geography in Rio de Janeiro; and Dr. Roberto Andrade, *Ecuador,* historian and publicist.

Members: Dr. Escipión Llona, *Peru,* geographer; and Sr. Ricardo Fernández Guardia, *Costa Rica,* historian.

Alternates: Dr. James A. Robertson, *United States,* historian; Sr. Jesús M. Henao, *Colombia,* geographer; Dr. Eleazar S. Giuffra, *Uruguay,* geographer; Prof. Rafael Heliodoro Valle, *Salvador,* historian; Dr. Ricardo Rojas, *Argentina,* historian; Dr. Victor Muñoz Reyes, *Bolivia,* geographer; Dr. José Toribio Medina, *Chile,* historian; Prof. Joaquín Rosas, *Guatemala,* geographer and historian; Dr. Catts Pressoir, *Haiti,* geographer; Prof. Ulises Meza Cálix, *Honduras,* geographer; Sr. Carlos Pereyra, *Mexico,* historian; Dr. Alfonso Ayón, *Nicaragua,* geographer and historian; Prof. Arístides Royo, *Panama,* geographer and historian; Dr. Cecilio Báez, *Paraguay,* historian; Sr. Américo Lugo, *Dominican Republic,* historian; and Dr. Vicente Dávila, *Venezuela,* geographer and historian.

In this executive committee all the American nations are represented by men dedicated to research in the fields of geography and history.

Since the headquarters of the institute are in Mexico City, the actual administration has been entrusted to two notable Mexican scientists, Dr. Pedro C. Sánchez and Dr. Octavio Bustamante. Doctor Sánchez, who presided over the sessions of the preliminary assembly, is at present chief of the Bureau of Geographical and Climatological Studies of the Department of Agriculture and Promotion, has represented his country in many international congresses, and is the author of several scientific and educational works. On his shoulders rests the task of formulating the program and planning the technical labors of the institute. In these endeavors Dr. Bustamante will be an able and helpful collaborator.

For greater ease of operation, the institute has been divided into the four following sections, two each for geography and history:

GEOGRAPHY SECTIONS

I. Topography, cartography, and geodesy.
   Geomorphology.
II. Human geography and ethnography.
   Historical geography.
   Biological geography.
   Economic geography.

HISTORY SECTIONS

I. Prehistory, pre-Columbian history, and archaeology.
Colonial history.
Research in libraries and archives (especially in those of Spain).
II. History of the emancipation of the American nations.
History of the era of independence of the American nations.

The institute will also establish a library, a collection of maps, and a museum. These three adjuncts to the institute should be, in time, the richest, most varied, and most trustworthy source of information concerning the geography and history of America.

CHARACTER OF THE INSTITUTE

The founders of the institute intend that this new Pan American organization shall be of an essentially scholarly character. All its



Courtesy of Dr. Pedro C. Sánchez

PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

Patio of the building now in course of construction in a suburb of Mexico City which will house the institute's offices, library, and museum. The edifice is being erected by the Government of Mexico at a cost of $100,000.

members are noted specialists in the fields of geography and history, and the staff of experts from the various American countries will be the largest and most competent that any institution of its character can call upon. This will enable the institute to coordinate and publish the results of American geographic and historic research, and to put at the disposal of intellectual groups throughout America their findings in geography, history, and the allied sciences. At the request of American governments, official organizations, or scientific societies, the institute will compile information and issue reports on subjects submitted for consideration and study. It will maintain constant and close connections with societies, institutes, and academies of geography and history in every American country, and will serve as a connecting link between them all for the furtherance of their common interests.

It will provide information and data for explorers planning to penetrate into little-known regions, and it will solicit on their behalf the protection and cooperation of the American governments concerned. It is also planned to publish the *American Review of History and Geography*, in which will appear the results of investigations carried on under its auspices.

But the quality which gives the institute vigor and personality is its Pan American character. Cordiality and a desire to cooperate were the keynotes of the preliminary assembly, and were an unmistakable indication of the Pan American spirit which pervades the new institution. All through the sessions of the conference, friendliness, willingness to compromise, and a strong desire for mutual comprehension were evident. In discussions and debates different viewpoints were presented with such clarity, intelligence, and courtesy that nearly every resolution was adopted unanimously.

This Pan American character of the institute, conspicuous in the composition of the executive committee, is emphasized by the provision for national committees. According to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, there will be in each American nation a national committee of geography and history, which will form an integral part of the institute. The number of members on each committee is not fixed, but will be proportionately divided between geographic and historical subjects. A majority of the national committees have already been named; the membership varies from 8 to 12 at the discretion of the respective government.

The institute is, then, a Pan American learned society, composed entirely of experts. It is motivated by a sincere desire to cooperate in the solution of all problems of geographic and historical character which are now in process of solution or may arise in the future between any American States. Of this type of problem, frontier questions are an outstanding example.

RESOURCES OF THE INSTITUTE

Very few institutions have been inaugurated under more favorable material auspices. The Mexican Government is at present erecting at its own expense a building for the headquarters of the institute which will cost over $100,000. This splendid edifice, located at Tacubaya, a suburb of the capital, near the Astronomical and Meteorological Observatories, will contain the administrative offices, the library, the map collection, and the museum.

The institute will be supported by an annual quota from the American Governments, who will pay $250 for each million inhabitants. The respective quotas are: Argentina, $2,750; Bolivia, $1,000; Brazil, $10,000; Chile, $1,250; Colombia, $1,750; Costa Rica, $250;

Cuba, $750; Dominican Republic, $250; Ecuador, $750; Guatemala, $750; Haiti, $750; Honduras, $250; Mexico, $3,750; Nicaragua, $250; Panama, $250; Paraguay, $500; Peru, $1,500; Salvador, $750; United States, $32,000; Uruguay, $500; and Venezuela, $750.

These contributions are modest, considering their purpose; as the institute acquires prestige and lends its services to the American Governments, the amount of the quotas will doubtless be raised. The institute also hopes that its resources may be increased by gifts or legacies from individuals and corporations of every nation.

IMPORTANCE AND FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTE

The chief *raison d'être* for the institute is the extraordinary development of geographic and historical studies in America during the last few years, officially recognized by the Sixth International Conference of American States. All American nations have taken great interest in geography and history, so that not only among the cultured, but also among those of little education, knowledge of these subjects has been current. Geographic societies and academies of history are numerous on the continent, and many are as old as their European prototypes. In all American countries there has been and is much successful independent research in the one and the other subject. But these activities really demand cooperation and coordination.

Take, for example, the construction of the map of the world on the scale of 1:1,000,000. The very undertaking of so great an enterprise presupposes the support of all interested nations. The American Geographical Society of New York, which generously made itself responsible for the sections of this map dealing with Latin American countries, has had to collect from each country all existing maps and charts, compare them, and entrust to its cartographers the tasks of reducing them to the same scale and of drawing and making the separate sheets of the map. The making of this map has been under way for years.

The institute will be in a very favorable position to carry out any such task of collecting and coordinating data. It owes its origin to an official agreement of all the American Governments, will be sustained by them, and has at its disposal the geographic information of each country.

Many tasks of similar character will come within the province of the institute. Its official character and resources will permit it to coordinate geographic and historical investigations in the different American countries, and to orient and direct research in the interests of greater efficiency. In its rôle of intermediary, it can establish such

relations between the member nations as will prevent duplication of labor and lessen the lacunae in any given field.

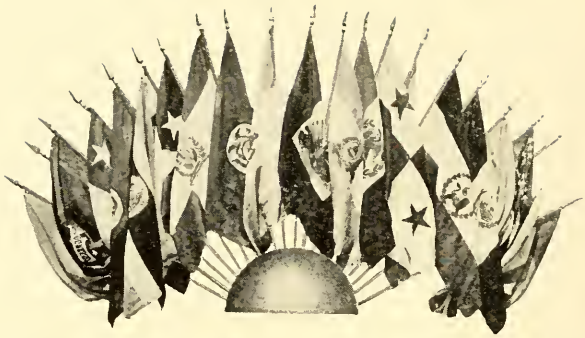
But this is not the only mission of the institute. With its large staff of experts, it can undertake investigation and exploration on its own account, both in libraries and archives and in the field. At the request of any American government, provided that the solicitant government agrees to pay any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred, the institute will make investigations or undertake special studies. The institute is also ready to stimulate and direct, as far as possible, the exploration of little-known American regions. In this field the task before it is great, for most American nations, even the smallest and most thickly settled, have within their boundaries practically unexplored districts.

One of the most important duties of the institute, as provided in its constitution, will be periodically to convoke general assemblies, which will be in effect Pan American congresses of geography and history, at which geographers and historians of America may present the results of their labors. In these assemblies or congresses American scholars interested in special lines of research may come into personal contact with others in their field. The first of these assemblies will be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1932.

One of the important resolutions adopted by the institute in this preliminary assembly was that authorizing each national committee to compile two works, one dealing with the geography, and the other with the history, of that nation. In this way, there will be formed a collection of manuals, each from 300–400 pages long, all profusely illustrated, to be sold at the cost of printing. These should be valuable sources of information for the general public. From them the American nations may learn to know each other as they really are. It should not be necessary to point out the benefits and advantages of having this mutual knowledge within reach of the populace as a whole, instead of confined to the cultured classes as it has been in the past. This task, that of introducing America to itself, is one which the institute will most eagerly undertake.

Another significant resolution taken by the institute in its preliminary assembly, was that providing for the publication of the *Anuario Americano*, which will contain general information of all kinds, with special emphasis on statistics concerning all the American nations. . . .

The importance and usefulness of the institute can not but increase daily, and it should not be long before it is one of the most significant of inter-American entities.



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities.—The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, at the session held February 5, approved and transmitted to the governments of the American Republics the conclusions adopted by the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities, held last November at Washington. The conclusions of the commission are intended to simplify and standardize the rules and regulations in the ports of the American Continent facilitating trade and intercourse. The Governing Board recommended that the draft Convention on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities formulated by the commission be transmitted to the several governments and that it be incorporated in the program of the Seventh International Conference of American States for formal approval and signature and for submission to the several governments for ratification.

Signature and ratification of draft conventions.—With a view to facilitating the signature and ratification of the draft conventions formulated by special or technical commissions convened pursuant to resolutions of the International Conferences of American States, the Governing Board recommended that at the Seventh International Conference of American States a plan be devised whereby the representatives on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union would be entrusted with plenipotentiary powers to sign such draft conventions. Such a procedure would avoid the necessity of holding draft conventions until the succeeding International Conference of American States. At the same time, it was recommended that there be created in each one of the American States, Pan American committees, composed of delegates to previous International Conferences of American States, whose main functions shall be to expedite ratifications of all Pan American conventions and also to see that effect is given to the recommendations and resolutions approved by the International Conferences of American States.



CHILEAN VISITORS TO THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Left to right: Dr. Germán Vergara Donoso; His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile at Washington, Dr. Carlos G. Dávila; His Excellency Dr. Conrado Ríos Gallardo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, now Ambassador of Chile to Peru; Señor Don Oscar Blanco Viel, First Secretary of the Chilean Embassy at Washington; Dr. Ricardo Lecaros

Commercial conference planned.—Steps were taken by the Governing Board to organize the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference by the appointment of a special committee to consider the date and the necessary arrangements. The last commercial conference met at the Pan American Union in 1927, at which time a resolution was adopted recommending that the next conference meet within the period of four years.

Pan American Railway Committee.—It was further agreed by the Governing Board that the vacancy on the Pan American Railway Committee caused by the death of Mr. Minor C. Keith should be filled by a Peruvian engineer, and the Ambassador of Peru was requested to communicate with his Government relative to the selection of the engineer to fill this vacancy.

Resolutions.—A resolution of appreciation was adopted by the board for the gift by the Government of the United States of the plot of land for the erection of a new building for the Pan American Union in Washington. The board also adopted a tribute to James G. Blaine, the one hundredth anniversary of whose birth was observed on January 31, for his contributions to the Pan American movement and for having presided over the First International Conference of American States. A resolution was likewise passed on the death of Dr. William A. Orton, late technical adviser to the Division of Agricultural Cooperation.

At a recent meeting of the permanent committee on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, to be erected at Santo Domingo, definite steps were taken in preparation for the second and final stage of the architectural competition. Mr. Albert Kelsey, F. A. I. A., technical adviser to the committee, was authorized to proceed with the formulation of the conditions which will govern the final stage. It will be recalled that the designs presented in the first stage were judged in Madrid last year, at which time 10 architects were selected to recompete.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Hospitality.—The Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe, entertained at luncheon at the Pan American Annex on Wednesday, January 22, in honor of the delegates to the Honduran-Guatemalan Boundary Conference, whose opening session took place on January 20, 1930. (See p. 217.) The members of the Honduran delegation included: Señor Dr. Mariano Vásquez, delegate, Señor Don Rafael Heliodoro Valle, secretary, Señor Don Félix Canales Salazar, secretary, and Señor Don Mariano Vásquez, jr., attaché. Those of the Guatemalan delegation were: Señor Dr. Carlos Salazar, delegate, Señor Don Eugenio Silva Peña, delegate, and Señor Don Carlos Salazar, jr., secretary. The following persons were invited to meet the guests of honor: The Minister of Honduras, Señor Dr. Ernesto Argueta, the Minister of Guatemala, Señor Dr. Adrián Recinos; the Acting Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph P. Cotton; the secretary of the legation of Honduras, Señor Dr. Carlos A. Perdomo, and the secretary of the legation of Guatemala, Señor Dr. Ramiro Fernández.

The Pan American Annex was also the scene of a luncheon which the Director General tendered in honor of the newly appointed ministers to the Republics of Latin America at which the chiefs of mission of the respective countries at Washington were also present. The guests of honor included: The appointed Minister to Venezuela, Mr. George T. Summerlin; the appointed Minister to Panama, Mr. Roy T. Davis; and the appointed Minister to Costa Rica, Mr. Charles C. Eberhardt. The other guests were: His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile to the United States, Señor Dr. Carlos G. Dávila; His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States to Chile, Dr. William S. Culbertson; His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay, Señor Dr. Jacobo Varela; His Excellency the Minister of Panama, Señor Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro; His Excellency the Minister of Venezuela, Señor Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti; His Excellency the Minister of Bolivia, Señor Don Eduardo Diez de Medina; His Excellency the Minister of Costa Rica, Señor Don Manuel Castro Quesada, and the Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador, Dr. Carlos Leiva.

Brazilian educators.—The Director General issued the following statement to the press on the arrival at Washington of the group of Brazilian educators who are visiting the United States:



TWO PERUVIAN DIPLOMATS

A recent visitor to the Pan American Union was the Minister of Peru to Spain, His Excellency Dr. Eduardo Leguía (left), with His Excellency Dr. Hernán Velarde, Ambassador of Peru in Washington

The visit of a group of distinguished Brazilian educators to the United States means a service to our country as well as to Brazil. The personal contact which they will establish with educators in the United States will serve to strengthen the ties binding the two countries to one another and also will foster the development of intellectual currents between the two nations. Relations of unbroken friendship have existed between Brazil and the United States for more than a century, but we are still confronted with the problem of developing in the United States a wider appreciation of the great contributions which Brazilians have made to art, literature, and science. This important service will be rendered by the representatives of Brazilian culture whom we are welcoming to Washington to-day.

Their visit to the United States will also enable them to carry back to their own country a better appreciation of the ideals and cultural standards represented by the United States.

During their stay at Washington the members of this group were the recipients of many social attentions. The members of the Brazilian party included:

Dr. Carlos Delgado de Carvalho, Professor of Sociology and Geography in the Collegio Pedro II, who presided over the group, and Mrs. Delgado de Carvalho.



BRAZILIAN EDUCATORS AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

A visit to the Pan American Union was included in the program arranged for the group of distinguished Brazilian educators now in the United States

Miss Anna E. M. de Barros, interested in educational and social work.

Dr. O. B. de Couto e Silva, Chief of Psychological Laboratory in the Medical School, University of Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Othon H. Leonardos, Professor of Civil Engineering in the Polytechnic School, University of Rio de Janeiro.

Miss Maria dos Reis Campos, District Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Rio de Janeiro.

Miss Consuelo Pinheiro, Chairman, Division of Elementary Education of the Brazilian Association of Education, Rio de Janeiro.

Miss Laura Jacobina Lacombe, Assistant Principal of an elementary and secondary private school for girls, Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Decio Lyra, Professor of Physics and Chemistry in Federal Vocational Normal Schools, Rio de Janeiro.

Mrs. Julieta da Silva Arruda, elementary school teacher, Rio de Janeiro.

Miss Noemy Marques da Silveira, Assistant Professor of Experimental Psychology of the Normal School of Sao Paulo.

Miss Carolina Rege Rangel, Health Visitor of the Sao Paulo Institute of Hygiene.

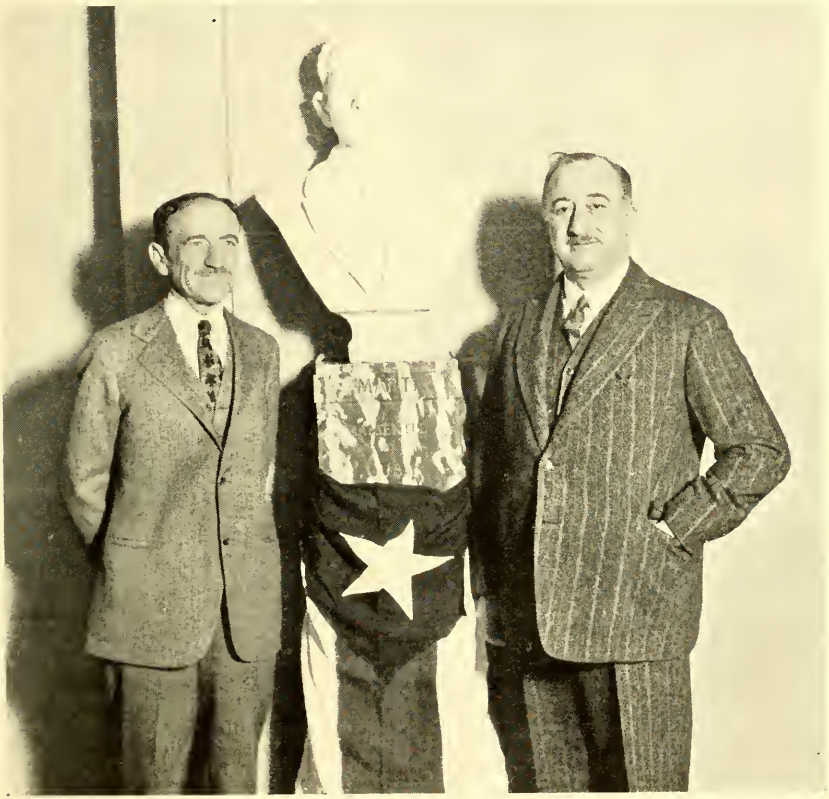
Distinguished visitors.—The 1st of February the Director General welcomed to the Pan American Union Señor Dr. Onofre Sandoval, Nicaraguan Senator, who was accompanied on his visit by the Minister of Nicaragua at Washington, Señor Dr. Juan B. Sacasa.

A few days later the Director General received at the Pan American Union His Excellency Señor Don Conrado Ríos Gallardo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile and now Ambassador of Chile

to Peru, in company with His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile, Señor Dr. Carlos G. Dávila.

On the same day His Excellency Señor Dr. Eduardo Leguía, brother of the President of Peru, and at present Peruvian Minister at Madrid, and His Excellency the Ambassador of Peru, Señor Dr. Hernán Velarde, called upon the Director General.

Address on highways.—The Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe, presided at the Pan American Day session at the Twenty-seventh



IN HONOR OF MARTÍ'S BIRTHDAY

The Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, stands at the right of the bust of José Martí, the Cuban national hero, and the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, at the left. Photograph taken in the gallery of patriots of the Pan American Union on January 28, the seventy-seventh anniversary of Martí's birth

Annual Convention and Exposition of the American Road Builders' Association which was held at Atlantic City, January 13–18 last. Doctor Rowe's opening remarks on this occasion are published on page 221 of this issue.

FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE

Air tour.—Among recent business callers was Mr. R. B. Bevier, managing director of the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Line

(Inc.), who outlined the plans of his company in developing air travel between the Americas. On April 1, he stated, the first "conducted tour" by air will leave Miami for Buenos Aires. Ten or twelve passengers will be carried, and numerous stops will be made where entertainment of the "air guests" will be provided by local officials. Other similar tours are contemplated.

Information on Latin America.—Illustrative of the demand in all parts of the world for information on Latin America may be mentioned a request from Tingvate, Norway, for data on lands in Peru, including cost, location, accessibility and other details, and another from Kisaran, Sumatra, for facts relating to business opportunities in Argentina.

Revised editions of the booklets on La Paz and Valparaiso, prepared in the Foreign Trade Adviser's office, have just come from the press.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Readers.—During the past month the library supplied material for 137 readers from outside the union. These included members of embassy and legation staffs, employees of Government departments, students from local universities, and others in search of special data on the American nations.

Accessions.—The library has been especially fortunate in receiving from Daniel Samper Ortega of Bogota a collection of his books, including *Conferencia sobre Fray Luis de León; En el cerezal; La obsesión; El Escollo; La Madre Castillo; La Novela Semanal—Vida de Bochica; and Colombia: Breve reseña de su movimiento artístico é intelectual.*

Another noteworthy acquisition is *The Life of Miranda,* in two volumes, by William Spence Robertson, published by The University of North Carolina Press, 1929. In this book Doctor Robertson has given to students of Latin American history a contribution that will rank as a standard work. Compiled from original sources, it brings to the English-speaking reader much material heretofore unaccessible. In his preface the author says: "Historically, his [Miranda's] life is important not only because it is concerned with the attitude of world powers toward Latin America during a critical period, but also because it epitomizes the early history of a South American nation during the heroic age." A bibliography of 20 pages is published in Volume II.

Since last reported in these columns the Library has received 386 volumes and pamphlets, among which are noted the following:

Derecho civil de Costa Rica. Tratado de las personas. By Alberto Brenes Córdoba. San José, Imprenta Trejos Hermanos, 1925. 334 p. 8°.

——— *Tratado de los bienes.* Segunda edición. San José, Trejos Hermanos, 1927. 378 p. 8°.

——— *Tratado de las obligaciones y contratos.* San José, Trejos Hermanos, 1923. 576 p. 8°.

Indice bibliográfico de Costa Rica. By Luis Dobles Segreda. Vol. 3. San José, Imprenta Lehman (Sauter & Co.), 1929. 486. 12°.

Actividades de Pascual Ortiz Rubio. By Francisco Díaz Babío. Mexico, Imprenta Aguilar, 1929. 563 p. 8°.

Páginas sobre Bolívar. By Octavio Castro Saborio. San José, Costa Rica, Tall. gráficos de la Tribuna, 1929. 284 p. 8°.

Jardines Olvidados. (Poesías.) By Gonzalo Dobles. San José, Costa Rica, Imprenta Alsina, 1929. 110 p. 8°.

Del calor hogareño. (Cuentos.) By Jenaro Cardona. San José, Costa Rica, Imprenta Alsina, 1929. 172 p. 8°.

Naturaleza del poder público y del sometimiento del hombre a las autoridades del país. By Angel M. Paredes ... Quito, Imprenta de la Universidad Central, 1929. 423 p. 8°.

Hijos del alma. Poesías de Mariano Coronado. San José, Imprenta Lehman, 1928. 367 p. 8°.

Anuario del comercio y de la industria de automotores y sus anexos en la Argentina. 1928. [Publication of the] Asociación Argentina de importadores de automóviles y anexos. Buenos Aires, Imp. A. Baiocco y Cía., 1929. 101 p. 8°.

Exposición de pintura de Roberto Pizano. Bogotá, Editorial de Cromos, 1929. 64 p. 8°.

Legislación integral del ramo de colonización [de Bolivia]. Tierras baldías; concesiones gomeras; delegaciones nacionales; colonización; misiones; centros coloniales; inmigración; concesiones especiales; premios; navegación; impuestos; consolidaciones, etc., etc. Recopilada y anotada por Humberto Delgado Llano. La Paz, Editorial Renacimiento, 1928. 379, xxx p. 8°.

New magazines.—New magazines received last month for the first time are as follows:

Palacio del libro. Libros aparecidos recientemente. Boletín de novedades argentinas, uruguayas, chilenas y españolas de literatura, historia, crítica, bellas artes, sociologia, filosofia, tecnología, etc., etc. Buenos Aires, Palacio del libro, 49 Maipú. Año 2, No. 6, October-November, 1929. 14 p.

Turismo. Órgano oficial de la Sección Turismo, Ministerio de Fomento. Address of the administrative office: Calle Agustinas, 1482, Santiago de Chile. Año 1, No. 1, November, 1929. [1 vol.] Illus. Part of text in English.

Boletín Sanitario y Estadístico. Publication of the Dirección de Ganadería é Inspección de Carnes. Asunción. Año 1, No. 1, January, 1929. 13 p.

Modern Mexico. (*México Moderno.*) Published in English and Spanish under the auspices of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., R. Martínez Perdomo, editor, 331 Madison Ave., New York. Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1930. 50 p. Illus.

Obras Públicas. Revista mensual del Departamento del Distrito Federal. Issued under the direction of Fernando Beltrán y Puga, Dirección de Obras Públicas, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. Año 1, No. 1, January, 1930. 71 p. Illus. map.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

The division counts among the memorable events of the past month the visit of the group of distinguished Brazilian educators mentioned on page 274 of these *Notes*. Coming to the United States for a six weeks' tour of educational institutions in the large eastern cities, they were the guests while in this country of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The plans for their stay were made by the Institute of International Education of New York, with the excep-

tion of their visit to Washington, for which arrangements were made by the Division of Intellectual Cooperation. A representative of the division accompanied the group on visits to the capital's schools, universities, Government bureaus, and museums. Numerous social functions were held in honor of the visitors.

The division is making arrangements for several Latin Americans to carry on specialized study and observation in the United States: The principal of a girls' trade school wishes to come to the United States to visit an "opportunity" school; a public health visitor plans to take a short intensive course of training; and a graduate of a medical school desires to take special work here in neurology and psychiatry.

Mrs. W. N. Harder, President of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, recently consulted the division in connection with a fellowship for study in Latin America open to an Ohio woman student.

The latest issue of the Education Series in English—*Teacher-Training Courses in Latin America*—has been distributed to a number of university libraries and accrediting officials in the United States, as well as to certain school officials in Latin America.

A collection of work done by children in several Latin American schools, which was given to the chief of the division on her trip to South America in 1928, was loaned for exhibition purposes to the children's department of a museum in the United States. The museum expects to make a collection of industrial and geographical material which can be sent to Latin American school children.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

The death on January 7, 1930, of Dr. William A. Orton, Technical Adviser of the Division, is deeply lamented. The following resolution was passed by the Governing Board:

> The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, considering the important services rendered by Dr. William A. Orton to the Pan American Union as Technical Adviser to the Division of Agricultural Cooperation and his constant and unfailing helpfulness in the technical preparation of the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry,
>
> *Resolves*, To record on the minutes its deep sympathy on the occasion of the death of this distinguished man of science and collaborator of the Pan American Union, and
>
> To request the Director General to express the condolences of the board to the family of Doctor Orton and to the Board of Trustees of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation.

The resignation of Mr. Alberto Adriani, Chief of the Division since its creation, is a matter of regret to his colleagues in the Pan American Union, by whom he was held in high esteem. He is succeeded by Mr. José L. Colom, formerly attached to the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico.

TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

BRAZIL-COLOMBIA

BOUNDARY TREATY.—On January 9, 1930, the exchange of ratifications of the boundary treaty between Colombia and Brazil was effected in Bogota. This treaty was signed at Rio de Janeiro, November 15, 1928, in accordance with the stipulations of the act, signed at Washington, March 4, 1925, for the settlement of boundary questions between Colombia, Peru, and Brazil. (Communication from the Department of State of the United States, Washington, January 23, 1930.)

BRAZIL-PARAGUAY

BOUNDARY TREATY.—The exchange of ratifications of the treaty between Paraguay and Brazil fixing the boundary line between the mouth of the Apa River and Bahia Negra, signed at Rio de Janeiro on May 21, 1927, and ratified by the Congresses of Brazil and Paraguay on January 10, 1928, and October 19, 1929, respectively, took place in Rio de Janeiro on November 25, 1929. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, November 29, 1929.)

GUATEMALA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

PAN AMERICAN TRADE-MARK CONVENTION RATIFIED.—Guatemala has the distinction of being the first Nation to ratify the Pan American Trade-Mark Convention, signed at Washington, February 20, 1929. The Legislative Assembly of Guatemala ratified this convention May 14, 1929, and the President of Guatemala signed the ratification November 20, 1929. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, December 9, 1929.)

MEXICO-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TREATY OF INTER-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.—On January 9, 1930, the instrument of ratification by Mexico of the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration and the Protocol of Progressive Arbitration signed in Washington, January 5, 1929, was deposited in the Department of State in Washington. (Communication from the Department of State of the United States, Washington, January 10, 1930.)

MEXICO-UNITED STATES

CONVENTION FOR PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Instruments of ratification of the convention between Mexico and the United States to safeguard more effectually the livestock interests of the two countries through the prevention of the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases,

signed at Washington on March 16, 1928, were exchanged in Washington on January 17, 1930.

The treaty provides for the maintenance at designated border and seaports authorized for the importation of animals of an adequate livestock sanitary and veterinary police service for the inspection of animals, animal by-products, forage, and other commodities that may be carriers of infectious and contagious diseases, with quarantine stations for the detention and observation of animals, and prescribes the adoption of measures by the two countries to prevent infection and contagion among livestock. (Communication from the Department of State of the United States, Washington, January 17, 1930.)

PARAGUAY-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Convention on Electrical Communications.—The Inter-American Convention on Electrical Communications, signed at the Inter-American Congress of Electrical Communications in Mexico City, July 21, 1924, was ratified by the Congress of Paraguay on October 25, 1929, and signed by President Guggiari November 4, 1929. (*Diario Oficial*, Asuncion, November 6, 1929.)

LEGISLATION

COLOMBIA

Construction of public works.—By virtue of law No. 30, passed November 12, 1929, the National Government has been authorized to buy or construct buildings for the postal and telegraph services of the Republic and to this end was empowered to enter into contracts for the importation or construction of frame structures suitable for the purpose, bids for which will be solicited from reliable construction companies. The law also provides for the construction of various primary school buildings and the completion of the canalization of the mouth of the Magdalena River. Work on the latter will be done by a private concern at its own expense, in compensation for which it will receive a concession to exploit these improvements for a period not to exceed 30 years. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, November 15, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

Creation of Aeronautical Bureau in Guatemala.—By executive decree of September 11, 1929, the General Bureau of Aeronautics was created in the Ministry of Promotion. The creation of this bureau was deemed necessary owing to the rapid extension of air routes in Guatemala, both local and international. The bureau will supervise and cooperate with all aviation activities in the country as well as disseminate information on aeronautics. (*Boletin de Fomento*, Guatemala City, September-October, 1929.)

PARAGUAY

CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODES.—A law was passed by Congress on August 30, 1929, and signed by President Guggiari, September 4, 1929, providing for the creation of a commission of two jurists of national reputation to draw up a code of civil and commercial law for Paraguay. Members of the commission shall be appointed by the President, who is also empowered to appoint an additional two members whose duties it shall be to edit and revise the other legal codes of the Republic. According to the law, work on the civil code shall be completed in 40 months and that on the commercial code within 30 months. Six months after the work has been completed and the draft codes printed, they will be submitted to Congress for its consideration. (*Diario Oficial*, Asuncion, September 6, 1929.)

PERU

NATIONALIZATION OF ORE DEPOSITS.—An official decree, recently issued in Peru, states that in view of the vital importance of iron-ore deposits in the Province of Ica, all such deposits which have been discovered or may be discovered in the future are declared the property of the Nation. At the same time, it is provided that a commission be appointed to make a study of the region with a view to carrying on the exploitation of the iron resources. Furthermore, the same decree grants a concession to a corporation for the development of the iron deposits on condition that a minimum of 1,000,000 tons of ore be shipped annually, the corporation being empowered to construct the necessary port works and communication systems for the exportation of iron ore. (*La Prensa*, Lima, December 23, 1929.)

GOVERNMENT ACQUIRES PERUVIAN STEAMSHIP CO.—In view of circumstances which made action on the part of the Government advisable, President Leguía issued a decree on January 8, 1930, providing that the administration of the ships, the dock, and equipment of the Peruvian Steamship Co., in which the Government is one of the largest stockholders, should be assumed by the Government.

SALVADOR

CREATION OF AUDITING BUREAU.—A decree creating a general auditing bureau under the Treasury Department was issued by President Romero Bosque on November 7, 1929. The action was taken in accordance with a recommendation of the firm of certified public accountants of London with which the Government entered into contract on July 6, 1928, for making an investigation of the present systems of expenditure, collection of public revenues, and the accounting systems in the various Government offices. Another decree, also issued November 7, provides that the accounting office be transferred from the indirect-tax division to become part of the

newly-created bureau. (*Boletin del Ministerio de Hacienda, Crédito Público, Industria y Comercio*, San Salvador, November, 1929.)

URUGUAY

Creation of official broadcasting service.—By virtue of a law passed December 13, 1929, an official radio broadcasting service has been created in Uruguay under the Department of Public Education. Its immediate direction, however, will be in charge of an honorary commission composed of five members, three of whom are to be appointed by the National Administrative Council upon nomination by the Minister of Public Education, one by the University Council, and the other by the Council of Primary and Normal Education. According to the provisions of the law it shall be the duties of this commission to prepare, broadcast, or rebroadcast programs, organize orchestral and choral groups to broadcast instrumental and vocal music; to arrange for a national collection of phonograph records; and to acquire radio sets, phonographs, and phonograph records for use in the public schools.

The expenses of the service will be met by receipts from a duty of 60 per cent on the value of all radio sets and their accessories and phonographs imported into the country; a duty of 10 centavos on each phonograph record imported; a license fee of 10 pesos annually for every broadcasting station in the Republic; and a fine of 100 pesos for theaters or public halls refusing to allow a broadcast of performances upon request of the commission, unless a performance is given from the studio. Twenty per cent of the revenue thus received will be devoted to the purchase of new equipment and improvement of that already in use.

Broadcasting will be done through the former station of the Department of War and Marine. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, December 24, 1929.)

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

Distribution of cottonseed.—The Government of Santiago del Estero has acquired 15,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of cottonseed for free distribution among the farmers of the Province, through the committee for the promotion of cotton cultivation. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, October 11, 1929.)

Dairy production in 1928–29.—According to reports issued by the Dairy Industry Center, dairy production was slightly greater for 1928–29 than for the preceding year. The value of dairy products exported totaled 43,600,000 pesos, national currency, which although 10.7 per cent greater than the figure for the preceding year is still

less than the average for the period 1922–1927. The increase in the value of butter exported was due to higher prices for that commodity, while that of casein was owing to an increase in the quantity exported. During 1928–29, 19,790 tons of butter, approximately the same amount as in the year before, were exported, and 18,310 tons of casein, which represents an increase of 3,690 tons, or about 25.1 per cent. (*La Revista del Banco de la Nación Argentina*, Buenos Aires, December, 1929.)

Fellowship for study in the United States.—See p. 309.

BOLIVIA

Agricultural and Stock Promotion Bureau.—By an act of Congress which went into effect November 1, 1929, an Agricultural and Stock Promotion Bureau has been established in the city of Santa Cruz. The new bureau will be in charge of an agricultural expert and a veterinary, and its functions will be assigned to it by the Chief Executive of the Nation. (*El Diario*, La Paz, November 1, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

Plant quarantine.—By virtue of Executive Decree No. 14, of November 9, 1929, certain modifications have been made in Decree No. 2 of January 16, 1925, which established plant quarantine. The present decree absolutely prohibits the importation of plants, seeds, and any growing part of plants which are a species of the *Coffea* and *Saccharum* genera. Licenses for the importation of other plants or parts of plants, such as roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, stems, etc., must be applied for from the National Agricultural Center in Montes de Oca, which will grant them only when it has been certified that the plants, etc., are in a healthy condition. Should the plant or part of plant have any disease it will be the duty of the center to destroy it. Customhouse and post-office officials will be required to send all plants or parts passing through their hands to the National Center, provided the weight of the shipment does not exceed 50 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). If the weight exceeds this figure, they shall request that an inspector be sent from the center. The center is authorized to import for experiments any seeds or other material for the propagation of plants that it may desire. Importations of seeds of forage, ornamental, forest, and garden plants will not be subject to inspection until an adequate service shall have been established by the center. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, November 9, 1929.)

ECUADOR

Committees for agricultural information and protection.—The General Bureau of Agriculture has established in the Provinces

and Cantons of the country committees and subcommittees *ad honorem* of agricultural information and propaganda, which are to be a connecting link between farmers and the Department of Agriculture. These committees and subcommittees will be composed of the leading farmers of each community, each provincial committee being headed by the governor of the respective Province. The principal duty of these committees will be to keep the Secretary of Agriculture informed about agricultural conditions in each region, the state and yield of crops, and any unusual situations that arise, such as plant and animal diseases and pests. (*Comercio Internacional*, Guayaquil, September, 1929.)

HONDURAS

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—A General Bureau of Agriculture has recently been established in Honduras under the direction of the Ministry of Promotion. The first thing done by the new bureau was the importation of seed to be distributed among farmers. The bureau has drawn up a report for Congress, in which the needs of Honduran agriculture are set forth, and which is accompanied by a bill for the establishment of agricultural schools and experimental stations.

MEXICO

MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION.—The National University of Mexico is considering at present a plan to establish a station of marine biology, with a museum of oceanography attached. The station will be furnished with laboratories, equipment, a library, and other material indispensable to its successful operation. The plan also considers the possibility of creating hatcheries for the study of the commercial value of different fish and of the feasibility of breeding sea creatures for industrial purposes. Research will also be conducted into the increase or possible extinction of certain maritime species and other similar subjects. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, November 3, 1929.)

NICARAGUA

BANANA INDUSTRY.—The banana industry of Bluefields is considered to be in a satisfactory condition. Exports during the third quarter of 1928 and 1929 were less than expected because of floods, but recovery from the 1929 floods is now well under way. In the Rio Grande, Rio Escondido, and Punta Gorda regions, additional tracts are being set out with bananas by individual planters and by the exploiting companies. In the Puerto Cabezas region, an area of approximately 7,300 hectares of land is now under cultivation, over half of which is in bearing. The following table gives the amount

and valuation of the banana exports for the quarter ending September 30 for the years 1923–1929:

Banana exports of Bluefields

Third quarter	Count bunches of 9 hands	Value	Third quarter	Count bunches of 9 hands	Value
1923	1, 013, 835	$534, 030	1927	386, 236	$275, 304
1924	587, 733	318, 306	1928	511, 134	392, 575
1925	605, 418	395, 215	1929	459, 506	364, 621
1926	235, 096	165, 650			

(From the quarterly report of the American consul, Bluefields, October 10, 1929.)

PARAGUAY

BANANA CULTIVATION.—According to information issued by the Bureau of Lands there are at present 582,184 banana trees under cultivation in the different colonies throughout the country. The 25 de Noviembre colony leads with the largest number, or 144,530 trees, and Antequera is second with 100,000. Other regions where considerable interest has been shown in the industry are Herrera Vega, Jose Berges, Colonel Bogado, and Cañadita. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, December 14, 1929.)

PERU

SPRAYING COTTON FIELDS BY AIRPLANE.—A national syndicate, composed mainly of cotton growers from the Cañete and Huacho Valleys, has acquired the aviation company recently organized to spray cotton fields with insecticides from airplanes. The company has reorganized the company, bought new planes, and engaged competent pilots in order to keep down pests in cotton. (*La Prensa*, Lima, November 15, 1929.)

URUGUAY

CENTENARY CELEBRATION.—The National Administrative Council has decided that a fitting commemoration of the oath to the Constitution of 1830 would be the distribution throughout the country of shade and fruit trees, pedigreed poultry and swine, and beehives. This distribution, under the direction of the Bureau of Agriculture, the National Commission of Rural Promotion, and the Uruguayan Forestry Society will supply 1,500,000 shade trees and 20,000 fruit trees from the nursery at Toledo, and 500 purebred fowls, 50 pedigreed swine, and 25 swarms of bees. Therefore the Administrative Council has asked the legislature to appropriate funds to cover the cost of this distribution. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, October 3, 1929.)

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—During the closing months of 1929 the Uruguayan Congress passed several measures to foster the agricultural development of the country. Twenty-nine thousand pesos were appropriated on September 23, 1929, toward the expenses of the stock and agricultural expositions of Paysandu, Durazno, Lascano, Mercedes, and San Carlos. A subsidy of 5,000 pesos was granted on November 4, 1929, for the Agricultural and Stock Exposition of Trinidad. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, October 3 and November 13, 1929.)

FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS.—In a report which has just been published by Señor Carlos A. Tornquist, an eminent Argentine banker and economist, pertinent figures are given showing the economic situation in the Argentine Republic for the fiscal period October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928. The detailed figures of the report are as follows:

ASSETS	Millions of gold pesos [1]
1. Export trade	1,029.40
2. Issues and new capital	102.00
3. Securities exported	2.70
4. Interest on loan to France	.75
5. Bank credits	35.20
6. Loans contracted abroad	8.90
7. Unspecified balance	125.95
Total	1,304.90

LIABILITIES	
1. Import trade	898.20
2. Gold imports (on balance)	150.50
3. Railway dividends	79.00
4. Service of the public debt	64.00
5. Service of "cédulas hipotecarias"	7.50
6. Yield on other foreign capital	38.00
7. Remittances of foreign residents	34.00
8. Securities imported	3.70
9. Travelers' expenditure (on balance)	20.00
10. Cancellation of short-term debt	10.00
Total	1,304.90

[1] 1 Argentine gold peso at par is equal to $0.965.

Item No. 7 of the assets, entitled "unspecified balance," and amounting to 125,950,000 gold pesos, represents the difference between the assets and the liabilities which it has not been possible

to allocate. Señor Tornquist states that while some of this balance may be attributed to additional North American investments, by far the greater part constitutes an actual deficit. In support of this statement Señor Tornquist cites the fact that the rate of exchange of the gold peso weakened toward the end of the period under consideration, which caused a gold export movement.

As a result of a study of the above and from the further fact that the gold movement during this period resulted in a net gain of 150,500,000 gold pesos, Señor Tornquist concludes that the year under consideration can be considered as satisfactory for the Argentine Republic.

(*Business Conditions in Argentina*, Buenos Aires, October, 1929.)

INCREASE IN SAVINGS DEPOSITS.—In the last 20 years, the per capita savings deposits in Argentine Banks have increased from 23 pesos in 1908 to 180 pesos in 1929. Whereas the amount of these savings in 1908 amounted to 140,000,000 pesos (national currency), in 1928 it had reached 1,821,949,000 pesos (national currency), and by September, 1929, the figure was well over 2,000,000,000 pesos (national currency). In analyzing this enormous increase in savings deposits, Dr. Alejandro C. Bunge ascribes it to the following conditions: (1) The lack of development of installment buying, with the consequent limitation of spending and investing; (2) the restriction of immigration which carries with it a spirit of adventure; (3) the gratifying economic development among the middle class; (4) the relative slowness on the part of banks in utilizing these funds along new lines and advising depositors of productive investments; (5) the failure of banks to make loans to purchase securities and to protect holders against unnecessary liquidations; (6) lack of knowledge and experience in issuing securities.

The author further points out that the practice of purchasing stocks and bonds has not been developed in Argentina, and he feels that it would be to the advantage of the economic welfare of the country if these enormous reserves were directed and utilized through banks and investment houses, in the development of the agricultural resources of the country, of colonization enterprises, the national financing of existing industries, the expansion of public utilities, and the financing of national and provincial requirements. The writer urges the desirability of a wider distribution of the securities of railroads and other public utility enterprises, which he considers a factor of permanent importance in the promotion of national solidarity and social union. (*Revista de Economía Argentina*, Buenos Aires, October, 1929.)

ARGENTINA-UNITED STATES AIR MAIL SERVICE.—A regular air mail service, running weekly via the west coast of South America, is now in operation between Argentina and the United States, with an

extension to Montevideo, Uruguay. The total distance flown is 7,400 miles, and the route is served by the Pan American Grace in South America and the Pan American Airways from Panama to the United States. The flight from Buenos Aires to Santiago is made over the Andes at an altitude of 18,000 feet, crossing the summit at Uspallata, the Argentine-Chilean boundary point on the Transandine Railway. At this point the Cordillera is about 150 miles wide and can be flown in an hour and a half, whereas the railroad takes 10 hours. At Santiago the mail is transferred to northbound planes, leaving there Sunday morning, and by successive stages is carried to Peru, Colombia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, British Honduras, Cuba, and Miami, where it is turned over to the domestic air mail route for interior distribution. (*The Grace Log*, New York, November-December, 1929.)

BOLIVIA

BUDGET.—The national budget of the Republic of Bolivia for the fiscal year of 1930 is as follows:

RECEIPTS

	Bolivianos
National property	10, 450. 00
National services	2, 702, 235. 00
Direct and indirect taxes	41, 436, 469. 00
Miscellaneous	3, 430, 954. 85
Total receipts	47, 580, 108. 85

EXPENDITURES

Legislative power:	
Senate	327, 040. 00
Chamber of Deputies	1, 072, 090. 00
	1, 399, 130. 00
Judicial power	1, 931, 680. 60
Executive power:	
Ministry of the Interior	2, 560, 726. 43
Ministry of Foreign Relations	1, 508, 400. 00
Ministry of Worship	175, 260. 00
Ministry of the Treasury	835, 980. 00
Ministry of Industry	378, 930. 00
Ministry of Promotion	626, 040. 00
Ministry of Communications	1, 974, 957. 65
Ministry of Instruction	4, 360, 200. 00
Ministry of War	8, 702, 540. 98
Ministry of Agriculture	144, 640. 00
Ministry of Colonization	761, 222. 00
Ministry of Health	229, 800. 00
	22, 258, 697. 06

EXPENDITURES—continued

Other expenditures:	Bolivianos
General comptroller's office	446, 420. 00
National Tax Collection Co	1, 700, 000. 00
Direct public debt	18, 769, 728. 43
Pensions and awards	566, 112. 80
Credits and subsidies	508, 339. 96
Total	21, 990, 601. 19
Grand total	47, 580, 108. 85

The budgets for the various Departments of Bolivia for the fiscal year of 1930 are as follows:

Departmental budgets

Department	Receipts	Expenditures
	Bolivianos	*Bolivianos*
Chuquisaca	255, 056. 00	255, 056. 00
La Paz	2, 917, 253. 36	2, 917, 253. 36
Cochabamba	1, 071, 524. 00	1, 071, 524. 00
Potosi	732, 761. 00	732, 761. 00
Oruro	1, 383, 131. 00	1, 383, 131. 00
Santa Cruz	162, 319. 00	162, 319. 00
Tarija	256, 043. 00	256, 043. 00
Beni	130, 090. 00	130, 090. 00
Total	6, 908, 177. 36	6, 908, 177. 36

(Undated release, Oficina Nacional de Estadística Financiera, La Paz.)

MINERAL EXPORTS OF BOLIVIA.—The statistical section of the National Technical Office of Commerce and Customs of Bolivia has issued a full statement of the Republic's exports of minerals for the first nine months of 1929 as compared with the corresponding period of 1928, from which the following figures have been extracted:

Exports of minerals, January to September

Articles and chief countries of destination	1928		1929	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Kilograms (fine weight)	*Bolivianos*	*Kilograms (fine weight)*	*Bolivianos*
Tin	31,092,121	66,342,993	35,010,538	72,459.980
United Kingdom	29,712,626	63,354,226	34,057,645	70,476,135
Belgium	268,100	537,493	565,928	1,171,475
Netherlands	46,240	90,899	191,324	392,835
Germany	1,040,796	2,308,685	180,648	391,774
Copper	6,189,866	3,732,651	5,336,391	4,075.029
United States	5,528,997	3.352,623	4,667,219	3,604,715
Chile	149,205	105,270	199,784	169,773
Germany			192,425	120,253
United Kingdom	53,434	20,059	164,398	105,788
France	458,230	254,699	112,565	74,500
Lead	9,398,561	2,101,393	11,088,843	2,679,864
Belgium	4,405,676	963,195	6.550,487	1,578,762
Argentina	3,275,477	690,626	3,660,329	807,448
United Kingdom	957,783	232,665	600,517	175,325
Germany	201,449	60,028	277,510	118.329
United States	558,176	154,879		
Zinc	1,551,943	502,831	603,735	239,399
United Kingdom	1,169,843	357,275	509,003	194,752
Germany			77,000	38,916
France	346,250	134,108	8,078	1,997
Belgium	35,850	11,448		
Antimony	2,712,473	1,065,265	2,948,487	1,110,544
Belgium	1,330,677	492,801	1,650,894	581,582
United Kingdom	880,814	417,066	838,315	385 266
United States	374,536	99,390	379,069	105,328
Silver	129,137	5,070,550	1,009,738	5,531,484
United Kingdom	100,709	3,937,784	953.648	3,783.191
United States	27,648	1,101,364	52,062	1,598,366
Bismuth	100,889	884,938	123,125	957,225
United Kingdom	75,843	808,863	63,236	496,000
United States	1,646	4,402	44,830	400,337
Belgium	6,747	26,041	12,953	44,537
Germany	13,659	33,872	2,106	16.351
Wolframite	6,693	5,646	576,998	859,491
United States			524,499	780,790
France			20,419	28,595
Germany			10,674	16 170
Chile			7,557	13,603
United Kingdom	6,693	5,646	7,290	11,806
	Ounces		*Ounces*	
Gold	353	18,377	1,541	78,752
United States	343	17,886	1,369	70,315
Chile			172	8,437

NOTE.—Kilogram=2.2 pounds; boliviano=$0.365 (par).

(Monthly reports of the *Oficina Técnica de Comercio y Aduanas de Bolivia*, January to September, 1929.)

BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN STATE REVENUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN THE STATES.—The following table, recently compiled, illustrates the financial relation of

the individual States of Brazil to the Federal Treasury with respect to their contributions to the Federal Government and the expenditures of the Government in the respective States:

State	Customs revenue	Total revenue collected	Federal expenditures in States	Balance in favor or against Federal treasury
	In contos de reis [1]	*In contos de reis* [1]	*In contos de reis* [1]	*In contos de reis* [1]
Amazonas	4,867	11,382	11 874	−492
Para	12,664	25,027	14,257	+10,770
Maranhao	3,748	9,591	11,633	−2,042
Piauhy	1,068	?,640	5,889	−2,249
Ceara	6,968	23,835	27,210	−3,375
Rio Grande do Norte	2,427	7,013	9,058	−2,045
Parahyba	3,940	9,129	10,025	−896
Pernambuco	35,182	71,358	21,644	+49,714
Alagoas	5,435	11,998	6,817	+5,181
Sergipe	1,340	6,236	5,785	+451
Bahia	29,641	62,235	28,772	+33,463
Espirito Santo	3,382	10,027	5,698	+4,329
Rio de Janeiro	35	38,857	10,807	+28,050
Federal District	404,427	936,333	1,050,630	−114,297
Sao Paulo	387,106	708,627	97,933	+610,694
Parana	7,427	28,716	16,665	+12,051
Santa Catharina	6,848	17,316	18,179	−863
Rio Grande do Sul	59,857	125,506	63,476	+62,030
Minas Geraes	215	61,846	51,139	+10,707
Goyaz		1,097	2,702	−1,605
Matto Grosso	2,041	5,242	7,589	−2,347
London [2]		41,501	540,376	−498,875
Total	978,618	2,216,512	2,018,158	+198,354

[1] A conto de reis, or 1,000 milreis, is equal to $119.63 (par).
[2] Branch of the Brazilian Treasury in London.

(*Wileman's Brazilian Review*, Rio de Janeiro, October 31, 1929.)

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.—A report, dated November 7, 1929, states that the latest accounts for the Caixa de Estabilização are as follows:

	Milreis
In pounds sterling	315, 213, 820
In American dollars	407, 455, 401
In French francs	14, 559, 294
In German marks	4, 082, 261
In Spanish pesetas	1, 170, 990
In Brazilian reis	62, 385
In other moneys	327, 442
In bars of fine gold	115, 795, 256
Total	858, 666, 849
Notes in circulation	858, 666, 84

(*Informações dos Serviços Economicos e Comerciaes*, No. CLXXXI, Rio de Janeiro, November 7, 1929.)

STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.—The President of the State of Rio Grande do Norte recently submitted his report to the legislative assembly of the State relative to the fiscal year 1928.

Receipts for the year 1928, both ordinary and extraordinary, amounted to 11,042,756 milreis, and expenses to 12,091,008 milreis, also ordinary and extraordinary.

The total public debt as of June 30, 1929, amounted to 15,332,692 milreis, of which the internal debt accounted for 6,564,971 milreis and the external for 8,767,721 milreis. (*Informações dos Serviços Economicos e Comerciaes*, No. CLXXXII, Rio de Janeiro, November, 1929.)

EXTENSION OF SAO PAULO TELEPHONE LINES.—The extension of telephone lines has progressed rapidly in Sao Paulo during the last few years, there being at present over 45,000 telephones in use. The Companhia Telefonica Brasileira, a subsidiary of a Canadian company and the largest in the field, is installing an automatic system in the cities of Sao Paulo and Campinas. The work is not yet completed. (*Boletim Commercial do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, August–September, 1929.)

ELECTRIFICATION OF BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.—The electrification of the Barra Mansa-Augusto Pestana branch of the Oeste de Minas Railway, which was constructed by an English company, has been completed and is now in operation.

It is planned also to electrify the Estrado Ferro Paraná and the branch between Curityba and Paranagua. The cost is estimated at 20,000 contos, or $2,400,000. (*Boletim Commercial do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, August–September, 1929.)

ROADS IN THE STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO.—The State of Espirito Santo is devoting special effort to highway construction with a view to linking up all outlying districts with the State capital. The general plan devised by the Bureau of Agriculture through the intermediary of the Office of Public Works and Highways is as follows: The first line, running north and south, leaves Nova Venecia and ends at Bom Jesus; the second commences at Linhares and ends at Itabapoema. The first east to west line runs from Victoria to Figueira and has serviceable branches at various points; the second runs from Marechal Floriano to Alfonso Claudio and the third from Muquy to Veado. These five are the principal highways, although there are many minor ones.

Roads in the central part of the State have been rapidly developed, branch lines being constructed from the main highways chiefly by the various municipalities benefited. In the southern part of the State a similar development has taken place, the roads there leading to the main railways. (*Brazilian American*, Rio de Janeiro, October 19, 1929.)

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN SAO PAULO.—Licenses were granted for the construction of 6,867 buildings in the city of Sao Paulo during 1928. Of these more than 35 per cent were buildings of more than one story, a fact which shows the increasing trend toward higher buildings. The increase in the number of buildings, however, has not kept pace with the growth of the population, and though the demand is not so great as it was a year ago, there is still a dearth of living quarters. The city government of Sao Paulo has been considering a plan submitted by a private company to build 1,000 small dwellings in a suburb. (*Boletim Commercial do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, August–September, 1929.)

CHILE

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL CONDITION.—The President of Chile, Gen. Carlos Ibáñez, recently discussed the gold standard of Chile and stated that it was one of the best in the world. To support this statement, the President pointed out that for the 400,000,000 pesos in bills in circulation the country maintains a gold reserve of over 400,000,000 pesos.

Customhouse receipts for the year 1929 are expected to attain the highest point ever reached in the history of the Nation, as revenues every month during 1929 have shown a substantial increase over those for the corresponding month of 1928. The amount of this increase is illustrated by the fact that whereas in September, 1928, the customhouse receipts amounted to 38,400,000 pesos, in September, 1929, they reached the sum of 55,300,000 pesos.

The increased production and consumption of the Nation are stated to have been greatly stimulated by the resources offered by the industrial, mining, and agricultural credit banks, which are new credit organizations offering loans on easy terms. Other important factors which materially contribute to the economic progress of Chile are the new civil code and other new legislation which assists business. (News release from Chilean consul general, New York City, December 23, 1929.)

THIRD SOUTH AMERICAN CONGRESS OF RAILROADS.—The Third South American Congress of Railroads was held in Santiago from December 7 to 16, 1929, with delegates from all the countries of South America in attendance. Manuel Trucco, of Chile, was unanimously elected president of the congress. On December 14, 1929, a Permanent International Commission was appointed, the membership of which is as follows: Señor Horacio Bustos Morón, and Drs. José A. Frías, Guillermo E. Leguizamón, and Ezequiel Ramos Mexía, of Argentina; Señores Guillermo Valderrama, Carlos Muñoz Roldán, Carlos Tejada Sorzano, and Juan Rivero Torres, of Bolivia; Señores Pablo da Frontin, Estanislao L. Bousquet, Carlos W. Bayne, and Carlos Sampaio, of Brazil; Señores Arturo Arcilla Uribe, Pablo Gon-

zález Tavera, Jorge Páez G. and José Julián Villaveces, of Colombia Señores Ruperto Echeverría, Juan Lagarrigue, Teodoro Schmidt, and Luis Sommers, of Chile; Señores Carlos A. Alvarez, Manuel A. Navarro, Leopoldo Rívas B. and Pedro Pinto Guzmán, of Ecuador; Señores Francisco Fernández Marcque, Alberto Méndez Casariego, Albino Mernes, and A. G. Cooper, of Paraguay; Señores Manuel D. Almenara, Ernesto Díez Canseco, Alfredo Mendiola, and Mauro Valderrama, of Peru; Señores Víctor Benavides, Eduardo García de Zúñiga, Bautista Lasgoity, and Arturo V. Rodríguez, of Uruguay; and Señores Carlos Offermann, Eduardo Tamayo, Santiago Aguerrevere, and Manuel Cipriano Pérez, of Venezuela. Before the congress adjourned Lima was chosen as the seat of the next congress, and the following subjects were announced for discussion at that time:

1. Use of intermittent luminous signals or flares instead of fixed luminous signals.
2. Fuel.
3. Employment of the telegraph and telephone in making up, dispatch, and control of trains.
4. General characteristics of the rolling stock as regards hygiene, and the heating, refrigerating, ventilating, and lighting systems.
5. Prevention of accidents at railroad crossings.
6. Regulations on the circulation of cars.
7. Adequate mechanical equipment, such as platforms and movable containers or trailers, which will permit the interchange of merchandise or equipment between lines of different gauge.
8. Arrangements for the negotiability of bills of lading.
9 Coordination of different means of transportation.

(*Lista de Adherentes, Programa de Trabajos, Conclusiones aprobadas, Excursiones y Festejos del Tercer Congreso Sudamericano de Ferrocarriles*, Santiago, December, 1929; *La Prensa*, Lima, December 14, 1929.)

Air mail service.—Air mail service was recently inaugurated between Santiago and Puerto Montt, a distance of about 600 miles. Connections are made at Puerto Montt with hydroplanes that go as far south as Puerto Aysen. With this new service, which was surveyed early last year, Chile now has national air lines which practically cover the whole length of its territory, which is between 2,500 and 3,000 miles. (News release from the Consul General of Chile, New York City, January 6, 1930.)

New export regulations in force.—The new export regulations, establishing control over exports by the Department of Commerce in order to assure high quality, hygienic conditions, and satisfactory packing in products exported, have gone into effect. Inspection offices have been established throughout the country to issue the proper certificates following inspection by Government officials. (News release from Chilean Consul General, New York City, December 23, 1929.)

TRANSANDINE TUNNEL.—The preliminary work for the construction of the new Transandine Tunnel at Las Raices was begun recently. This tunnel on the new Transandine route, which will connect Chile and Argentina via the Lonquimay Valley, will be 3½ miles in length, the longest in South America. Its cost will be over 20,000,000 pesos, and it will be completed within two years. (News release from Chilean Consul General, New York City, December 23, 1929.)

COLOMBIA

NATIONAL REVENUE.—The total national revenue from ordinary sources, collected during the months from June to September, 1929, inclusive, amounted to 27,756,495 pesos. The collections during the several months were as follows: June, 6,010,327 pesos; July, 6,959,958 pesos; August, 7,570,130 pesos; and September, 7,216,080 pesos. (*Boletín de la Contraloría General de la Republica*, Bogota, September and October, 1929.)

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOGOTA.—The statistical bulletin of the municipality of Bogota states that the internal debt of Bogota as of June 30, 1929, amounted to 595,851.18 pesos. The external debt of the municipality consists of two foreign bond issues, one amounting to $5,323,000 on June 30, 1929, and the other to $2,559,500 on December 31, 1928. (*Ciudad de Bogotá*, Bogota, July 31, 1929.)

EXPORTATION OF COFFEE DURING 1928.—According to statistics published in the bulletin of the Comptroller General of the Republic, exports of coffee through the various customhouses during 1928 reached a total of 159,574,664 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), valued at 88,171,166 pesos.

COSTA RICA

EXPORTATION OF COFFEE.—According to reports from reliable sources, 48,744 bags of coffee were exported from Costa Rica from October 1 to December 26, 1929. Exports for the same period of 1928 were only 18,987 bags. The destinations of the shipments were as follows:

Port of destination	Coffee, hulled	Coffee, unhulled	Total
	Bags	*Bags*	*Bags*
London	3, 116	37, 826	40, 942
Hamburg	48	4, 039	4, 087
Bremen	156	2, 184	2, 340
San Francisco	----------	1, 312	1, 312
Amsterdam	63	----------	63
Total	4, 383	45, 361	48, 744

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COSTA RICA

EXPORTATION OF COFFEE.—According to reports from reliable although unofficial sources, 48,744 bags of coffee were exported from Costa Rica from January 1 to December 15, 1929. Exports for the same period of 1928 were only 18,987 bags. The destinations of the shipments were as follows:

Port of destination	Coffee, hulled	Coffee, unhulled	Total
	Bags	*Bags*	*Bags*
London	3, 116	37, 826	40, 942
Hamburg	48	4, 039	4, 087
Bremen	156	2, 184	2, 340
San Francisco	----------	1, 312	1, 312
Amsterdam	63	----------	63
Total	4, 383	45, 361	48, 744

(*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, December 18, 1929.)

CUBA

INSURANCE WRITTEN.—The National Statistical and Economic Reform Commission recently published the following figures on the classes of insurance, the number of companies, and the amount of insurance written in Cuba during the year 1928:

Class	Number of national companies	Total number of companies	Amount of insurance written
			Pesos
Fire	12	[1] 61	[2] 3, 604, 468
Maritime and terrestrial	6	19	318, 800
Automobile	3	11	277, 285
Glass	3	5	29, 307
Life	1	8	2, 281, 556
Labor	10	12	1, 952, 431

[1] Does not include 3 companies.
[2] Total incomplete due to inability of commission to obtain information from 3 companies.

(*Cuba Importadora e Industrial*, Habana, January, 1930.)

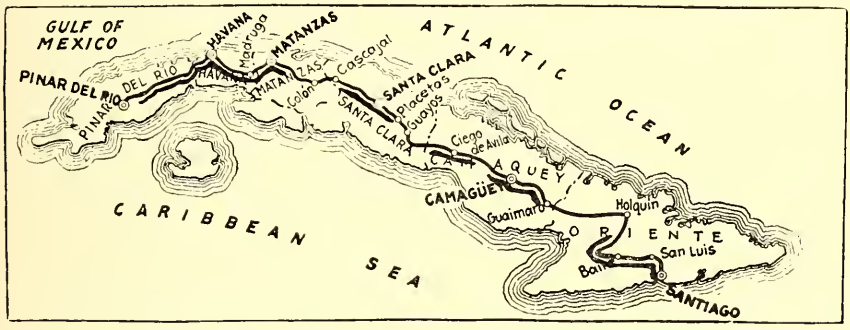
CENTRAL HIGHWAY.—Remarkable progress has been made in the construction of the 700-mile-long Cuban Central Highway now building almost the length of the island, at a total cost of approximately $100,000,000, including extensions and tributary roads decided on since the awarding of the original contract at $75,680,000. The highway is said to be the costliest extensive stretch of road constructed in modern times and is built for permanence.

According to a copyrighted map and statement of the American company which is constructing 500 miles of the road for the Cuban Government, the highway is entirely completed in Habana Province and almost entirely finished in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Camaguey.

By May 20 next, the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Cuba, the highway will be finished east of Habana to Santa Clara, capital of the Province of that name.

There is also a large amount of finished highway in the Province of Oriente, in eastern Cuba, the road being open between the cities of Bayamo and Palma Soriano. The construction of the road is a gigantic task. There are no grades exceeding 5 per cent, no turns exceeding 4 per cent curvature, and no crossings of railway tracks at grades, the road rising above or going beneath all railway intersections. Bridges less than 100 feet in length are built of concrete and those longer are of steel. The contract for the highway was the largest single road contract ever awarded, approximately 500 miles being allotted to one company and about 200 miles to another.

With the opening of the highway large areas in Cuba which have hitherto lacked automobiles because of lack of good highways will be opened to automotive traffic. The highway is expected to help develop intensified agriculture in Cuba and to bring about further important economic and social progress. The work of its construction is in charge of Dr. Carlos Miguel de Céspedes, Secretary of Public Works, and has the enthusiastic backing of President Gerardo Machado, who conceived the project.



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ROUTE OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL HIGHWAY

The double lines indicate the completed sections of this 700-mile highway

A new Cuba is being thrown open to American tourists by the highway, which offers superb tropical scenery in the mountains of eastern Cuba and in Pinar del Rio Province in the western end of the island. Streets and sewers are under construction or have been constructed in towns traversed by the highway.

Public works.—Plans are under way for the construction of the new Palace of Justice, which is to be constructed on the present site of the jail and barracks at the foot of the Prado, Habana. This building, which will cost about $5,000,000, is part of the public works program, which includes also a national theater and a public library. Opposite the Palace of Justice will be placed the Palace of International Law, which will be the home of the American Institute of International Law. A new water supply for Habana and various important radial thoroughfares are also in project. (*Cuba Review*, New York, November, 1929.)

First National Cuban Industrial Congress.—The National Cuban Industrial Congress recently held its first meeting in Habana. Many subjects affecting the economic welfare of the Nation were brought up for discussion. A general increase in laborers' wages was recommended, with a view to raising the buying power of the Cuban people. One of the outstanding problems was that of closing minor ports to import trade. It was pointed out that in relation to its commerce and size of territory Cuba had more customhouses than

most other countries, there being a total of 26. The present tariff of Cuba was classified as being an experiment and not a permanent protective tariff. A resolution was adopted that an industrial census of the Republic be taken at some near time. It was also recommended that the use of commercial paper be made part of the usual commercial procedure of the Nation. (*Diario de La Marina*, Habana, December 15, 1929.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BUDGET FOR 1930.—The budget of the Dominican Republic for the fiscal year 1930 is given below:

INCOME

General funds (estimated)	$6, 608, 555. 00	
Special funds (estimated)	7, 683, 655. 00	
		$14, 292, 210. 00

EXPENDITURES

Legislature	$260, 078. 00	
Executive	386, 448. 75	
Interior and police	835, 173. 75	
Foreign affairs	101, 234. 00	
Treasury	762, 811. 50	
Justice	223, 715. 22	
Public instruction	1, 027, 305. 20	
Agriculture and commerce	182, 331. 75	
Promotion and public works	969, 412. 50	
Health and charity	105, 211. 50	
Judiciary	559, 650. 08	
National defense	1, 056, 837. 85	
		6, 470, 210. 10

EXPENDITURES—SPECIAL FUNDS

Interior and police	$18, 000. 00	
Foreign affairs	191, 371. 12	
Treasury	6, 328, 325. 00	
Justice	290, 918. 00	
Promotion and public works	413, 250. 00	
Health and charity	330, 019. 00	
		7, 571, 883. 12
Total expenditures		14, 042, 098. 22
Balance unappropriated		250, 116. 78

(*Gaceta Oficial*, Santo Domingo, December 2, 1929.)

NUMBER OF TOURISTS INCREASES.—A recent report shows a tremendous increase in the tourist traffic to the Dominican Republic in late years. During the 1927–28 season 865 tourists visited the Republic, a total which more than doubled for the 1928–29 season, when 1,810 tourists arrived. An estimate of 2,800 tourists has been made for the present season of 1929–30, based on the tourist ships scheduled to

make stops at the island. Four of the largest ships in the tourist trade are expected to visit the port of Santo Domingo this season, while only two of them were scheduled last year. (*Listin Diario*, October 26, 1929.) (See article *Santo Domingo: An Ideal Winter Resort for the American Tourist*, by Sumner Welles, *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, January, 1930.)

ECUADOR

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—In his monthly report for June, 1929, the Secretary of the Treasury of Ecuador discussed the financial situation of the Nation. He pointed out that the budgetary expenditures for the present year continued to be carried out in a normal manner and that no difficulty was being experienced in adapting expenses to the budget. It was also stated in the report that the Government balance on July 1, 1929, of 6,227,334.75 sucres, included funds destined for the payment of both the external and internal debt. These funds were deposited in the Banco Central del Ecuador in special accounts which bear interest, according to law. Furthermore, in this total there were also included two other items, one which represented the Treasury reserve for 1928, amounting to 1,181,520 sucres, and the other the Treasury surplus for 1928, amounting to 339,055.30 sucres. These two amounts are at the disposition of the Executive, in agreement with the Council of State. (*Boletín de Hacienda*, Quito, July, 1929.)

HAITI

Road building.—At the end of December, 1929, the Public Works Service organized a full construction force of 860 men for the Petionville-Kenscoff Road, and although a larger percentage of hard rock has been encountered than the surface conditions indicated, the work is progressing rapidly. The route selected for this road is about 30 per cent longer than the old trail from Petionville to Kenscoff, lies a considerable distance to the west of the trail, and passes through a productive farming area. The additional length of the road was found necessary in order to permit grades suitable for motor vehicles, the design for the road contemplating no grade in excess of 9 per cent. (*Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, December, 1929.)

HONDURAS

Gold and silver production.—Considerable interest is being manifested at the present time in placer mining in the southern part of the Republic, a large number of claims having recently been filed for properties in that section. Activity in the industry as a whole, however, centers chiefly in San Juancito, where an American company is in operation. During the quarter ending September 30, 1929, there were shipped to the United States 51,798 pounds of doré bullion.

The bullion, which is a pig lead, contained the following precious metals:

Mineral	Troy ounces	Value in dollars
Gold	3,096	62,591
Silver	739,569	387,266
Total	742,665	449,857

(Report of the American consul, Tegucigalpa, November 15, 1929.)

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.—The last annual report of the Director General of Telegraphs and Telephones contains the following information in regard to the service in the Republic:

Government system	Year 1927–28 [1]	Year 1928–29 [1]
Telephone service:		
Number of phones in use—		
Tegucigalpa	446	450
Remainder of Republic	584	585
Total	1,030	1,035
Total extension of telephone wire (local and long distance)—kilometers [2]	2,352	2,500
Estimated gross revenue for year—pesos	74,000	74,060
Total investment—do	767,500	768,000
Telegraph service:		
Number of telegraph offices—		
Telegraph only	168	172
Combined telegraph and telephone	86	90
Total	254	262
Total extension of telegraph wire—kilometers	8,550	8,550
Number of telegrams transmitted—		
Paid telegrams	1,126,399	1,517,892
Official telegrams	762,247	847,954
Total	1,888,646	2,365,846
Value of telegrams transmitted—		
Revenue from paid telegrams—pesos	230,830	265,251
Value of official service—do	645,650	663,187
Total—do	876,480	928,438

[1] From Aug. 1 to July 31. [2] Kilometer equals 0.62 mile.

(Report of the American consul, Tegucigalpa, November 15, 1929)

ROAD BUILDING.—Recent reports from Honduras state that the road-building program of the Republic is being carried on very actively at the present time. The following figures give an idea of the importance of the work in progress, which is being pushed as rapidly as funds available for the purpose will allow:

Road	Kilometers [1] constructed	Kilometers under construction
Tegucigalpa-San Lorenzo (Sur)	130	----------
Tegucigalpa-Pito Solo (Norte) (Pito Solo-Jaral, across Lake Yojoa by ferry, 20 kilometers)	186	----------
Jaral-Potrerillos (Norte) (Potrerillos by National Railway to San Pedro Sula and Puerto Cortes)	40	----------
Tegucigalpa-Jutigalpa (Olancho)	57	133
Jutigalpa-Truxillo	----------	166
Progreso-Yoro	----------	100
Talanga-Yoro	----------	150
Comayagua-Yorito	----------	110
Tegucigalpa-Danli	4	136
Danli-Nicaragua	----------	40
Pan American Highway	----------	160
Quimistan Highway	----------	180
Santa Barbara Highway	----------	130
Occidente Highway	----------	240
Total	417	1,545
Total system	----------	1,962

[1] Kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile.

(Report of the United States consul, Tegucigalpa, November 15, 1929.)

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—President Moncada, in his message read before the members of Congress December 15, 1929, pointed out the economic progress made by the Nation during the year. The estimated surplus in the National Treasury for January 1, 1930, was over 2,400,000 pesos, without taking into account the income from the railroads and the national bank. Part of the surplus was used to purchase the pier at Corinto, which will be an added source of revenue to the Nation. The highway from Chinandega to El Viejo and the bridge at Rio Chiquito were opened, and work was actually in progress on roads in the Departments of Managua, Leon, Granada, Rivas, and Masaya. Over 60 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) of new roads had been constructed and 297 kilometers of existing highways repaired. The Pacific Railroad had been acquired

from foreign investors, and was then under Government control. (*El Comercio*, Managua, December 17, 1929.)

New highway.—On December 22, 1929, the highway connecting Masaya, Masatepe, and San Marcos with Managua, Jinotepe, and Diriamba was opened. This new road will benefit especially the coffee planters of the Departments of Masaya and Carazo. (*El Comercio*, Managua, December 17, 1929, and *The Bluefields Weekly*, Bluefields, December 28, 1929.)

Lumber exports.—An important industry on the east coast of Nicaragua is the cutting and shipping of mahogany and cedar logs. During the quarter ending September 30, 1929, the exports were greater than for the corresponding period of 1928. The contractors made especially good cuttings, and heavy and early floods brought the logs to the coast in advance of the usual shipping season. The following comparative table indicates the exports of mahogany and cedar during the third quarter of the past seven years from Bluefields:

Third quarter	Cedar		Mahogany	
	Board feet	*Value*	*Board feet*	*Value*
1923	325, 222	$22, 383	3, 419, 343	$266, 023
1924	442, 393	35, 887	3, 710, 943	329, 919
1925	471, 036	39, 381	3, 291, 114	268, 727
1926	259, 926	19, 650	1, 752, 566	137, 541
1927	232, 493	18, 350	3, 875, 850	303, 500
1928	199, 751	15, 926	2, 198, 598	179, 631
1929	97, 797	8, 222	3, 006, 007	252, 559

(From the quarterly report of the American consul, Bluefields, October 10, 1929.)

PANAMA

Transisthmian Highway.—Plans for the Transisthmian Highway, to be built partly in the Canal Zone and partly in the Republic of Panama, have been submitted to the Secretary of War of the United States for his consideration. The survey was made at an average cost of $980 a mile. The cost of the road itself, which will be about 46 miles, is estimated at $6,000,000, or about $133,000 a mile. The average grade of the steepest slope is nearly 6 per cent, while the widest curve has a radius of 200 feet. The road is to contain 46 bridges, or an average of 1 bridge per mile. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama City, November 26, 1929.)

PARAGUAY

Paraguayan Federation for Highway Education.—On November 16, 1929, a number of persons interested in the development and

maintenance of highways in Paraguay met in Asuncion and organized a Federation for Highway Education, in conformity with a resolution adopted by the Pan American Congress of Highways held in Washington in 1924. The federation is composed chiefly of representatives of institutions and associations of national character interested in the development of highways, and prominent men in industry and commerce. Its purpose will be to cooperate with the national authorities in all matters relating to highways, encouraging the construction, repair, and maintenance of public highways; study and diffuse a knowledge of the fundamental principles which contribute to the development of the highway system of a country and the security of highway transportation; systematize statistical data on the exact condition of Paraguayan highways and their respective needs; distribute information on the relation of highways to national wealth and production; promote competitions and award prizes for the best papers on subjects related to highways; publish a periodical containing information on international highway congresses and their work; urge the passing of a highway law; organize committees to take charge of highway education in the different cities of the Republic; and sponsor national highway congresses.

Dr. Eligio Ayala, Minister of the Treasury, was elected president of the newly constituted organization, and other members of the executive committee include the Director of the Bureau of Public Works, the president of the National Touring Club, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, November 18, 1929.)

New port works.—One section of the new port works in Asuncion has been completed and pronounced ready for use. This section comprises a wharf 625 feet in length, a pier for small boats, a warehouse, a 3-story building for administrative purposes, and other necessary works. The wharf is equipped with five 3-ton electric winches. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, December 11, 1929.)

PERU

Economic situation.—The exports of the country have shown a steady increase for the last 20 years; the past fiscal year, 1929, was the only year in which the exports did not surpass those of the previous year. In the fiscal year 1928 exports amounted to 31,518,776 Peruvian pounds, and the first half of 1929 showed a 30 per cent increase in volume and a 12 per cent increase in value over the same period in 1928.

The external debt of Peru on June 30, 1929, amounted to 22,888,592 Peruvian pounds, but it is necessary to deduct from this sum certain loans which had been amortized previously and also sums which are held by bankers for their redemption. Generally speaking, it may be said that the external debt consists of two series of national

Peruvian loans and the guano loan, which amount to 18,312,626 Peruvian pounds. The annual service of these loans amounts to approximately 1,449,780 Peruvian pounds, or about 10 per cent of the estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1930. The income from guano exploitation, railroads and docks, etc., is sufficient to pay about 85 per cent of this service on the public debt. It is expected that within a short time these national properties will more than cover such service, as many of the loans were for the purpose of public utilities whose construction is not yet finished or the income from which has not yet reached a normal figure.

With respect to the internal debt of Peru, the figures for June 30, 1929, are 4,536,650 Peruvian pounds, with an annual service charge of 354,919 Peruvian pounds. Therefore the total public debt of the Nation amounts to 22,846,276 Peruvian pounds, with an annual service of 1,804,699 Peruvian pounds, which represents somewhat less than 13 per cent of the national income. (*La Prensa*, Lima, November 23, 1929.)

FOREIGN VESSELS AND COASTWISE TRADE.—The Government has authorized foreign shipping to make stops at the minor ports along the coast of Peru without first obtaining permission from the Department of Finance. Entry into these ports, however, can be made only to take on cargo of a national origin intended for export, subject to the provisions of the code of customhouse procedure. (*La Prensa*, Lima, November 27, 1929.)

SALVADOR

COFFEE EXPORTS.—A total of 682,956 bags of coffee, representing 47,803,617 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), were exported from Salvador during the year from October 1, 1928, to September 30, 1929. Exports from the crop of the previous year were slightly larger, having been 771,357 bags. The chief countries of destination of the shipments of the 1928–29 crop were as follows:

Country of destination	Bags	Percentage of whole	Country of destination	Bags	Percentage of whole
Germany	232, 066	33. 90	Norway	60, 381	8. 84
United States	121, 464	17. 79	France	13, 085	1. 92
Holland	70, 535	10. 33	Cuba	10, 978	1. 60
Sweden	63, 833	9. 34	Spain	10, 654	1. 56
Italy	60, 836	8. 91			

(*Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda, Crédito Público, Industria y Comercio*, San Salvador, November, 1929.)

PORT MOVEMENT DURING FIRST HALF OF 1929.—The trade movement and passenger traffic through the ports of La Libertad, Acajutla, and La Unión during the first six months of 1929 was reported by the General Bureau of Statistics to have been as follows:

Ports	Number of vessels	Tonnage of vessels	Pieces of cargo		Passengers	
			Imported	Exported	Entering	Leaving
La Libertad	130	309,992	96,613	82,392	640	766
Acajutla	133	327,999	251,675	312,178	97	59
La Unión	134	281,230	548,437	262,855	170	221
Total	397	919,221	896,725	657,425	907	1,046

Of the vessels entering the ports, 134 were American, 87 British, 32 Swedish, 48 German, 21 Italian, 27 Panamanian, 19 Norwegian, 19 French, 6 Dutch, 2 Danish, and 2 Czechoslovakian. (*Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda, Crédito Público, Industria y Comercio*, San Salvador, October, 1929.)

URUGUAY

INTERNAL REVENUE.—In a report recently issued by the Inspector General of Internal Revenue, an encouraging growth is shown in the amount of the internal revenue collections of Uruguay during the past four years. The yearly totals from 1924 to 1928 are as follows:

	Gold pesos
1924–25	3, 971, 979. 25
1925–26	4, 228, 129. 79
1926–27	4, 761, 135. 28
1927–28	5, 103, 710. 54

The sources of internal revenue are mainly taxes on tobacco, liquor, matches, and pharmaceutical supplies, the relative value being in the order named. (*Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda*, Montevideo, July, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.—Interesting comparisons showing the great economic development which has taken place in Venezuela during the past 20 years are offered by the following figures:

The internal revenue of the Nation increased from 14,576,626 bolivars in 1908 to 100,100,262 bolivars in 1928.

While the customs revenues produced but 36,542,333 bolivars in 1908, they amounted to 97,666,324 bolivars in 1928.

The consular revenues produced 98,227 bolivars in 1908 and 6,579,375 bolivars in 1928.

The budget in 1908 amounted to 40,000,000 bolivars and in 1928 approximated 200,000,000 bolivars.

Foreign trade has grown from 150,000,000 bolivars in 1908 to 1,000,000,000 bolivars in 1928.

The gold reserve of the Nation exceeds 100,000,000 bolivars. (*Venezuela of Today*, New York, November, 1929.)

POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

ARGENTINA

Land Bureau.—The Department of Agriculture has recently established a land bureau to foster the gradual division of vast estates and to promote progress in rural districts. During the brief time it has been functioning, more than 150,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) have been offered for sale or for rent. This step on the part of the Department of Agriculture has encouraged organization among farmers, and several cooperative societies have been formed for the purchase or rental of extensive holdings. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, November 9, 1929.)

PANAMA

Census.—In accordance with the provisions of a law passed in 1926, the Chief Executive issued a decree dated November 30, 1929, arranging for a national census of the population in 1930. The taking of this census was to begin on January 1, 1930. (*Star and Herald*, Panama City, December 3, 1929.)

PERU

Federation of Labor.—The former Central Labor Claims Commission, established for the benefit of the miners of Cerro de Paso Copper Corporation, has been converted into the Federation of Labor of Central Peru. It is constituted by 40 representatives from the various mining corporations and associations in central Peru. The offices of the new organization are in Morococha. (*La Prensa*, Lima, November 9, 1929.)

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

School notes.—From statistics published by the Department of Justice and Public Education, the following figures for the 1929 school year are taken:

	Number of schools	Number of teachers	Pupils enrolled	Average attendance
National high schools	51	2, 226	17, 578	15, 941
Normal schools (normal course)	85	2, 146	15, 626	14, 289
Normal schools (practice schools)	85	1, 172	30, 407	28, 456
Practice kindergartens	14	30	1, 422	1, 139
National commercial schools	17	.....	4, 307	3, 907
Vocational schools	40	.....	4, 345	3, 810
Vocational schools for women	23	.....	5, 936	5, 004
National Institute for Secondary School Teachers	1	.....	634	183
National institutes for deaf-mutes	2	.....	421	385
National Institute for the Blind	1	.....	133	136
Higher Institute of Physical Education	1	.....	971	656
National Conservatory of Music and Oratory	1	.....	547	410
Fine Arts schools	3	.....	866	787
Private schools:				
Secondary schools	73	846	6, 025	.....
Normal schools	37	608	5, 138	.....
Special schools	16	125	469	.....

(*Estadística Año 1928, Ministerio de Justicia e Instrucción Pública*, Buenos Aires, 1929.)

Fellowship for study in the United States.—Mr. Rubén Bence Pieres, head of the agricultural station at Concordia, has received a fellowship granted by the Argentine-American Cultural Institute to spend a year in the United States studying the citrus-fruit industry. Mr. Bence Pieres will take courses at the University of California. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, October 28, 1929.)

BOLIVIA

Normal School for Indians.—The Normal School for Indians, opened in La Paz in October, was established through the efforts of the Bartolomé de las Casas Association, which is composed of Indian leaders of the various Provinces of the Department of La Paz. The purpose of this socity is the promotion of instruction for the Indians,

and it has already brought about the opening of 40 schools. (*El Diario*, La Paz, October 19, 1929.)

BRAZIL

School statistics.—The following school statistics for the year 1928 appeared in the message of the President of the State of Rio Grande do Norte:

Kind of schools	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Average attendance
Grade	22	3, 832	2, 911
Consolidated	19	1, 831	1, 372
Private, subsidized	59	4, 092	3, 068
Federal primary	4	520	510
Municipal	8	1, 373	961
Lower primary	118	5, 091	3, 839
Private, not subsidized	283	6, 634	5, 041

(*Informações dos Serviços Economicos e Comerciaes*, No. CLXXXII, Rio de Janeiro, November, 1929.)

Calendar reform.—As a result of a visit of a member of the committee on calendar reform of the League of Nations to Brazil during the latter part of 1929, a National Brazilian Committee of 35 members was appointed to take charge of all matters relating to calendar reform in Brazil. Senhor Amaro da Silveira was made chairman. Brazilian delegates to the coming international conference will approve the adoption of a year divided into 13 months of 28 days each arranged in 4 complete weeks; the placing of an additional day at the end of each ordinary year and two additional days in leap years; and the adoption of Monday as the first day of the year and 1934 as the year for the initiation of the use of the new calendar. The designation of the months and the days of the week as well as the era, according to the position of Brazil, should be subject to the approval of the people, all due regard being given by the governments to existing custom. (Courtesy of the Consul of Brazil in Baltimore.)

CHILE

Educational campaign.—The work undertaken by the General Bureau of Primary Education to broaden the professional preparation of teachers, which work began with the organization of post-graduate courses and was later extended by the distribution of a large number of books and pamphlets for the creation of libraries in many places throughout the country, has now been expanded by the

opening of a traveling exposition, which is being taken from one town to another in cars loaned for this purpose by the National Railway Bureau. The exposition, which comprises work done by the various schools of the country, is in charge of a group of teachers who have specialized in different subjects and who give lectures at each place where the exposition is shown. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, November 10, 1929.)

EDUCATIONAL FILM BUREAU CREATED.—The Institute of Educational Films recently established under the jurisdiction of the University of Chile will promote the use of educational films throughout the Republic, conduct scientific investigations as to the films most needed in Chilean schools, and maintain relations and exchanges with similar institutions in other countries. (News release from Chilean consul general, New York, December 2, 1929.)

CUBA

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—The next meeting of the American Institute of International Law will be held during December, 1930, in the new building to be erected for its activities. The date for this meeting was set to commemorate the centenary of the death of Bolivar and his ideals for inter-American freedom and harmony. (*El Nuevo Diario*, Caracas, December 6, 1929.)

ECUADOR

ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN.—In order to insure the instruction of all children of school age, educational authorities have issued identification cards to all pupils attending government, municipal, or private schools. The police have orders to arrest all children who do not attend day or night school. (*El Comercio*, Quito, October 30, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

NEW MEMBER OF SIMPLIFICATION OF CALENDAR COMMITTEE.—Señor Ing. don Francisco Aguilar has been designated by the Government of Guatemala to replace Señor Ing. don Luis Leonardo as a member of the National Committee on the Simplification of the Calendar. (Information from the Legation of Guatemala at Washington, January 27, 1930.)

ART EXHIBITION.—Under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Instruction of Guatemala, an art exhibition consisting of 133 drawings and 9 pieces of sculpture, all the work of Mexican school children, has been held in the Fine Arts School in Guatemala City. This exhibit has aroused great interest, and the skill displayed by the young artists caused much comment. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, October 26, 1929.)

HAITI

New school buildings.—The Public Works Service has started active construction on two additional industrial schools for boys to be erected in the northern part of the city of Port au Prince. These schools, which are both of the same plan, will be two stories high and will contain 500 square meters (square meter equals 10.26 square feet) of classroom space in addition to office, library, and dispensary rooms. Shop facilities will be provided at each school in a separate steel-frame building with roof and walls of galvanized iron. In order to afford proper ventilation and relief against the warm weather, each shop building will have one side entirely open. Each of these two schools now being constructed will have a capacity of 500 students.

The first unit of the new Brothers' School at Port de Paix was completed and occupied on December 31, 1929. This unit contains five classrooms with a capacity of 250 boys and is the first section of a proposed school which will ultimately provide accommodation for 500 students, together with living quarters for the instructors. (*Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, December, 1929.)

HONDURAS

Antialcoholic campaign.—The General Bureau of Public Education is organizing a campaign against the abuse of alcoholic beverages. To this end committees composed of teachers, parents, and other public-spirited citizens have been named to extend the campaign throughout the Nation. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, November 21, 1929.)

MEXICO

New school board.—A recent executive decree provides for the formation of a Board of Primary Education for the Federal District, which will cooperate with the Secretary of Education in technical matters. The head of the Department of Primary and Normal School Instruction will be president of the board, and the members will include various educational officials and teachers, representatives of different kinds of schools, and of such groups as the Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations. (*El Universal*, Mexico, November 30, 1929.)

Technical industrial library.—Thanks to the efforts of Señor Carlos Freymann, head of the Bureau of Industry, ably seconding the work of the Secretary of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, Señor Ramón P. de Negri, the library of that bureau, although but recently opened, already has a fine collection of books and periodicals on both general and highly specialized scientific subjects. The library subscribes for publications that will be useful not only for the tech-

nical investigations carried on by the bureau but also for the studies carried on by students and working men; it has many books, reviews, pamphlets, and illustrated periodicals dealing with industry in general and such special phases of it as the manufacture of soaps, perfumes, and similar products; tanning; watchmaking; the uses of reed and wicker; the manufacture of leather goods, etc.

The contents of the library are classified and catalogued under the decimal system, and at present there are almost 18,000 reference cards. Besides supporting a well-lighted and equipped reading room, the library answers requests for the loan of books and for bibliographical information and acts as distributing center for the official publications of the department. The official publications include monographs on oil, mining, labor, insurance, commerce, patents and trade-marks, etc.; periodic reviews of conditions in industry, commerce, and labor in general; popular works dealing with national geology, with some data on the study of earthquakes; and pamphlets encouraging the establishment of new libraries in industrial centers and labor organization headquarters throughout the country. (Communication to the Pan American Union from the librarian, Mexico City, October, 1929.)

Art in the schools.—In order to encourage the use of purely Mexican motifs in the decorative arts, the section of fine arts of the Department of Public Education is publishing a series of booklets on the various arts. The first number, which is now in press, contains designs for embroidery, while the others will show designs appropriate for architecture, ceramics, silver work, furniture, bookbinding, and the graphic arts.

In November the United States ambassador and high educational officials attended the exhibition in Mexico City of the articles made by school children in art and manual training classes to be sent to their comrades in the United States in return for gifts received last year from this country. These exchanges were made through the Mexican section of the Children's International Friendship Committee. (*El Universal*, Mexico, November 3 and 15, 1929.)

Archeological expedition.—An archeological expedition headed by Capt. Robert R. Bennett, under the auspices of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, of New York, has gone to Yucatan to explore the Coba ruins and especially to make a minute study of the ancient stone road leading from that former center of the old Maya Empire to Chichen Itza. Coba, which is now an enormous pile of most interesting ruins, has been thought by some to be a great religious center, with roads radiating throughout the Maya Empire. (*The New York Herald-Tribune*, New York, December 26, 1929.)

NICARAGUA

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to the last report of the Minister of Public Education, the statistics for the school year 1928–29 are as follows:

	Number of schools	Number of teachers	Enrollment	Average attendance
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS				
Primary	392	745	23, 496	17, 258
Secondary	3	40	258	239
Vocational	5	72	252	223
Normal	2	27	263	253
MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS				
Municipal primary	34	.....	1, 503	1, 205
Private primary	67	234	4, 820	5, 190
Secondary	17	.....	699	526

(*Memoria de Instrucción Pública*, Managua, 1928.)

NEW LIBRARY.—On January 1, 1930, Bluefields inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies its new municipal library. Dr. Justiniano Buitrago, who delivered the principal speech, commended the progressive program of Mayor Eliseo Duarte, to whose initiative the realization of this project is largely due. (*The Bluefields Weekly*, Bluefields, January 4, 1930.)

URUGUAY

CREATION OF OFFICIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.—See page 284.

VENEZUELA

INTERESTING HISTORICAL MEMENTOS.—The bonds that united revolutionary leaders of North and South America find illustration in two gifts recently received by the Pan American Union and now displayed in the exhibit room of the Union.

The Minister of Venezuela, Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti, presented to the Pan American Union a copy, engrossed on parchment, of a letter sent to Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, with a medallion of George Washington by the latter's adopted son, George Washington P. Custis. This letter and the medallion were entrusted to General Lafayette, at the time of his triumphal visit to the United States in 1825, for transmission to Bolívar. There are also on exhibition photographs of the medallion, which is reverently preserved in the Bolívar House at

Caracas, showing a miniature of Washington on one side and an inscription on the other.

The other gift, presented by Dr. Vicente Lecuna, of Caracas, is a facsimile of a note written to the Liberator by Eliza Parke Custis in the name of the Washington family, and a copy of a letter written by General Washington to his wife, made by Miss Custis and presented by the Washington family to Bolívar as a souvenir of their illustrious kinsman. These documents also are treasured in the Bolívar House at Caracas, and are the ones referred to in the article by Miss Elisabeth Randolph Shirley, *Fernando Bolívar and the University of Virginia*, which appeared in the December, 1929, number of the BULLETIN.

STATUE OF HENRY CLAY.—In July of this year, there will be dedicated in Caracas a bronze statue of Henry Clay, the gift of the United States to the Republic of Venezuela. This acknowledges the friendly gesture of Venezuela in presenting to the American people a statue of Bolívar, which was unveiled in Central Park, New York City, on April 19, 1921. On that same day the Government of Venezuela decreed that the leading square in the heart of Caracas should be called Plaza Henry Clay, in honor of the American statesman whose early support and constant encouragement of the cause of Latin American freedom has endeared his memory to South and Central America. It has been said that Clay is a more vital figure to the people of Latin America than any other statesman of his period because of his successful efforts toward obtaining recognition of the new American States. It is therefore fitting that this statue, which is the work of Edmond Quinn, should be erected in Caracas, the birthplace of the Liberator, whom Clay held in such high esteem.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

CHILE

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE.—On November 12, 1929, action was taken by the National Department of Social Welfare to create a section within the department which should devote itself solely to matters pertaining to maternal and child welfare. According to regulations issued by the department, some of which have been summarized below, the duties of the new office will be:

To centralize the supervision of all services of the Department of Social Welfare concerned with the assistance of the mother and child; to coordinate, as the department may see fit, the work of the various maternal and child welfare institutions receiving Government aid; to act as an information bureau for private institutions, assisting and cooperating with them in all matters related to the protection of the child; and to organize in conformity with Law No. 4054 special services for protecting the health of the employed mother and her child.

The personnel of the section will include two physicians appointed by the Central Commission of Social Welfare, one a specialist in obstetrics and the other a specialist in pediatrics, and such technical and administrative staff as the Central Commission may deem necessary.

One of the two physicians will act as medical director of the section. In this capacity he will outline, with the help of the General Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare, the scope of the work of each of the institutions engaged in child welfare activities; specify the form in which the statistics of the various institutions shall be kept; and make a study of measures which should be adopted for the protection of the child, afterwards submitting it to the proper authorities for their consideration and action.

The work of the Maternal and Child Welfare Section will be carried on throughout the Republic by special health stations located in Iquique, Antofagasta, La Serena, Valparaiso, Talca, Concepcion, Temuco, Valdivia and Magallanes. These will have as their objective the education and protection of the mother during pregnancy and after childbirth, affording her and the child all necessary medical assistance; and the compilation of pertinent statistics. The personnel of the health stations will include visiting nurses and specialists in obstetrics and pediatrics. In those cities in which there are a number of child welfare institutions or where industrial development is considerable, the Central Commission may, at the suggestion of the Superior Council of Maternal and Child Welfare, create local committees to assist in any way possible. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, November 12, 1929.)

COLOMBIA

Budget of national Red Cross.—In preparing the budget for the year 1929–30, it was decided by the committee in charge to change the fiscal year of the society to begin with the last of May. This date was chosen chiefly because of its proximity to the annual national Red Cross Week, which is always held during the month of June. As a consequence, the budget for the present period covers only the 10-month period between August 1, 1929, and May 30, 1930. Including all sources of income and the amount appropriated by the national Government for the construction of the Anti-Tuberculosis Sanatorium in La Serpentina, the receipts were estimated at 85,921.10 pesos. This figure represents a sum four times larger than that which met the needs of the society scarcely three years ago and bears eloquent testimony to the expansion of its activities. (*Revista de la Cruz Roja Nacional*, Bogota, September, 1929.)

CUBA

First annual congress of surgeons.—The first annual congress of the National Society of Surgeons of Cuba was opened in the Academy of Natural and Physical Sciences in Habana on December 16, 1929. The sessions of the congress were preeminently practical in character, the majority being in the form of demonstration clinics held in the various hospitals and dispensaries of the city.

An important feature of the congress was the appointment of a committee to formulate plans for the organization of a national

hospital association. Within a short time a constitution was adopted and the organization of the association duly announced. The congress closed on December 20, 1929. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, December 1, 17, 19, 1929.)

First-aid stations along highway.—It has been announced by the Department of Public Health and Public Welfare that 17 first-aid stations will be established along the Central Highway. Arrangements will also be made to provide victims of accidents special service and treatment in hospitals located in the towns through which the highway passes. According to the press, the department has been authorized to spend 10,000 pesos for this purpose. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, December 29, 1929; *Amchamcuba*, Habana, December, 1929.)

Decrease in tuberculosis mortality rate.—In a recent radio address, Dr. Alberto Sánchez de Fuentes, director of the Furbush Dispensary in Habana, stated that in proportion as the campaign against tuberculosis in Cuba has been intensified, mortality from the disease has decreased. In the two years 1927 and 1928, mortality due to tuberculosis in the city of Habana dropped from 246.02 per 100,000 to 202.03 per 100,000.

From another source it is learned that the number of beds for tuberculosis cases in public and private institutions throughout the Republic increased from 620 in 1924 to 1,315 in 1929. Of this latter figure, 985 are maintained by the State and 330 by private contributions. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, December 1 and 19, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

Study of child welfare problem.—The General Bureau of Public Health has been authorized by President Chacón to make an exhaustive study of the principal causes of infant mortality in Guatemala for the purpose of formulating a plan of action looking to the improvement of present conditions. The fullest cooperation of the Government has been assured the bureau, and every means possible will be placed at its disposal for the successful conclusion of this important work.

As a preliminary step the bureau recently sent a circular letter to all physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, lawyers, notaries public, clergymen, departmental political heads, public health authorities, and other persons throughout the country who might be interested, calling their attention to the present infant-mortality rate and asking their opinion on the causes of present conditions; the results of their observations on infant mortality in cities as compared to rural sections, among indigenous families as compared with those of foreign stocks; and their suggestions for possible measures to remedy existing conditions.

According to statistics, the following number of deaths were reported for Guatemala City during the seven years from 1922 to 1928 and the first six months of 1929:

Years	Adults	Children	Total
1922	1, 608	1, 697	3, 305
1923	1, 695	1, 550	3, 245
1924	1, 616	1, 732	3, 348
1925	1, 914	2, 463	4, 377
1926	2, 048	2, 044	4, 092
1927	1, 981	2, 090	4, 071
1928	1, 831	2, 552	4, 383
1929 (6 months)	1, 253	1, 514	2, 717

Figures covering the number of deaths throughout the whole Republic during that period reveal a slightly lower proportion of deaths among children. They are as follows:

Year	Adults	Children	Total
1922	20, 672	18, 224	38, 896
1923	19, 486	17, 826	37, 312
1924	20, 662	18, 850	39, 513
1925	32, 537	20, 762	53, 399
1926	30, 622	24, 656	55, 278
1927	24, 588	20, 286	44, 874
1928	23, 899	21, 709	45, 608
1929 (6 months)	14, 724	13, 331	28, 055

(*Diario de Centro America*, Guatemala City, October 30, 1929.)

HAITI

Congress on Sanitation.—The First Haitian Congress on Sanitation, held under the auspices of the National Public Health Service, met in Port au Prince, at the National School of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy, on December 3 and 4, 1929. Dr. S. S. Cook, director of the sanitation division and president of the congress, delivered the opening address, which was followed by an interesting lecture on the responsibilities of a public health officer by Dr. K. C. Melhorn, Director General of the Public Health Service, who later in the day tendered a reception at his home to the members of the congress and their families.

During the two days the congress was in session important questions of sanitation and hygiene were discussed by the delegates, and

visits were made to the pasteurization plant at Damien, as well as to the chlorinization plant, the abattoir, and the health center. Dr. L. Hudicourt, president of the Haitian Medical Society, delivered a brilliant address on "Haiti's greatest problem in the field of public health," and Dr. J. Dominique, another prominent Haitian physician and dean of the National School of Medicine and Pharmacy, discussed the question of prophylactic measures as applied to transmissible diseases. Practical problems in sanitation, such as the rehabilitation work done in the Districts of Jacmel and Cayes after the hurricane of 1928, the swamp reclamation measures taken at Gonaives, and the question of the water supply at Cap Haitien, were presented to the Congress, each public health officer and inspector discussing the manner in which he had solved his problem. The sanitary measures and precautions taken for the control of malaria in the Republic were also extensively discussed, and practical demonstrations were held to show the larvicidal properties of Paris green. On account of the cheapness of this method it is rapidly displacing oil in the concerted drive which the Public Health Service is making to eradicate malaria from the country. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, December, 1929.)

PANAMA

Second Pan American Medical Association Congress.—The opening session of the Second Congress of the Pan American Medical Association took place in the National Institute in Panama City on January 30, 1930. The delegates, who represented the medical profession of practically all the Pan American Republics, were welcomed by Dr. Nicolás A. Solano, president of the local committee, and other addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Mr. L. E. Clement, Secretary of State of the Republic of Panama; Dr. F. M. Fernández, president of the Pan American Medical Association, and Dr. Lewellys Barker, vice president. Subsequent sessions were devoted to the presentation and discussion of papers and surgical demonstrations and instruction courses in the hospitals of the city. A reception in the Presidential Palace, various luncheons, a banquet, and other social events rounded out the program of the congress, the closing session of which was held on February 3, 1930. (Communication from the Pan American Medical Association.)

Prisoners taught trade.—A class for instruction in the making of straw hats has been organized in the prison at Penonome, capital of the Province of Cocle, as a result of action taken by Señor José María Grimaldo, the governor. This is the first time that the prison régime of any of the cities of the interior has been altered so as to afford prisoners an opportunity to learn a trade while serving their sentence. (*Star and Herald*, Panama City, November 25, 1929.)

PERU

JULIA SWAYNE DE LEGUÍA HOSPITAL.—With the recent inauguration of the Julia Swayne de Leguía Hospital, the completion of which was mentioned in the February issue of the BULLETIN, expert treatment in an institution constructed especially for the purpose and equipped with every means known to modern science for combating and curing diseases which menace child life has now been made available to any child in Lima. Formal ceremonies attendant upon its opening and dedication were held November 1, 1929, being witnessed by President Leguía, members of the Cabinet, Congress, and Diplomatic Corps and many other distinguished guests.

Construction of the hospital was begun in 1926. The completed structure represents a total cost of 171,806 Peruvian pounds. Of this amount, 4,499 Peruvian pounds were expended for the site; 102,784 Peruvian pounds in the actual construction work and laying out of the gardens, etc.; 47,625 Peruvian pounds on equipment, and 16,898 Peruvian pounds for the cost of financing, supervision, technical advice, insurance, etc. No special hospital was taken as a model by those who planned this new institution; it was built for Lima and to conform to Lima's particular needs. Its capacity at the present time is 250 patients.

Situated as it is on spacious grounds, over 2½ acres in area, well distant from the noise and confusion of the down-town section of the city, the children will be guaranteed fresh air, sunlight, and quiet. The buildings themselves are arranged in the form of a rectangle, in the center of which is a delightful garden, where the small patients can be taken when their condition permits.

The principal building contains three floors. Administrative offices, a reception hall and waiting room, clinics for the treatment of eye, ear, nose, throat, and skin affections, a dental laboratory, X-ray rooms, a general laboratory, and a pharmacy are situated on the first floor. On the second floor are the rooms, numbering 40, for paying patients. These are all individual, but some are furnished to accommodate the mother or other person accompanying the child. The third floor provides space for the operating room, a surgical ward, rooms for physiotherapeutic and ultra-violet ray treatments, and subsidiary offices.

Other structures include a quarantine building, two buildings for nonpaying patients, an attractive home for nurses, a laundry, kitchen, and other necessary departments. Every patient is first taken to the quarantine building for observation until a complete diagnosis of the case can be made. Each of the two buildings devoted to wards accommodates 80 children; the wards contain from six to eight beds and are furnished as well as any rooms for paying patients. Not

the least interesting of all the sections of the hospital, however, is the kitchen with its large refrigerating room. In this respect it is the only hospital kitchen of its kind in Peru. The food is prepared by steam and electricity. (*La Prensa*, Lima, November 1 and 2, 1929.)

URUGUAY

Nutrition exhibit.—The Minister of Public Education spoke at the opening of the first nutrition exhibit, held from November 21 to 30, 1929, in Montevideo under the auspices of the National Committee for Adequate Nourishment of the Nation. Many societies and other organizations interested in public health cooperated, among them the Red Cross, the Antialcoholic League of Uruguay, the medical school, the agricultural school, and the board of health. The presentation in graphic form of the work being done by national, municipal, and private enterprise to safeguard the health of the Nation was supplemented by lectures given by experts; these lectures were broadcast by the official radio station in order that this valuable information might be heard by the Nation at large. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, November 21 and 22, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

First National Public Health Conference.—In accordance with an Executive decree of November 26, 1929, an organizing committee has been appointed for the First National Public Health Conference called to meet in Caracas in December, 1930. Dr. H. Toledo Trujillo, the Director of Public Health, has been made chairman, the other members being Dr. Luis Razetti, Dr. J. B. Ascanio Rodríguez, Dr. D. Carbonell, and Dr. E. Tejera. Hookworm disease in Venezuela is announced as the subject chosen for the consideration of the conference. (*El Universal*, Caracas, December 8, 1929.)

FEMINISM

ECUADOR

Electoral rights of women.—Through the courtesy of Señor José A. Castillo, editor of El Telégrafo, Guayaquil, the Bulletin has received the following information:

> Article 13 of the political constitution of the Republic, issued and promulgated March 26, 1929, states: "Every Ecuadorean over 21 years of age able to read and write, whether man or woman, is a citizen." Article 1 of the election law issued June 8, 1929, states: "The rights conferred on citizens by the constitution of the Republic enable them (1) to elect the person or persons who are to hold public office; and (2) to be elected to and hold public office."

In virtue of these provisions, women over 21 able to read and write are citizens, and as such have the right to vote and hold office, provided they comply with the same requirements as men. The requirements for voting in popular elections consist in registering in the electoral register and in obtaining the necessary certificate of identity. As our Republic has a unitary government, laws apply to the entire nation and therefore all the women of Ecuador enjoy the same rights. Thus, an Ecuadorean woman may be senator, representative, member of the provincial or cantonal council, governor, member of the cabinet, minister plenipotentiary, resident consul of the Republic, or hold any other public office of the Republic, either at home or abroad.

VENEZUELA

Association of working women.—A representative group of working women of Caracas recently met and organized the Venezuelan Christian Association of Working Women, the purpose of which will be to afford its members mutual benefits and raise the standards of Venezuelan working women in general. To these ends the association will provide those of its members who may be in need financial assistance; establish an employment agency; open an exchange where women may sell on a commission basis articles which they have made; foster the habit of saving; and take measures to awaken among poor women a love for healthful recreation, such as games and exercise in the open air, emphasizing at the same time the benefits of nourishing food and hygienic surroundings. The association will also attempt through the holding of classes and distribution of educational material to assist women in learning new occupations and perfecting those which they already know and will endeavor to make the enactment of working regulations more general, particularly those on the 8-hour day, Saturday half holiday, and annual vacation of at least two weeks. (*El Universal*, Caracas, December 6, 1929.)

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JANUARY 15, 1930

Subject	Date	Author
BOLIVIA		
Bolivian exports of minerals, third quarter of the year 1929	1929 Dec. 13	Edward G. Trueblood, vice consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Review of economic situation of the State of Rio Grande do Sul	Nov. 21	C. R. Nasmith, consul at Porto Alegre.
Parana budget for the year 1930	Nov. 28	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Budget for the State of Sergipe for 1930	Nov. 30	A. J. Neu, vice consul at Bahia
Budget for the city of Aracaju, Sergipe, for 1930	do	Do.
Budget of the State of Bahia for 1930	do	Do.
The market for American toys in Brazil	Dec. 6	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Budget for State of Santa Catharina, financial year ending Dec. 31, 1930.	Dec. 5	Arthur G. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Imports at Santos during the first three-quarters of the year 1929.	Dec. 12	Do.
Budget of the municipality of Sao Francisco do Sul, Santa Catharina, fiscal year 1930.	Dec. 17	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Review of the Cartagena consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Nov. 17	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Cartagena.
The manufacture of wire and steel products at Palmira	Dec. 5	William E. Chapman, consul at Cali.
Barranquilla-Puerto Colombia highway	Dec. 27	Fletcher Warren, consul at Barranquilla.
COSTA RICA		
Fee for registration and certification of proprietary medicines in Costa Rica.	Dec. 17	R. W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose.
Legislation governing registration of foreign companies doing business in Costa Rica.	Dec. 19	Do.
CUBA		
The market for chemicals in Cuba	Dec. 6	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
Proposed Cuban legislation harmful to owners of real estate delinquent in their taxes.	Dec. 18	Do.
ECUADOR		
Ecuadorian automotive preferences	Dec. 4	John T. Wainwright, vice consul at Guayaquil.
Ecuadorian automobile regulations and taxes	Dec. 5	Do.
HONDURAS		
Review of the Tegucigalpa consular district for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Nov. 15	David J. D. Myers, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Report of the Director General of Roads for year 1928–29	Nov. 30	Do.
MEXICO		
First fiscal convention of the State of Durango	Dec. 30	Ellis A. Bonnet, vice consul at Durango City.
SALVADOR		
Commercial notes: El Salvador postal air service; customs regulations for samples and advertising matter.	Dec. 21	A. E. Carleton, consul at San Salvador.
Tarifa de carga de importacion, El Salvador. (Salvador division of the International Railways of Central America.)	Dec. 26	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Proposed association of Venezuelan coffee growers and merchants.	Dec. 10	H. M. Wolcott, consul at Caracas.
Venezuelan customhouse dispatch, steps necessary to enter and clear merchandise through the La Guaira customhouse.	Dec. 24	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.

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DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA

President elect of Colombia and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia to the United States.

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV APRIL, 1930 No.4

THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF COLOMBIA, DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA

THE distinguished Colombian statesman and diplomat, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, who for nearly eight years has discharged so brilliantly the duties of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States, returned to Colombia last January in answer to the insistence of many of his compatriots that he accept the nomination for President of the Republic as candidate of the "National Concentration." "I accept the nomination," he said, "with the understanding that I am only complying with the inescapable duty of every Colombian, whoever he may be, to fill the position for which his fellow-citizens select him."

After a tour of the principal cities of the coast and of the Provinces of Santander and Antioquia, where he was everywhere acclaimed, Dr. Olaya Herrera arrived at the capital of the Republic on Sunday, January 27, and was welcomed by a throng of more than 150,000 persons.

As the result of Doctor Olaya's campaign and of his character, well-demonstrated ability, and capacity for leadership, he was on February 9, 1930, elected by an immense majority President of the Republic for the term 1930–1934.

To the Pan American Union, the election of Doctor Olaya is a source of special satisfaction, for during the years of his residence in Washington he was a distinguished member of the Governing Board, cooperating wholeheartedly in all the projects of the institution, and always promoting Pan American ideals, especially when, as chairman of the Colombian delegation, he attended the Sixth International Conference of American States held in Habana in 1928.

From the beginning his clear intellect, unsurpassable gift as an orator and serene spirit caused him to be recognized as one of the most eminent figures in that important international gathering. As chairman of the committee on the Pan American Union he worked untiringly on the preparation of a convention for the definite organization of that institution. He also advocated, in conjunction with the Paraguayan delegation, a plan for continental agricultural organization. (Subsequent to the conference, as a member of the committee on agriculture of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union he presented the proposal for the organization of the National Committees of Agricultural Cooperation established in the American countries.)

Doctor Olaya who, in conjunction with Dr. Peter P. Von Bauer, represented Colombia on the Inter American Commission on commercial aviation, which assembled in Washington in May, 1927, contributed his valuable cooperation and seasoned council toward the preparation, for which he received a vote of thanks from the commission, of a project of convention on Inter American Commercial Aviation. This project was afterwards presented to and adopted by the Habana conference.

Moreover, when the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration assembled in Washington, in December, 1928, Doctor Olaya was by unanimous consent designated reporting delegate, and it was he who presented the fundamental project for the inter-American treaty of arbitration and the report on the basic principles of that treaty. He was also made a member of the subcommittee appointed to prepare the definite draft of treaty. The eloquent remarks of Doctor Olaya at this conference gave proof once more of his high standing as an eminent internationalist and of his wide knowledge and thorough understanding of this subject, so vital to inter-American interests.

In the year 1927 Doctor Olaya was vice chairman of the Governing Board and on various occasions member of special committees appointed to consider questions pertaining to the activities of the Pan American Union.

At the meeting of the Governing Board commemorating the sesquicentennial of the birth of Henry Clay, Doctor Olaya was one of the speakers, delivering an eloquent eulogy of this great statesman and friend of Latin America.

By vote of the Governing Board, His Excellency Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay and acting chairman of the board, cabled the following message of congratulation:

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in sending to Your Excellency cordial congratulations on your election to the Chief Magistracy of Colombia, desires to take advantage of the opportunity to express its deep apprecia-

tion of the distinguished services rendered by Your Excellency to the cause of Pan Americanism, both at Pan American conferences and in your constant and valuable collaboration in the work of the board.

Please accept the cordial wishes of the Governing Board for the prosperity and welfare of the Colombian people, for the success of your administration and for your personal well-being.

Reply was made as follows:

I am deeply grateful for Your Excellency's dispatch in which you transmit to me the resolution adopted by the Governing Board of the Union. Will Your Excellency please convey to the board my most sincere gratitude and express the great pride I feel in remembering that with the eminent statesmen who compose the board I have been able to cooperate for the realization of the high ideals of Pan Americanism and brotherhood among the nations of our continent, ideals which I shall always serve devotedly and eagerly. Cordially your friend and colleague,

ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA.

The statesman who, from August 7, 1930, will preside over the destinies of the Republic of Colombia, was born in the town of Guateque, Province of Boyaca, on November 12, 1881, the son of Dr. Justiniano Olaya, a distinguished lawyer, and Doña Emperatriz Herrera de Olaya, a member of one of the oldest families of Colombia and a writer whose works show discrimination and beauty. After finishing his secondary studies in his native town, he became locally known as a journalist through his founding of a small daily named *El Patriota*. Somewhat later he went to Bogota to study the social sciences and jurisprudence in the Universidad Republicana, then under the direction of Doctors Robles, Diego Mendoza Pérez, and Antonio José Iregui. There he received the degree of doctor of jurisprudence in 1904, presenting a brilliant thesis entitled "The Suspended Sentence."

Doctor Olaya's greatest energies were devoted for some time to editing a biweekly called *El Comercio*, founded in Bogota by Don José Manuel Pérez Sarmiento, on whose staff the young editor showed unusual talent in dealing not only with general news but with politics. He left *El Comercio* to become Chief of the Boundary Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and later was sent to Caracas as secretary of the Colombian Legation under Gen. Benjamin Herrera from 1907–1909. In the latter year he left for Belgium to study diplomacy and sociology in the Free University of Brussels.

On his return to Colombia he again entered politics, founding the *Gaceta Republicana* with Señor Arturo Manrique. From the columns of this new paper he played a very active and important rôle in matters of national interest. In 1910 he was elected a member of the National Constitutional and Legislative Assembly by the Department of Quesada, Province of Cundinamarca, and in this new position revealed himself as a parliamentarian of first rank.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

MADAME OLAYA

During the presidency of Dr. Carlos E. Restrepo, Doctor Olaya, although but 29 years old, filled the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1912 he was sent to Chile as Minister Plenipotentiary, whence he was transferred to a similar post in Buenos Aires in 1913. On his return to Bogota in 1915 he founded the *Diario Nacional*, introducing modern linotype machines and rotary presses.

In 1917 and 1918 he was a member and vice president of the house of representatives, and member of the committee on foreign affairs. In 1920 and 1921 he represented the Department of Tolima in the senate, and performed the duties of president of that body during various sessions of the legislature. As a member of the committee of foreign affairs of the senate, he took an active part in the debates on the treaty between the United States and Colombia. At that juncture, during the administration of Gen. Jorge Holguín, he was again appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs to uphold the pact under discussion and, if possible, win acceptance of its amendments. After a series of interesting parliamentary debates in which he proved his gifts of leadership and his profound knowledge of the subject, he secured ratification of the treaty by a large majority in both houses. Among the outstanding discourses which he delivered on this subject, that in which he proposed a policy of frank and cordial friendship between the United States and Colombia especially attracted public attention.

Early in 1922 the Government offered Doctor Olaya the Washington Legation. On accepting the post he stated that he did so with the avowed purpose of furthering that policy of friendship and rapprochement between the two Republics which he had advocated as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has, in fact, not yet resigned his position as Minister of Colombia in Washington, where he has been so successful a diplomat and so highly esteemed a member of society.

Doctor Olaya has written many important works dealing with international problems. They include *Cuestiones Territoriales*, a study of the boundary question between Colombia and Peru; *Una Independencia que Peligra*, a pamphlet treating international politics in Latin America; and *La Cláusula de la Nación más Favorecida*, published in 1926.

In 1912 Doctor Olaya married Señorita María Teresa Londoño y Sáenz, a descendant of one of the most prominent families of the Colombian capital. Madame Olaya, admired for her charming personality, intellectual gifts, and many delightful qualities of mind and heart, will, with her distinguished husband, leave many friends in Washington to regret their departure and to wish them well on their return to Colombia.



JAMES G. BLAINE

January 31, 1830–January 27, 1893

The centenary of his birth occurred at practically the same time as the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union. This international organization was established in conformity with a resolution adopted April 14, 1890, at the First International Conference of American States which met in Washington, D. C., October, 1889–April, 1890, at the initiative of Blaine, then Secretary of State of the United States.

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

FOREWORD

By L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., LL. D.

Director General of the Pan American Union

BY a happy coincidence, the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union comes at practically the same period as the centenary of the birth of James G. Blaine, to whose statesmanlike vision we owe the assembling of the First International Conference of American States. It was this conference that decided upon a permanent organization which, in the course of time, has developed into what is to-day the Pan American Union.

In its larger aspects, the Pan American Union represents a new and highly significant principle in international relations. Throughout the entire course of history, international organizations have been formed mainly for the purpose of settling international disputes. Their statutes and plan of organization have had this end in view. The basic idea of the Pan American Union is totally different. The founders of the Union blazed a new trail in providing for an international organization resting on the idea of cooperation and mutual helpfulness. Instead of handing over to the Union political functions, the principle which has guided its activities is to devote attention to the problems that bring nations together and which call for cooperative action. Through constant and unremitting attention to this group of problems, there has been developed in the course of 40 years that have elapsed since the First International Conference of American States, an atmosphere of good will and solidarity which has not only promoted cooperative action between the Republics of America but has also contributed both directly and indirectly to the peaceful settlement of such international differences as have arisen.

An ever widening opportunity for service is presented to the Pan American Union. This is well set forth in the historical sketch presented by Doctor Kelchner in his illuminating article.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

By Warren H. Kelchner, Ph. D.[1]

THE development of permanent peace machinery for the promotion of international relations has been one of the chief characteristics of the past few years. In the evolution and development of such a system, the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere have made a valuable and noble contribution. Before the establishment of the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva the Pan American Union was the only permanent official coordinating organ of a general character for the promotion of general peace-time activities.

The Pan American Union therefore occupies an important position in the peace movement of the world. It was launched in 1890 upon an uncharted sea and has been compelled to cast about during the 40 years of its existence in an endeavor to find its own course. It is to-day the permanent organ or secretariat of an international organization composed of the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere. It has come to be the great center and clearing house of information for the American nations and also serves as the common administrative agency of the Union of American Republics.

The Pan American Union owes its creation to a report [2] adopted April 14, 1890, by the First International Conference of American States which met in Washington in 1889–90 under the leadership of the Hon. James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State of the United States. The first of this series of general inter-American conferences established an association of nations known as "The International Union of the American Republics." This union was to act through a bureau called "The Commercial Bureau of the American Republics" and was to serve as an agency "for the collection, tabulation, and publication . . . of information as to the productions and commerce, and as to the customs, laws and regulations of their respective countries." During its life of four decades, it has, however, experienced a remarkable growth and development and has evolved into a great international secretariat with activities extending into practically every field of international endeavor.

The plan of organization which the Conference Committee on Customs recommended was very similar to the general scheme of international organization which prevailed at that time. The plan closely resembled that of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, which

[1] Author of "International Organization of American Republics," which was prepared under the auspices of the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and which the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace expects soon to publish; also author of "Latin American Relations with the League of Nations," which is under press by the World Peace Foundation.

[2] Printed as appendix to this article.—*Editor.*

was under the supervision of the Government of Switzerland. In the same way the proposed American bureau was to be organized under the supervision of the United States and to be directly responsible to that Government. This clearly reflects the experience and type of international organization then in use and which is still used by many international unions, such as the Inter-American Trade Mark Bureau at Habana, the International Office of the Pan American Postal Union at Montevideo, and a number of other international bureaus. Although this scheme is still used by the Universal Postal Union, the Bureau of the American Republics soon evolved a new and at that time rather novel plan which was more in harmony with the international status of the institution.

Certain dissatisfactions were evidenced regarding the limited scope of the bureau, its organization and its responsibility to one member government. In addition, anxiety was felt in some quarters over the administration of the office along lines which were not entirely in harmony with its international status. These factors led to the evolution of a scheme which is to-day used by the two great international secretariats—the Pan American Union and the League of Nations. Just as the Spanish American nations had kept alive during the early part of the nineteenth century the idea of a united America as conceived by the Great Liberator, Simón Bolívar, so during the closing years of the same century the Latin American nations insisted and were largely responsible for the organization of the bureau upon a truly international basis. Thus from a restricted commercial information bureau under the supervision of one government, it has evolved into a general administrative secretariat under the guidance and direction of the governments of all of the 21 Republics of the New World.

Long before the establishment of the secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva, the American Republics had established a permanent international secretariat of a general character. The Pan American Union had been a coordinating organ and had been taking charge of the preparatory work of the international American conferences years before that method was adopted by that great world organization, the League of Nations. An executive council under the name of the Governing Board had supervised the permanent secretariat and had acted as a permanent committee of the conferences in carrying out their conclusions. A staff of experts had been working constantly in various fields, collecting and collating data, supplying information, making special studies, taking care of preliminary details for inter-American conferences and a number of other matters of a similar nature.

As originally conceived, the activities of the bureau were to be almost exclusively those in connection with the publication of the



FRONT VIEW OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING

BULLETIN. This BULLETIN was to be the organ of the bureau and was to contain the customs laws and regulations of the member States and important statistics and information on the commerce of the respective countries. The bureau was to be maintained for the common benefit and at the common expense of all the adhering nations, the quotas being apportioned according to population.

Mr. William E. Curtis, the first director of the bureau, was appointed on August 26, 1890, and on November 26 of the same year, the Department of State gave official notice that the bureau had been established. All of the then existing American Republics, except Chile and the Dominican Republic (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela), signified their approval of the Union. The Dominican Republic joined in 1892 while Chile became a member on February 4, 1899. The two newer Republics, viz, Cuba and Panama, entered the Union shortly after acquiring their independence.

Mr. Clinton Furbish succeeded Mr. Curtis as director on May 1, 1893, and during his directorship two important steps were taken in the development of this international institution. Mr. Furbish suggested in his first annual report that the usefulness of the bureau might be greatly increased by giving the executive officers the advantage of frequent consultation with and suggestions from the representatives of the member nations. It should be recalled that Argentina, Colombia, and Mexico had signified their intention to withdraw participation.[3]

On April 1, 1896, the diplomatic representatives of the 13 Latin American members of the Union met with the Secretary of State of the United States to consider the future work of the bureau. This was the first of the regular meetings of the diplomatic representatives which later came to be known as the Governing Board. The Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, was requested to appoint a committee of five members who should consider the enlargement of the scope of the bureau and draw up a plan for the improvement of its work. This proved to be the forerunner of the Executive Committee and later of the permanent Supervisory Committee of the Pan American Union.

A second meeting of the diplomatic representatives took place on June 4, 1896, to consider the report of the committee. It recommended that the activities of the bureau be extended to include all subjects relating to the economic life and growth of the countries rather than be limited merely to the collection and dissemination of commercial information. In order to meet the increased expenses

[3] See appendix, par. 17.—*Editor.*

incident to such enlargement, it suggested that advertisements be accepted for publication in the BULLETIN.

A permanent executive committee was created, composed of five representatives of the member nations. Four of these were selected by lot while the Secretary of State of the United States, in accordance with the general diplomatic practice, was made chairman. This executive committee was to act as a board of supervision and administration of the bureau. It was to meet on the first Monday of every month and at such other times as the chairman should deem advisable or when requested by a majority of its members.

On March 29, 1897, Mr. Joseph P. Smith became director. It was under his directorship that the advertising policy was put into full effect, but many difficulties arose which made it advisable to discontinue the practice. During Mr. Frederic Emory's provisional directorship the practice was discontinued and a general reorganization was effected.

The marked improvement in the relations between the United States and the Latin American Republics during the time that John Hay was Secretary of State of the United States led to greater interest in the bureau. Mr. Hay's conception of the bureau as a great agency for the development of fraternal intercourse and the promotion of common interests and aspirations was partly responsible for this. In 1896 Argentina relinquished its previously announced intention of withdrawing from the Union, while Chile for the first time evidenced sympathy toward the institution.

Mr. Emory submitted to the permanent executive committee a plan for a reorganization of the bureau on a basis which was more in harmony with its international character. This was unanimously adopted by the diplomatic representatives of the member nations at a meeting on March 18, 1899. The activities of the bureau were again enlarged while the executive committee, in addition to having advisory powers, was given the authority to appoint and to dismiss the officials of the bureau, including the director. It was likewise charged with the general supervision and perfection of the management of the bureau.

This fundamental change in the original charter of the bureau made it international in character so that this date marks a very important step in the evolution of the inter-American institution. It signalizes a definite change in the organization which placed it upon an international basis toward which the initial step had been taken in 1896 when the first meeting of the diplomatic representatives, convened upon the invitation of the Secretary of State, had appointed an executive committee. Now at the March, 1899, meeting the responsibility and supervision of the bureau were placed entirely upon this international agency, the executive committee,

and all the work, excepting the mere administration of the budget, became subject to international control.

The first director of the bureau to be appointed by the executive committee was Mr. W. W. Rockhill, who was designated on May 20, 1899. The task of reorganizing the bureau in accordance with the plan which had been formulated by Mr. Emory and adopted on March 18, 1899, devolved upon Mr. Rockhill. The changes made by the Second International Conference of American States in 1901–2 were also put into force during his directorship.

Mr. Rockhill brought to the bureau a conviction that it could be a powerful and useful agency in developing stronger bonds of confidence and friendship between the members of the Union by means of promoting a greater knowledge of each other, their peoples, their achievements, their needs and their aspirations. Realizing the importance of a good library in bringing about such a policy, he endeavored to organize the Columbus Memorial Library upon an efficient basis. Although it had been started during the preceding years, little real attention had been given it.

This new policy brought results, and by the end of 1899 all of the American Republics which had announced withdrawal from participation had returned to the Union, while Chile adhered for the first time on February 4 of that year. The first 10-year period for which the Union was created[4] was about to expire and this greater interest and participation in the work of the bureau gave practical assurance that it would be continued for another period of 10 years.

The agenda for the Second International Conference of American States, held in Mexico City in 1901–2, were formulated by the executive committee and all agenda since then have been prepared by the Governing Board. The bureau, however, was not yet empowered to make preliminary studies or to attend to the many details incident to the holding of a great international conference. The bureau established a branch office in Mexico City for the convenience of the delegates. Its chief function was of an advisory character. The question of allowing the bureau officials to attend the conference was raised, and it was finally decided that they might attend the meetings without the right to participate in the discussions or to vote on the resolutions. As the sessions were opened to the public, this provision was of little significance. Since that time officials of the bureau have attended each conference, but no provision has been made to give any official a voice in the proceedings.

The Second International Conference of American States provided for the continuance of the bureau for another 10-year period and accepted the change in its organization which had been made

[4] See appendix, par. 17.—*Editor.*

by the diplomatic representatives in Washington and by the executive committee. The meetings of the diplomatic representatives were approved and a definite provision for regular meetings was incorporated in the organic charter of the institution. Instead of being *ad hoc* conferences called upon the invitation of the Government of the United States, the representatives were constituted as a governing board and under an official and independent character. Such was the origin of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, resulting from a gradual development of events rather than any preconceived idea.

The second conference also took a very important step toward the evolution of an efficient international organization by inaugurating the system of special technical conferences supplementing the general conferences, entrusting the permanent bureau with the duty of arranging for the meetings, designating the date, preparing data and information, and other duties of a similar nature. The bureau was also made the custodian of the archives of the International Conferences of American States and was charged with the performance of all the duties imposed upon it by the conferences. This sweeping provision made the bureau the permanent administrative organ of the International Conferences of American States.

The increased activities and enlarged scope of the bureau, the steady growth of the library, and the desirability of having rooms where the various inter-American conferences could be held, impelled the Governing Board to consider plans for the erection of a permanent building for the bureau. On May 23, 1903, a plan for the construction of a building was approved but it was not until 1907 that funds became available for the acquisition of a permanent home. This was largely through the munificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The building was formally dedicated on April 6, 1910, and on May 10 of the same year the bureau moved into its new quarters. The building represented an expenditure of over $1,000,000, of which Mr. Carnegie donated $850,000, the remainder being contributed by the member governments.[5]

The Pan American Union Building is a majestic and beautiful structure, architecturally a combination of the classical with the Spanish Renaissance. It is a symbol of that idealism which has been one of the characteristics of the nations of America and which has caused the nations of Europe to look upon this continent as the region of hope and opportunity. Its simplicity, its charm and beauty, its calm restfulness, typify the theoretical idealism of the Latin American and the practical idealism of the Anglo-American.

[5] It should be added that through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has appropriated $500,000 for the purpose, the Pan American Union is about to erect an office building to provide for its expanding activities.—*Editor.*

Mr. William C. Fox was appointed to succeed Mr. Rockhill as director on April 1, 1905. Mr. Fox's directorship was characterized by a consolidation of the advances which had been made and by an entrenchment of the bureau in the international life of the Western Hemisphere.

The Third International Conference of American States, which took place at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, led to considerable achievements in the development of a permanent inter-American secretariat. This was due in no small part to the enthusiasm and practical insight of the new Secretary of State of the United States, the Hon. Elihu Root, who visited the conference and who breathed into inter-Americanism a spirit of lofty idealism and mutual well-being. Mr. Root was a firm believer in inter-Americanism and the phenomenal development of the International Bureau of the American Republics following the third conference was due in a considerable degree to his influence and vision.

The conference in 1906 provided that the Governing Board should establish a supervisory committee which would exercise control over the bureau between the sessions of the board. In addition to its administrative functions the bureau was entrusted with the duties of carrying into effect all resolutions and dealing with any questions assigned to it, of recommending subjects for the agenda of the next conference, and of preparing detailed information on the agenda items for the Fourth International Conference of American States. For the first time a provision was inserted which allowed a member to withdraw from the Union upon giving notice to the bureau two years in advance.

Mr. John Barrett succeeded Mr. Fox as director of the bureau on January 1, 1907. Mr. Barrett brought to the bureau a wide and valuable experience and during his directorship he labored untiringly to make the bureau a practical, useful and world-recognized institution, for the advancement of peace and good-will, of mutual acquaintance and cooperation among the American nations. The Union was strengthened and emphasis given to its unique position as a central international secretariat dedicated to the promotion of better international relations.

The Fourth International Conference of American States, held at Buenos Aires in 1910, changed the name of the Bureau to that of "The Pan American Union" and the name of the association to "The Union of American Republics." In accordance with a suggestion of the director, the title of the director was changed to that of director general. In some respects the present title of the permanent secretariat is misleading, not only because the word "Union" is a misnomer for a permanent secretariat but also because of the connotations which have often been associated with "Pan" movements.



HALL OF THE AMERICAS, PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING

The present title, nevertheless, is an improvement over the original title in brevity.

The European War influenced the work of the Pan American Union and certain activities were curbed in order to allow for increased demands along other lines. The tremendous development of inter-American commerce during the war period placed much additional work upon the permanent staff. Individuals, commercial firms, and governmental and diplomatic officials utilized the Union in increasing numbers. This period was an abnormal one for the Pan American Union, but its work was largely in line with the plan under which it was functioning at the beginning of the war. It was fortunate that the character of the Pan American Union should have been firmly established. Its rapid growth and development, together with the wise policy of the Union, brought it to the fore during the World War as the only official international secretariat of a large group of nations which was constantly at work promoting friendship and trade and consequently peace and prosperity among its constituent members.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, the present Director General of the Pan American Union, assumed the duties of the office on September 21, 1920. Doctor Rowe is especially fitted for this position by attainments and ability, by experience both professionally and officially, by temperament, and by sympathy and devotion to true inter-Americanism. He brought to the Union a scholar's training, a scientist's method and a statesman's vision.

During the past 10 years great strides have been made toward the perfection of the organization of the Pan American Union as a great secretariat and toward the development of closer relations in the whole field of inter-American activities. The creation of technical commissions, the convening of special conferences of experts, the development and the improvement of the Union to take care of the increasing demands, and the coordination of all these agencies within the framework of one great inter-American organization have been accomplishments for which the Union has been responsible in no small way.

The Fifth International Conference of American States, convened at Santiago, Chile, in 1923, made certain changes in the organization of the Pan American Union. One of the most important was the provision granting any member nation the right to appoint a special representative on the Governing Board in case it should not have a diplomatic representative accredited to the United States. Even in case of temporary absence a member could be represented by a person especially designated. Another very important change provided for the election of the chairman and the vice chairman of the Governing Board. Provision was also made for the creation of four permanent committees to assist the Pan American Union.

The question of the organization of the Pan American Union occupied an important place in the discussions of the Sixth International Conference of American States in 1928. The conference, which met in Habana, provided for two important changes, viz, that the Governing Board shall be composed of such representatives as the governments may appoint, and the other that neither the Governing Board nor the Pan American Union shall exercise functions of a political character. The conference drafted and signed a convention on the Pan American Union which, when ratified by the member States, will place the Union on a still firmer basis than it has heretofore occupied.

In addition to the duties in connection with the organization of an imposing array of 14 special agencies and conferences, the Union was entrusted with the task of making special investigations and securing data regarding a number of subjects such as the industrial and agricultural use of international rivers, the construction of a longitudinal highway, the navigability of rivers, agricultural cooperation, migration between the American States, and all technical topics included in the agenda of future conferences.

It can be seen, therefore, that the Pan American Union is in every sense an international institution, under the supervision of an autonomous international body—the Governing Board—which serves as a permanent directive body of the Union of American Republics. The details of carrying out the wishes of the conferences are usually placed upon the Pan American Union and the Governing Board is given the important function of designating the agencies, of drafting projects, of naming the technical commissions or committees and of submitting their recommendations to the governments or the conferences for consideration. The Governing Board is also a kind of directive council and has charge of the administration of the permanent secretariat.

The principle of equality is strictly adhered to and the Governing Board is composed of the representatives of every one of the 21 American Republics, each with an equal voice and vote. It consists of "such representatives as the several governments may designate." The diplomatic representative in Washington is authorized to serve on the Governing Board in case his government does not designate a special representative. Any member also has the privilege of transmitting his vote in writing, and representation may also be had by proxy. In this way ample provision is made whereby each nation shall be represented at all times on the Governing Board, either by a chosen delegate, by proxy, or by its diplomatic representative.

The regular meetings of the Governing Board are held on the first Wednesday of each month, excepting June to October, inclusive, while special meetings may be called by the Secretary upon instructions from the chairman or upon written request from two other

board members. These regular meetings make it possible for the 21 American Republics to collaborate at frequent and periodic intervals on problems facing the several nations. Seated around a common table, the representatives of 21 nations, representing over 200,000,000 people, have worked together for the common good for over 30 years. The board's moral influence has been exerted and an international good feeling has been created which has contributed greatly to the maintenance of cordial and friendly relations between the American nations.

The supervisory committee consists of five members of the Governing Board, chosen according to country in the order of precedence fixed by lot on November 15, 1911. This committee acts as the permanent committee of the Governing Board, examines the accounts of the director general before they are submitted to the Governing Board, reports on the budget as prepared by the director general and supervises the general administration of the Pan American Union.

There are at the present time four additional permanent committees of the Governing Board, created pursuant to the resolution on the organization of the Pan American Union adopted at the Fifth International Conference of American States in 1923. These committees have charge of the following matters, respectively:

1. The development of economic and commercial relations between the American Republics.
2. The study of all matters relating to the international organization of labor in America.
3. The study of questions relating to hygiene in the countries of the continent.
4. The development of intellectual cooperation with special reference to the cooperation between universities.

From time to time special committees are appointed by the Governing Board to study and examine the various subjects submitted to its consideration.

The Pan American Union as now organized under the leadership of Doctor Rowe consists of the following sections and divisions:

1. Office of the director general.
2. Office of the assistant director.
3. Office of the counsellor.
4. Office of the foreign trade adviser.
5. Office of the chief clerk.
6. Statistical division.
7. Editorial division.
8. Library.
9. Office of chief accountant and disbursing officer.
10. Division of intellectual cooperation.
11. Division of financial information.
12. Division of agricultural cooperation.
13. Division of translations.
14. Mail room.
15. File room.
16. Office of superintendent.

The Columbus Memorial Library is a very important and active part of the Pan American Union. Although it owes its creation to separate resolutions, it is in every respect an integral part of the permanent secretariat. It is primarily a reference library, open to any one wishing to utilize its collection. It has become the center of investigation and information on matters relating to inter-American affairs and is constantly being used by diplomats, business men, publicists, and students.

Probably the most complete collection of official documents of the 21 American Republics is now housed in this library. In order to obviate the difficulty which has been experienced in completing broken sets of official documents of the several Republics, the library inaugurated a movement in 1922 urging the governments to name it the depository for all publications printed by them.

The remarkable increase in the number of members of the permanent staff is tangible evidence of the development of the activities of the Pan American Union. In 1890 there were only five. On May 1, 1906, the staff consisted of 24 members, while at the present time the personnel has increased to 86, including 22 persons engaged in the care of the buildings and grounds. Citizens of all member States are equally eligible to appointment in the secretariat and the staff is therefore drawn from various Republics. They are international officials and are responsible to the Governing Board and indirectly to the International Conferences of American States.

The building of the Pan American Union serves a very useful purpose as a meeting place for international conferences. Being the headquarters of the international secretariat, it is appropriate that the numerous inter-American conferences which are held in Washington should assemble there. Such a meeting place is advantageous not only as a question of convenience but also from a practical point of view.

A very important function which has recently been entrusted to the Pan American Union is in connection with the ratification of treaties and conventions. The Second International Conference of American States in 1901 made the Bureau of American Republics the custodian of the archives of the International Conferences of American States. The third conference made it a permanent organ of the conferences, and requested it to compile and classify for succeeding conferences the available data concerning inter-American treaties and conventions. It was also charged with the duty of assisting in securing the ratification of conventions. The fourth conference requested the governments to send a copy of the instruments of ratification and adhesion to the Pan American Union for its information.

An important step was taken in 1923, when for the first time the conventions themselves were deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union. These were the conventions signed at the Conference on Central American Affairs in Washington in 1923. The instruments of ratification were to be sent, however, to the Government of Costa Rica. In 1928 another important step was taken by the sixth conference at Habana when the Pan American Union was made the official depository for the instruments of ratification for 9 of the 11 conventions signed at that conference. A few months later the original text of a general multilateral convention—the Inter-American Convention for Trade-Marks and Commercial Protection—was first deposited in the Pan American Union. The Union was authorized to transmit certified copies to the governments concerned and it was also designated the depository for the instruments of ratification.

Thus by slow but gradual stages the American Republics have evolved the most logical, practical, and efficient method of taking care of the tasks incident to the deposit of their multilateral treaties and conventions. It is the method used by the League of Nations and is much more satisfactory than having several governments perform the task. This in no way, however, conflicts with the obligation to register treaties at the secretariat of the League of Nations. It would seem highly desirable that the precedent set by the trade-mark conference should be followed in the future for general multipartite inter-American treaties and conventions.

The Pan American Union is therefore a permanent international secretariat serving as a central organ for the development of friendly relations among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Its permanent staff, drawn from various member nations, consists of experts in the several fields who are conscious of their international responsibility and who appreciate the privilege of being associated with an organization devoted to the ideal of serving both individually and collectively the 21 Republics of the American continent.

The foregoing résumé of the historical development of the Pan American Union reveals a striking contrast between the establishment of this international organization and that of any other international organism. The Pan American Union occupies a unique position in the evolution of international organizations. Its growth and development from a mere commercial bureau under the supervision of one government to a great international secretariat under the guidance and direction of the governments of all the 21 Republics, completely independent from any one government, is an accomplishment which is a tribute to the courage and the vision of the peoples of the American Republics.

APPENDIX

BUREAU OF INFORMATION[1]

THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

[As adopted by the conference, April 14, 1890]

At the meeting of the conference, held March 29, 1890, the following resolution was adopted:

That the Governments here represented shall unite for the establishment of an American International Bureau for the collection, tabulation, and publication in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages of information as to the productions and commerce, and as to the customs, laws, and regulations of their respective countries; such bureau to be maintained in one of the countries for the common benefit and at the common expense, and to furnish to all the other countries such commercial statistics and other useful information as may be contributed to it by any of the American Republics. That the committee on customs regulations be authorized and instructed to furnish to the conference a plan of organization and a scheme for the practical work of the proposed bureau.

In accordance with said resolution the committee submits the following recommendations:

1. There shall be formed by the countries represented in this conference an association under the title of "The International Union of American Republics" for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information.

2. The International Union shall be represented by a bureau to be established in the city of Washington, D. C., under the supervision of the Secretary of State of the United States and to be charged with the care of all translations and publications and with all correspondence pertaining to the International Union.

3. This bureau shall be called "The Commercial Bureau of the American Republics," and its organ shall be a publication to be entitled "Bulletin of the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics."

4. The BULLETIN shall be printed in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages.

5. The contents of the BULLETIN shall consist of—

(*a*) The existing customs tariffs of the several countries belonging to the Union and all changes of the same as they occur, with such explanations as may be deemed useful.

(*b*) All official regulations which affect the entrance and clearance of vessels and the importation and exportation of merchandise in the ports of the represented countries; also all circulars of instruction to customs officials which relate to customs procedure or to the classification of merchandise for duty.

(*c*) Ample quotations from commercial and parcel-post treaties between any of the American Republics.

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[1] Taken from *International American Conference, Reports of Committees and Discussions Thereof* (English Edition), Washington, 1890, vol. 1, pp. 404–408.

(*d*) Important statistics of external commerce and domestic products and other information of special interest to merchants and shippers of the represented countries.

6. In order to enable the commercial bureau to secure the utmost accuracy in the publication of the BULLETIN, each country belonging to this Union shall send directly to the bureau, without delay, two copies each of all official documents which may pertain to matters having relation to the objects of the Union, including customs tariffs, official circulars, international treaties, or agreements, local regulations, and, so far as practical, complete statistics regarding commerce and domestic products and resources.

7. This bureau shall at all times be available as a medium of communication and correspondence for persons applying for reasonable information in regard to matters pertaining to the customs tariffs and regulations, and to the commerce and navigation of the American Republics.

8. The form and style of the BULLETIN shall be determined by the commercial bureau, and each edition shall consist of at least 1,000 copies. In order that diplomatic representatives, consular agents, boards of trade, and other preferred persons shall be promptly supplied with the BULLETIN, each member of the Union may furnish the bureau with addresses to which copies shall be mailed at its expense.

9. Every country belonging to the International Union shall receive its quota of each issue of the BULLETIN and the quota of each country shall be in proportion to its population. Copies of the BULLETIN may be sold (if there be a surplus) at a price to be fixed by the bureau.

10. While it shall be required that the utmost possible care be taken to insure absolute accuracy in the publications of the bureau, the International Union will assume no pecuniary responsibility on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein. A notice to this effect shall be conspicuously printed upon the first page of every successive issue of the BULLETIN.

11. The maximum expense to be incurred for establishing the bureau and for its annual maintenance shall be $36,000, and the following is a detailed estimate of its organization, subject to such changes as may prove desirable:

1 director in charge of bureau	$5, 000
1 secretary	3, 000
1 accountant	2, 200
1 clerk	1, 800
1 clerk and typewriter	1, 600
1 translator (Spanish and English)	2, 500
1 translator (Spanish and English)	2, 000
1 translator (Portuguese and English)	2, 500
1 messenger	800
1 porter	600
	22, 000

Office expenses

Rent of apartments, to contain 1 room for director, 1 room for secretary, 1 room for translators, 1 room for clerks, etc., and 1 room for library and archives	$3,000
Lights, heat, cleaning, etc	500
	3,500

Publication of Bulletin

Printing, paper, and other expenses	10,000
Postage, express, and miscellaneous expenses	500
	10,500

12. The Government of the United States will advance to the International Union a fund of $36,000, or so much of that amount as may be required, for the expenses of the commercial bureau during its first year, and a like sum for each subsequent year of the existence of this Union.

13. On the 1st day of July of the year 1891, and of each subsequent year during the continuance of this Union, the director of the commercial bureau shall transmit to every government belonging to the Union a statement in detail of the expenses incurred for the purposes of the Union, not to exceed $36,000, and shall assess upon each of said governments the same proportion of the total outlay as the populations of the respective countries bear to the total populations of all the countries represented in the Union, and all the governments so assessed shall promptly remit to the Secretary of State of the United States, in coin or its equivalent, the amounts respectively assessed upon them by the director of the bureau. In computing the population of any of the countries of this Union, the director of the bureau shall be authorized to use the latest official statistics in his possession. The first assessment to be made according to the following table:

Table of assessments for commercial bureau

Countries	Population	Tax
Haiti	500,000	$187.50
Nicaragua	400,000	150.00
Peru	2,600,000	975.00
Guatemala	1,400,000	525.00
Uruguay	600,000	225.00
Colombia	3,900,000	1,462.50
Argentina	3,900,000	1,462.50
Costa Rica	200,000	75.00
Paraguay	250,000	93.75
Brazil	14,400,000	5,250.00
Honduras	350,000	131.25
Mexico	10,400,000	3,900.00
Bolivia	1,200,000	450.00
United States	50,150,000	18,806.00
Venezuela	2,200,000	825.00
Chile	2,500,000	937.50
Salvador	650,000	243.75
Ecuador	1,000,000	375.00
Total	96,000,000	[2] 36.000.00

[2] *Sic.*

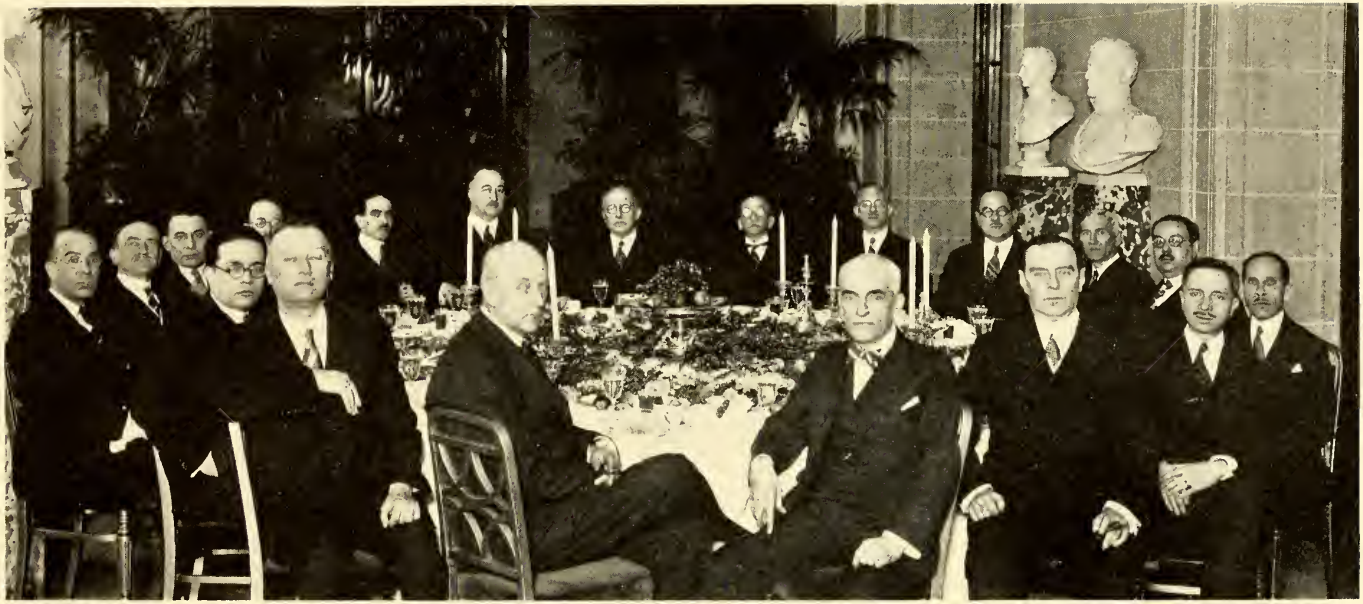
14. In order to avoid delay in the establishment of the Union herein described, the delegates assembled in this conference will promptly communicate to their respective governments the plan of organization and of practical work adopted by the conference, and will ask the said governments to notify the Secretary of State of the United States, through their accredited representatives at this capital or otherwise, of their adhesion or nonadhesion, as the case may be, to the terms proposed.

15. The Secretary of State of the United States is requested to organize and establish the commercial bureau as soon as practicable, after a majority of the countries here represented have officially signified their consent to join the International Union.

16. Amendments and modifications of the plan of this Union may be made, at any time during its continuance, by the vote, officially communicated to the Secretary of State of the United States, of a majority of the members of the Union.

17. This Union shall continue in force during a term of 10 years from the date of its organization, and no country becoming a member of the Union shall cease to be a member until the end of said period of 10 years. Unless 12 months before the expiration of said period a majority of the members of the Union shall have given to the Secretary of State of the United States official notice of their wish to terminate the Union at the end of its first period, the Union shall continue to be maintained for another period of 10 years and thereafter, under the same conditions, for successive periods of 10 years each.

José Alfonso.
M. Romero.
N. Bolet Peraza.
Salvador de Mendonça.
H. G. Davis.
Chas. R. Flint.



LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE AMBASSADOR OF PERU, DR. HERNÁN VELARDE

His Excellency Dr. Hernán Velarde, retiring Ambassador of Peru to the United States, was tendered a luncheon at the Pan American Union by his colleagues on the Governing Board. Those present were: Dr. Jacobo Varela, the Minister of Uruguay and acting chairman of the governing board (in foreground to right of center of photograph); the Ambassador of Brazil, Senhor Dr. S. Gurgél do Amaral (next toward right of photograph); the Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Adrián Recinos; the Minister of Honduras, Dr. Ernesto Argueta; the Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti, Hon. Raoul Lizaire; the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. Esteban Gil Borges; the Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador, Dr. Carlos Leiva; the Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa; the Minister of Venezuela, Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti; the Ambassador of Peru, Dr. Hernán Velarde; the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara; the Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina; the Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte; the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, Dr. Pablo M. Ynsfrán; the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe; the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, Señor Don José M. Coronado; the Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, Dr. Pablo Campos-Ortiz; the Minister of Costa Rica, Dr. Manuel Castro Quesada; and the Acting Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph P. Cotton.

FAREWELL TRIBUTE TO THE AMBASSADOR OF PERU, DR. HERNÁN VELARDE

HIS Excellency Dr. Hernán Velarde, Ambassador of Peru and dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered him by his colleagues on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on Monday, March 3, 1930, and served in the Hall of Flags of the Pan American Union, with the following members of the board and officials of the Pan American Union in attendance:

His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. Jacobo Varela, acting chairman of the Governing Board.
His Excellency the Ambassador of Brazil, Dr. S. Gurgél do Amaral.
His Excellency the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara.
The Acting Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph P. Cotton.
His Excellency the Minister of Venezuela, Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti.
His Excellency the Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Adrián Recinos.
His Excellency the Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina.
His Excellency the Minister of Costa Rica, Dr. Manuel Castro Quesada.
His Excellency the Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa.
His Excellency the Minister of Honduras, Dr. Ernesto Argueta.
His Excellency the Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, Señor Don Julián Enciso.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, Señor Don Pablo Campos-Ortiz.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador, Dr. Carlos Leiva.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti, M. Raoul Lizaire.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, Señor Don Pablo M. Ynsfrán.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, Señor Don José M. Coronado.
The Director General of the Pan American Union, Hon. L. S. Rowe.
The Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. E. Gil Borges.

The deep appreciation of the members of the Governing Board for the enthusiastic cooperation of the Ambassador of Peru in the work of the Pan American Union was voiced with great feeling by the acting chairman of the board, Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay. In speaking of the years of service of Ambassador Velarde at Washington, during which time he was also a member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and of his notable contribution to the cause of Pan American understanding, the Minister of Uruguay said:

MR. AMBASSADOR: The absence of the chairman and the vice chairman places me in the pleasant position of offering you this cordial demonstration of sympathy and friendship on the occasion of your departure from Washington. Your colleagues have wished to give expression to their deep appreciation of the valuable services which you have rendered to the Pan American Union as a member of the Governing Board, and, in a previous period, as vice chairman. Your great diplomatic ability and keen intelligence notably increased the prestige of this

institution when you represented it in the past year on memorable occasions of international significance.

Nothing less could be expected from so eminent a diplomat than that notable service which he rendered to his country and to the cause of Pan American confraternity, never better promoted than when two great sister nations, with the efficient collaboration of Doctor Velarde, found a solution of their differences and harmonized their interests on the basis of peace, diplomacy, and law, thereby testifying to the juridical progress of the century in which we live.

But it is not alone the diplomat and statesman whose retirement we regret. It is also the friend of all, the cordial and amiable companion, the genial conversationalist who so frequently brought animation to our friendly meetings with his inimitable discourse.

We do not believe that your retirement will be permanent. We know that men such as you are necessary and that, after a temporary rest, you will return to the public service of your country and of the great cause of Pan Americanism, which counts you among its enthusiastic champions.

With heartfelt good wishes for your personal happiness, we therefore bid you au revoir—that is, until we meet again on the common field of action of the ideals to which this institution is dedicated.

The Acting Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph P. Cotton, then paid the following glowing tribute to the distinguished career of Doctor Velarde:

Six years have gone by, almost to the day, since Ambassador Velarde first took his seat as a member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. During that long period of service, he has cooperated most enthusiastically in the work of the union and has endeared himself to every member of the board.

Now that he has decided to take a well-earned rest, it must be a source of real satisfaction to him to look back upon the splendid service which he has rendered as Peru's diplomatic representative in a number of important posts and also as a member of the Peruvian Cabinet.

Throughout the entire period of his long and distinguished public service, Ambassador Velarde has labored unceasingly and indefatigably in furthering closer understanding between the nations of America.

As the representative of the United States on this board, may I take this opportunity to express a deep sense of appreciation of the splendid and important service rendered by Ambassador Velarde during the period of this stay in Washington. We shall all miss him very greatly and I know that I am simply expressing what is in your minds when I extend to him our warmest wishes for the fullest measure of happiness during the years to come.

The Ambassador of Peru, deeply moved by the tribute paid him by his colleagues, expressed his appreciation in the following words:

GENTLEMEN: This luncheon is a signal honor for me and a beautiful manifestation of generosity on your part.

I have always believed, perhaps because of my own insufficiency, that speech, however much it may be considered a divine gift granted exclusively to the human race, is a woefully inadequate means of expression when the spirit is charged with deep feeling. Such is my case to-day. I do not know how to make known my gratitude to you. I can not find words to indicate my intense emotion at seeing myself for the last time surrounded by my dearly beloved companions of six years of priesthood in this temple, on whose altar our intertwined flags form a single emblem.

Reflected in the personality of each of you I see a sister nation, endowed with the same spiritual attributes that characterize your hearts and minds. Through you, I see all the nations of this continent around this table, intermingled in the singleness of thought and friendship which has prevailed, and will perforce continue to prevail, thanks to the serenity and harmony of, I shall not say the discussions, but the deliberations carried on in the intimacy of the board.

Opposing ideas are discussed and friendly relations are weighed, but when the ideal is one, and good will is equally shared, effort is concentrated upon the realization of the former and the strengthening of the latter.

The very name of our institution—Pan American Union—is eloquent of its character and its object, that is, the perfect spiritual interpenetration of all the nations of the New World on the basis of reciprocal welfare and progress.

The development of commerce, the extension of transportation facilities, the promotion and expansion of agricultural, mineral, and industrial wealth of each Republic in such manner that each may offer to the others what they need in exchange for what she lacks; the propagation of scientific knowledge; the concordance and harmony of internal laws; the unification of the precepts of international law—all these are, without doubt, valuable elements of rapprochement; but however great their importance, they do not constitute separately or together the fundamental basis for a real union between peoples, for the simple reason that they pertain exclusively to practical considerations.

International alliances based on what have been called common interests, but almost always springing from exigencies of the moment, are as unstable and transitory as these same interests, whose community disappears with the same ease as it arose.

Facts, when they respond merely to material considerations, though harmonized with common welfare, must necessarily be inferior to great ideals, pure in origin and fruitful in realization; and the Pan American Union follows the purest and most fruitful of all in promoting the fraternal union of the peoples of America.

I hope that this fraternity may continue effective and real, based on the same spiritual interpenetration which has united those sitting here in a single mind and a single heart, so that the soul of America may still be one, and the world revolve around the Western Continent, only a few centuries ago unknown and almost uninhabited.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary of State: You have contributed to the brilliance of this luncheon not only by your presence, but also by the valued contribution of your kind and eloquent remarks. I heard them with deep gratitude, and shall retain them as precious jewels among the treasures of memory.

Mr. Director General: Permit me to put on record once more a truth gladly and affectionately attested by each and every member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union: You, Doctor Rowe, by putting at the service of the Union not one nor some only of your rare gifts, which I shall not name because modesty is prominent among them, but all your talents, are chiefly responsible for the reputation, the luster, the efficiency, perhaps the very life of this splendid institution.

Dr. Gil Borges: It would be ungrateful and unbecoming for me to take my leave without special mention of the serene and gifted Venezuelan statesman who shares with Doctor Rowe the arduous and difficult task of directing this organization; and through your distinguished person I wish to pay my respects to each and every one of your able and conscientious co-workers, including the most humble.

Gentlemen: In wishing the Pan American Union the fulfillment of its destiny, my good wishes go with you one and all.

In a meeting held March 5, 1930, the Governing Board passed the following resolution in honor of Ambassador Velarde:

Whereas Dr. Hernán Velarde, Ambassador of Peru in the United States, and for six years the representative of Peru on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union has during his long and meritorious career rendered distinguished service to the cause of Pan Americanism at the International Conferences of American States and on the Governing Board, and

Whereas the wisdom of his counsel, the maturity of his experience, the loftiness and serenity of his mind and his collaboration, inspired by sincere sentiments of sympathy have contributed to the development of harmony and solidarity between the nations of America, and

Whereas his career has recently culminated in effective cooperation in the happy arrangement which has established on permanent bases of peace and amity the relations between two great American nations:

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union resolves to express to Doctor Velarde on the occasion of his retirement from diplomatic activity, the appreciation of the Pan American Union for the service that he has rendered and to record on the minutes a sentiment of regret on his withdrawal from the Governing Board.



AERONAUTICS IN LATIN AMERICA

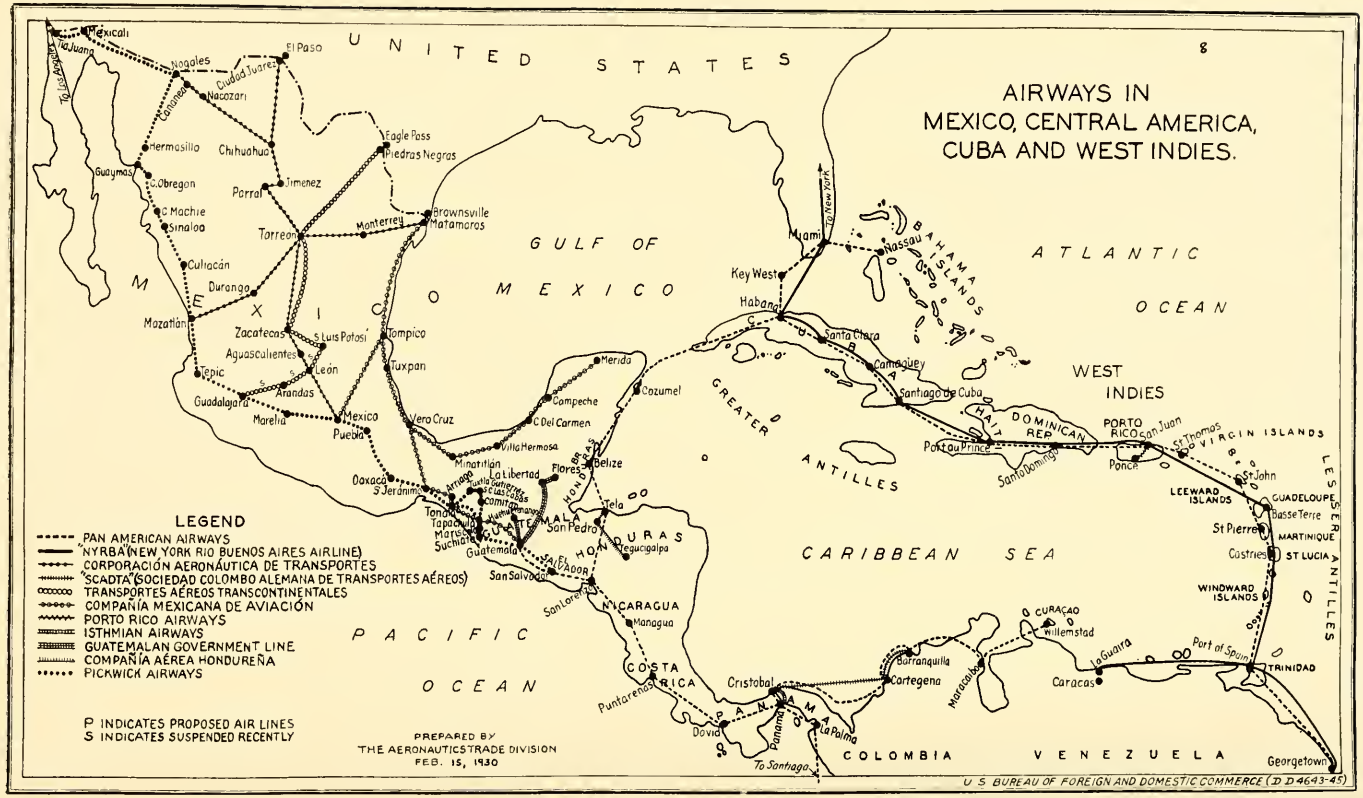
By Brower V. York

Chief, Information Section, Aeronautics Trade Division, Department of Commerce of the United States

LATIN AMERICA has taken a leading place in air transportation. There are more miles of air lines, regularly operated, in Latin America than in the United States or in Europe. The long-standing need for and the enthusiastic acceptance of air transportation in this region of the New World have caused this new means of communication to be introduced there more rapidly than in any other comparable area. This surprising accomplishment has resulted from local efforts as well as from the exertions of companies organized in the United States or Europe. The most important developments are recent and all indications point to further activity and greater results.

There were on February 15, 1930, 37,530 miles of air lines in and between the countries and colonies of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States. At that time there were fewer miles of regular air lines in the European network, which extends into Asia, Africa, and even into South America. In the summer of 1929 the European mileage was, however, somewhat greater than the Latin American total. Climatic and other conditions still cause a winter curtailment of services in Europe, but this practice is not followed in the American countries. In the United States there are 26,306 miles of regularly operated air lines. In Canada, Australia, and Japan the figures are much smaller.

To make a real comparison between these figures, population and area must be taken into consideration, for they are among the important factors influencing the provision of air services. The population of this hemisphere south of the continental United States is, roughly, 100,000,000, compared with over 120,000,000 in the United States and about 335,000,000 in Europe, exclusive of Russia. The area of the Americas in question amounts to approximately 8,325,000 square miles, while that of the United States is about equal to that of Europe, exclusive of Russia, or 3,000,000 square miles, more or less. Measured by area alone the first region is at a disadvantage, but by population the showing is excellent. The relative buying power of the people, the amount of business transacted, the degree of industrial development, and the physical geography of the three regions offer vast fields for further comparisons.



Courtesy of U. S. Department of Commerce

AIRWAYS IN MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA, AND WEST INDIES

(Prepared by the Aeronautics Trade Division, of the Department of Commerce, February 15, 1930.)

It will be remembered that during the Latin American colonial period, lasting over three centuries, transportation facilities were extremely limited. Travel was therefore reduced to the minimum and only the most valuable commodities were carried. There was much dissatisfaction because Spain required all trade to be carried on between the mother country and the colonies through Vera Cruz and a point on the Isthmus of Panama and the trade of Brazil was long limited to commerce with Portugal. There were no ocean vessels, as to-day, plying between all the coasts on regular schedule; there were no cables nor railroads. Only a comparatively few Europeans were scattered in isolated settlements surrounded by Indian tribes. However, early American and European (other than Spanish and Portuguese) sailing vessels helped to unite the distant settlements with the world.

Toward the end of the period of the establishment of Spanish American Republics (1810–1830), the first railroad was started in the United States and soon American pioneers were building railroads in parts of South America. Later European capital and engineering talent helped to provide other railroads there. This construction, although extremely difficult in most places, has continued, but there is hardly a country in Latin America which has completely developed its railroad system. Most of the railroads connect seaports with interior points, and few of them link two or more countries. However, the cable, the steamship, the radio have come since the days of sailing vessels, and have helped to bring all the countries closer together.

The highway, another aid to transportation and communication, is receiving more and more attention throughout Latin America. Engineering difficulties similar to those met by railroad builders tend to make highways expensive in many parts of the continent, and while these arteries will eventually connect all the countries, they have not in all cases reached international boundaries.

Latin America as a whole is in a period of progress, and large modern cities, important industries, and other great developments have already made their appearance. These, more than ever before, require quick communication and transportation facilities. The distances between the business and industrial, mining, and agricultural centers remain great. The physical geography of the area remains unchanged. Excellent opportunities are offered for the newest form of transportation since, broadly speaking, the ocean steamer is here the closest competitor of aircraft.

Political and business leaders throughout this large part of the world as well as in the United States and Europe recognized the special need for a rapid means of carrying man and his written messages and goods throughout the area under discussion. As the result of the efforts of these men, there have been set up 17 operating organizations



Courtesy of U. S. Department of Commerce

AIRWAYS IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Prepared by the Aeronautics Trade Division of the Department of Commerce, February 15, 1930.)

which employ about 250 aircraft and hundreds of men over a vast and far-flung network of airways. Much preparatory work and planning, extending over 15 years, were required. Before the World War, American and European aircraft were introduced into some Latin American countries. During its course newer types were taken there from the United States. Immediately after the war, when many flyers and planes were released from military duty, some of them went to Latin America. Spectacular flights further increased popular interest. Governments bought airplanes, and began training a few military officers to fly. Individuals bought planes for business or pleasure flights. Enthusiasts formed flying clubs. Local, United



Courtesy of "The Grace Log"

LAS PALMAS AIRDROME AT LIMA, PERU

On the field appear several planes of the fleet in the west coast service.

States, British, French, and German individuals and companies sought to operate regular air services. There were several failures and a few successes up to the beginning of 1926.

The German colony at La Paz gave a German plane to the Bolivian Government on the occasion of the centennial of independence celebration in August, 1925. Shortly thereafter a local company was formed, which has extended its lines to the principal parts of the country in a network of nearly 2,300 miles, over which 10 planes are employed.

At the same time European interests began searching in earnest for good opportunities for the introduction of regular air services.



RIO DE JANEIRO AS IT APPEARS FROM AN AIRPLANE

Developments in Latin America followed in quick succession, and there were over 10,000 miles of regular air lines by the end of 1928. The airplane was being improved and being changed to meet the exacting requirements of the area discussed in this article, as its use there was increasing. The demand for air service grew rapidly after the visit of President-elect Hoover just before his inauguration. American companies increased their efforts, competition stirred all interests to greater activity and the remarkable progress of 1929 was recorded.

The 17 operators of air services may be divided into 5 groups. Group A comprises 4 native in the area—their lines total 2,980 miles in length; Group B, 4 companies which are combinations of local and American interests—their lines extend 3,546 miles; Group C, 3 which are local-German—their mileage is 6,005 miles; Group D, 5 American companies (2 of which have several local subsidiary organizations), with lines extending 19,964 miles; and Group E, a French company with 5,035 miles of air lines in this region.

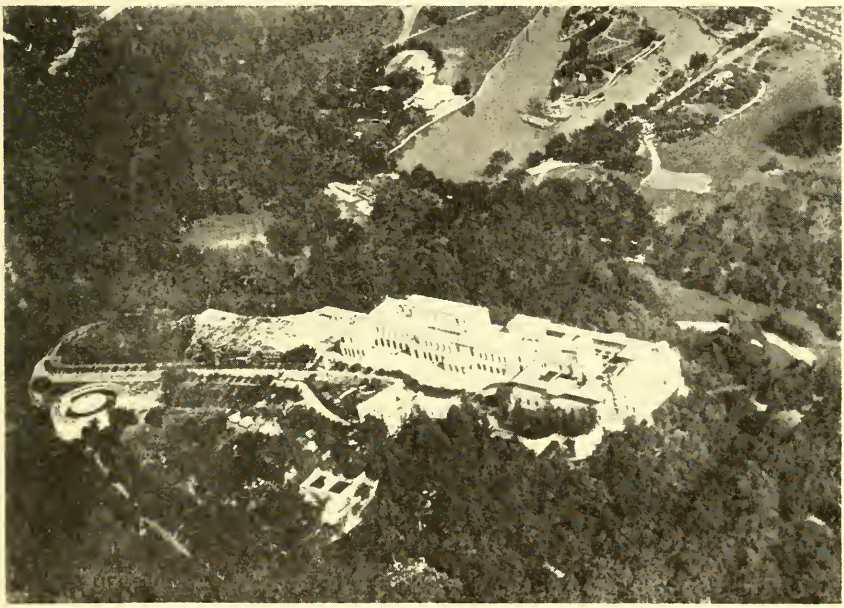
GROUP A

The Chilean Government through its military forces inaugurated a regular air mail and passenger service between Santiago and northern points as far as Arica on March 5, 1929. The line was extended southward to Puerto Montt on January 5, 1930. The "Moth" planes

originally employed are being replaced by larger Fairchild planes to meet increased traffic requirements. In September, 1929, the planes flew about 31,000 miles on schedule and carried 64 passengers and 418 pounds of mail.

The Government of Guatemala started its regular service for mail and passengers between Guatemala City and Flores in March, 1929. Air mail and provisional passenger rates were fixed.

The Mexican Government operated an air mail route daily between Mexico City and Nuevo Laredo beginning October 1, 1928, but later retired in favor of private companies. The Compañía de Transportes



Courtesy of Sres. Proal-Lecon and American Photo Supply Co.

CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE AND PARK, MEXICO CITY

The residence of the President of the Republic.

Aéreos Transcontinentales, S. A.,[1] started two services, as indicated on the map, on October 1, 1929.

In order to bring the remote northeastern part of Peru closer to Lima the Peruvian Navy Air Line was established between Iquitos on the Amazon, Contamana, Masisea, Puerto Bermúdez, and La Merced, near Lima, in January, 1928. Mail and passengers are carried over this 600-mile route in 36 hours, twice a week, a journey which takes three weeks by pack mule, canoe, and river boat. On this trip the Amazon and Ucayali Rivers are followed by seaplanes; the land planes which ply on the section between La Merced and Puerto Bermúdez must scale the Andes at over 10,000 feet. In addition, a

[1] S. A. = *Sociedad anónima*, equivalent to incorporated company.

branch line was recently established between Iquitos and Moyabamba. These developments mean much to regions otherwise difficult of access. The planes carry full loads and at times intending passengers must engage seats six weeks in advance. This makes a highly creditable showing for purely local enterprise in a new field and much further progress is certain.

GROUP B

The Compañía Aérea Hondureña, recently formed to operate in Honduras, has taken over the air operations of the Tela Railroad Co.,



Copyright by "Scadta

AIRPORT AT BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA

Headquarters of "Scadta," the company which operated the first commercial air service in South America.

a subsidiary of an American fruit company, which used three planes in a regular service between Tela, San Pedro, and Tegucigalpa.

The Compañía Aérea de Transportes, S. A., of Mexico is an important operator in Mexico with over 2,000 miles of lines and plans for extensions.

The Faucett Aviation Co. of Peru, organized in that country with both Peruvian and American capital, bears the name of an American pioneer in aeronautics in Latin America. Mr. Faucett was the first flyer to reach most of Peru's cities and towns by air; for eight years, beginning with 1920, he carried passengers wherever they wanted to go. An average of 300 passengers a year was carried in this irregular service. The company now uses large modern planes which ply regularly once a week in each direction between Paita and Mollendo and other centers along the coast of Peru. The company's planes and

those of the Pan American Grace Airways, mentioned under Group D, fly on schedules designed to give the best public service. Unfair competition is avoided.

The shortest air line in Latin America, and possibly in the world, is that of the Isthmian Airways (Inc.). Passengers and goods are carried 47 miles from ocean to ocean over the Panama Canal several times a day.

GROUP C

The Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, previously mentioned, during its first three years of operation, ended September 30, 1929, made 1,972 flights lasting together 3,086 hours and covering 267,291 miles. The total amount of weight carried was 1,500,193 pounds. Seven thousand nine hundred and three passengers, of whom 263 were children and 1,037 were women, weighed 1,257,555 pounds. The mail carried weighed 22,165 pounds, the baggage 119,984, and the goods 100,511 pounds.

The Condor Syndicate of Brazil and a subsidiary, the Empreza de Viação Aerea Rio Grandense, together carried 6,751 passengers, 18,280 pounds of mail and 140,426 pounds of baggage and goods in 1928. The large seaplanes of this company fly three times a week in each direction between Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul and between there and Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

The Sociedad Colombo Alemana de Transportes Aéreos, or "Scadta," in Colombia is known as the first successful commercial air service in the world. Over its original route between Barranquilla and Girardot, the Magdalena River port nearest Bogotá, the company has no competition except the river boats, which require a week or more at best to cover the 600 miles. The company has extended its services to Paita, Peru, via Ecuador, and to Panama, so that its lines extend over 2,720 miles. The following figures indicate the growth of the company's operations:

Year	Miles flown	Passengers carried	Mail carried	Passengers, baggage, and goods carried
			Pounds	*Pounds*
1920	2, 688	12	110	1, 765
1921	53, 653	379	3, 421	63, 275
1922	128, 002	1, 137	10, 660	182, 342
1923	184, 383	1, 318	18, 296	221, 097
1924	168, 555	1, 084	23, 593	180, 864
1925	182, 150	1, 134	26, 749	202, 051
1926	302, 210	2, 116	58, 574	377, 949
1927	327, 645	2, 667	79, 565	450, 848
1928	580, 846	4, 956	111, 881	1, 066, 491
1929	765, 015	5, 401	133, 244	1, 150, 344
Total	2, 695, 147	20, 204	466, 093	3, 897, 026



ANDEAN PEAKS

Planes in the Argentine-Chilean service must reach an altitude of 14,000 feet in crossing the Andes.

GROUP D

The New York, Rio, and Buenos Aires Line ("Nyrba") is an American company which has made great strides recently. Following a considerable period of negotiations with the governments concerned, the company started on September 1, 1929, the first transcontinental passenger and mail service in South America, between Buenos Aires and Santiago. The Ford transport planes carried 770 passengers during the first four months. They must rise to 14,000 feet to cross the Uspallata Pass in the Andes, but they fly over the 700-mile route in eight hours as against a trip of 41 hours by train. Buenos Aires was linked with Montevideo on August 21, 1929, by this line, and the large seaplanes carry capacity loads on two round trips a day. (Several earlier services had been maintained for brief periods over this short route.) Buenos Aires was linked with Yacuiba, Bolivia, and the Bolivian Air System on November 27, 1929. Three days later a weekly service between Buenos Aires and Mar del Plata was started. During January, 1930, the company's service was extended up the coast to Rio de Janeiro and Ceara. Plans call for this extensive system to be connected with Venezuela, the Guianas, the West Indies, Cuba, and New York.[2]

The Pan American Airways System, including associated and subsidiary companies (especially Pan American Grace Airways and the

[2] Service was actually extended to Miami on Feb. 18.

Compañía Mexicana de Aviación) is the largest in the area. A great deal of time and money have been used to develop this great new transportation organization. The company started from Miami and extended its air services southward, first to Habana. Three round trips a day are made over this route. Passengers and mail are also carried three times a week between Miami and Nassau and between Miami and Georgetown via Habana, Santiago de Cuba, Port au Prince, Santo Domingo, San Juan, St. Thomas, the Windward Islands, and Port of Spain. In January, 1929, the air-mail service between Miami and Cristobal through Central America was started.



THE PLAZA CONGRESO, BUENOS AIRES

A year later the large, fast planes began carrying passengers over this long route. The mail service was extended down the west coast of South America to Santiago and across the north coast to Curaçao, over both of which routes one flight a week is made. On October 12, 1929, the mail service was extended to Buenos Aires and later to Montevideo. Passengers are carried between Tacna (Peru) and the Canal Zone and countries to the north. Recently a branch from San Lorenzo, Honduras, to Guatemala City was opened.

Connection is made at Guatemala City with the Compañía Mexicana de Aviación, which carries mail and passengers to Brownsville by way of several points in Mexico. The last-named company also



Courtesy of Touring Club Uruguayo

MONTEVIDEO FROM THE AIR

The new Capitol appears in the center of the illustration.

has services between Merida and Vera Cruz and between the capital and Tampico. Between Mexico City and Brownsville the flights are daily. This company has earned an excellent record in Mexico. Plans call for several extensions and improvements in this system.

The Pickwick Airways of California has extended its line from Los Angeles and San Diego down the west coast of Mexico to Mexico City and southward to Guatemala City and San Salvador. Passengers, goods, and Mexican, Guatemalan, and Salvadorean mails are carried. Several cities in the mountainous part of western Mexico are thus brought into close contact with each other and the capital as well as with Central America and the United States.

The Porto Rico Airways recently started a daily service between San Juan and Ponce. The company is training Porto Ricans to fly.

GROUP E

Late in 1927 the French Compagnie Générale Aéropostale extended its line from southern France to Casablanca and Dakar in Africa across the south Atlantic to Natal, and thence to Buenos Aires. Fast steamers are used for the ocean crossing and mails are carried from Europe to Argentina in 10 days. The line was extended to Asuncion, Paraguay, and to Santiago, Chile. Recently the French



Photograph by Richard B. Hoit

HABANA, CUBA

The fine shore drive called the Malecon extends along the ocean front in the foreground, and the Paseo de Martí (Prado) from left to right through the center.

company started carrying passengers along the east coast of South America and announced plans for an extension to Venezuela. Faster and larger planes are being placed in the company's service in Europe and South America to speed the mails.

This brief outline is indicative of what has been accomplished in air communications in Latin America. It was possible only with the enthusiastic support of and willingness of the public authorities to aid the introduction of the needed services. Their plans and those of the operators call for considerable extensions, which are being greatly encouraged by the rapidity of recent and current progress.

Nearly every government has arranged for the carriage of its local and foreign mails by air at reasonable air mail rates. The United States Post Office Department has announced reductions, amounting in some cases to 50 per cent, in rates on air mail destined to Latin America. The operators know by their contracts what they are required to do and the governments are handling the arrangements without interruption or difficulty.

Regulations are being prepared to control air traffic throughout the Pan American Republics. An air navigation convention was approved at Habana in February, 1928, and it is believed that it will be accepted by each interested government. Changes in laws and



Courtesy of Brig. Gen. Dion Williams, U. S. M. C.

MOUNT CHONCO, NICARAGUA

This view gives an example of some of the Central American terrain.

regulations have been and are expected to be frequent because of the rapid development in the new mode of transportation and its particular character and needs.

Hundreds of airports and landing fields have been prepared or designated throughout the area and progress everywhere is being made in improving these facilities as well as in adding to their number. The larger companies have what are considered the best radio communication systems for the purpose in the world. Public sources of weather information are being improved to meet the new need. The provision of lighting facilities to permit night flying will bring Buenos Aires and New York within 5 days of each other instead of 10 as at present by daylight flying or 18 by ocean vessel.

When the abrupt changes in temperature, altitude, and weather in Latin America are considered in conjunction with the long distances and the comparatively limited experience in flying in such regions it is recognized that these developments are worthy of much praise. They should arouse sufficient interest to cause general support of the services and to promote continued progress.

Details of the regular air services as of February 15, 1930, are:

AIR SERVICES AND OPERATING COMPANIES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE SOUTH OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Compañia Lloyd Aero Boliviano; total operating mileage, 2,274.
Casilla 357, La Paz, Bolivia. (Passengers, mail, and goods).
La Paz—Cochabamba (via Oruro)—236 miles.
Cochabamba—Santa Cruz (via Vallegrande)—304 miles.
Cochabamba—Trinidad (via Todos Santos)—280 miles.
Cochabamba—Sucre—149 miles.
Santa Cruz—Puerto Suarez (via San Jose, Robore)—466 miles.
Santa Cruz—Yacuiba (via Charagua, Villa Montes)—373 miles.
Trinidad—Riberalta (via Santa Ana, Guayaramerin, Villa Bella, Cachuela, Esperanza)—466 miles.

The Condor Syndicate; total operating mileage, 1,011.
Rua Alfandega, 5, Edificio Banco Germanico, Rio de Janeiro. (Passengers, mail, and goods.)
Rio de Janeiro—Rio Grande do Sul—851 miles.
Rio Grande do Sul—Puerto Alegre (via Pelotas)—160 miles.

Chilean Army Mail Service; total operating mileage, 1,035.
Santiago, Chile. (Passengers, mail, and goods.)
Santiago—Arica (via Coquimbo, Ovalle, Copiapo, Antofagasta, Iquique)—510 miles.
Santiago—Puerto Montt—525 miles.

Sociedad Colombo Alemana de Transportes Aéreos ("Scadta"); total operating mileage, 2,720.
Barranquilla, Colombia. New York office, care of International Aerotravel and Supplies (Inc.), 11 Broadway, New York City. (Passengers, mail, and goods.)
Barranquilla—Girardot (via Calamar, Magangue, El Banco, Gamarra, Puerto Wilches, Puerto Barrios, Barrancas, and La Dorada)—625 miles.
Girardot—Neiva—94 miles.
Barranquilla—Buenaventura (via Cartagena, Lorica, and Sautata)—520 miles.
Buenaventura—Guayaquil (Ecuador)—475 miles.
Guayaquil—Paita (Peru)—112 miles.
Bucaramanga—Puerto Wilches—80 miles.
Cristobal—Sautata—240 miles.
Bogota—Ibague (via Girardot)—90 miles.
Cristobal—Buenaventura (via Panama, Istmina)—484 miles.

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La Compagnie Générale Aéropostale; total operating mileage, 5,035.
92 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris, France. (Mail.) (Passengers, Buenos Aires—Natal.)
Buenos Aires—Santiago (via Mendoza, Villa Mercedes and Rufino)—750 miles.
Buenos Aires—Asuncion (via Monto Caseros and Posadas)—690 miles.
Buenos Aires—Comodoro Rivadavia (via Bahia Blanca, San Antonio and Trelew)—840 miles.
Buenos Aires—Natal (via Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Florianopolis, Sao Francisco, Paranagua, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria, Caravellas, Bahia, Maceio, and Recife)—2,515 miles.
Buenos Aires—Mar del Plata—240 miles.

Guatemalan Government Line; total operating mileage, 240.
Guatemala City, Guatemala. (Passengers, mail, and goods.)
Guatemala City—Huehuetenango—75 miles.
Guatemala City—La Libertad—Flores—165 miles.

Cía. Aérea Hondureña; total operating mileage, 166.
Tela, Honduras. (Passengers, mail, and goods.)
Tela—San Pedro—Tegucigalpa—166 miles.

Compañía Mexicana de Aviación, S. A.; total operating mileage, 2,028.
Edificio Woodrow, 2° Piso, Mexico, D. F. (Passengers, mail, and goods.)
Brownsville (Texas)—Mexico City—(via Matamoros and Tampico)—472 miles.
Vera Cruz (Tejeria)—Merida—(via Minatitlan—Villa Hermosa—Ciudad del Carmen and Campeche)—535 miles.
Vera Cruz—Tapachula—(via San Jeronimo and Arriaga)—419 miles.
Tapachula—Guatemala City—133 miles.
Mexico City—Tuxpan—(via Tampico)—244 miles.
Tampico—Vera Cruz—(via Tuxpan)—225 miles.

Corporación Aeronáutica de Transportes, S. A.; total operating mileage 2,033.
5 de Mayo 6 A., Mexico, D. F. (Passengers, mail, and goods.)
Matamoros—Mazatlan (via Monterrey, Torreon, and Durango)—683 miles.
Mexico City—Ciudad Juarez (El Paso)—(via Leon, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Torreon, Parral and Chihuahua)—1,003 miles.
Chihuahua—Nogales (via Nacozari and Cananea)—347 miles.

Transportes Aéreos Transcontinentales, S. A.; total operating mileage, 605.

San Luis Potosi (to be moved to Torreon). (Passengers, mail, and goods.)

Torreon—San Luis Potosi (via Zacatecas)—290 miles.

Torreon—Piedras Negras—315 miles.

Isthmian Airways (Inc.); total operating mileage, 47.

Cristobal, C. Z. (Passengers and goods.)

Cristobal—Panama City—47 miles.

Faucett Aviation Co.; total operating mileage, 1,200.

Lima, Peru. (Passengers, mail, and goods.)

Arequipa—Paita (via Mollendo, Ica, Lima, Chimbote, Trujillo, Pacasmayo and Chiclayo)—1,200 miles.

Peruvian Navy Air Service; total operating mileage, 1,100.

Lima, Peru. (Passengers, mail, and goods.)

San Ramon (La Merced)—Iquitos (via Pto. Bermudez, Masisea, Contamana, Orellana, and Requena)—800 miles.

Moyobamba—Iquitos (via Yurimaguas)—300 miles.

Porto Rico Airways; total operating mileage, 100.

San Juan, Porto Rico. (Passengers and goods.)

San Juan—Ponce—100 miles.

New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Line (Inc.) ("Nyrba"); total operating mileage, 5,160.

Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. (Care of Dr. Vicente Fidel López, Viamonte 550, Buenos Aires, Argentina.) (Passengers, mail, and goods.)

Buenos Aires—Yacuiba (Bolivia) (via Rosario, Cordoba, Tucuman and Salta)—640 miles.

Buenos Aires—Asuncion (via Concordia and Corrientes)—670 miles.

Buenos Aires—Mar del Plata—240 miles.

Buenos Aires—Santiago (Chile)—700 miles.

Buenos Aires—Ceara (via Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Natal)—2,910 miles.

Pan American Airways (Inc.); [*Pan American Grace Airways (Inc.)*]; total operating mileage, 10,067.

122 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (Mail.) (Passengers, Miami–Tacna.) (Passengers, Miami–Georgetown.) (Passengers, Miami–Nassau.)

Miami—Nassau—187 miles.

Miami—Habana—Belize—Tela—Managua—David—Panama City—Cristobal—2,074 miles.

Pan American Airways (Inc.)—Continued.

Guatemala City—San Salvador—125 miles.

San Salvador—San Lorenzo—120 miles.

Cristobal—Santiago (via Buenaventura, Tumaco, Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, Talara, Paita, Trujillo, Lima, Mollendo, Ilo, Tacna, Arica, Antofagasta, Copiapo, and Ovalle)—3,071 miles.

Buenos Aires—Santiago—(via Mendoza and Rufino)—708 miles.

Buenos Aires—Montevideo—120 miles.

Cristobal—Cartagena—446 miles.

Cartagena—Barranquilla—178 miles.

Barranquilla—Curacao—461 miles.

Miami—Habana—261 miles.

Habana—Santa Clara—Camaguey—Santiago de Cuba—Port-au-Prince—Santo Domingo—San Juan—1,184 miles.

San Juan—St. Thomas—St. Johns—Castries—St. Pierre—Port of Spain—752 miles.

Port of Spain—Georgetown—380 miles.

Pickwick Airways (Inc.); total operating mileage, 2,709.

Pickwick Terminal Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

[*Pickwick Latin American Airways* (*Pickwick Latino Americana*, S. A.).]

5 de Mayo No. 7, Mexico, D. F. (Passengers, mail, and goods.)

Mexico City—Mazatlan—(via Morelia—Guadalajara—Tepic)—590 miles.

Mazatlan—Nogales (via Culiacan—Sinaloa—Ciudad Obregon—Guaymas—Hermosillo)—666 miles.

Nogales—Tiajuana—(via Mexicali—Zaragoza)—369 miles.

Mexico City—Guatemala City—(via Puebla—Oaxaca—San Jeronimo—Tonala—Tapachula—Mariscal)—732 miles.

Tonala—Tuxtla—San Cristobal—Comitan—Tapachula—227 miles.

Guatemala City—San Salvador—125 miles.



ON GUATEMALAN STREETS AND HIGHWAYS

By Hamilton M. Wright

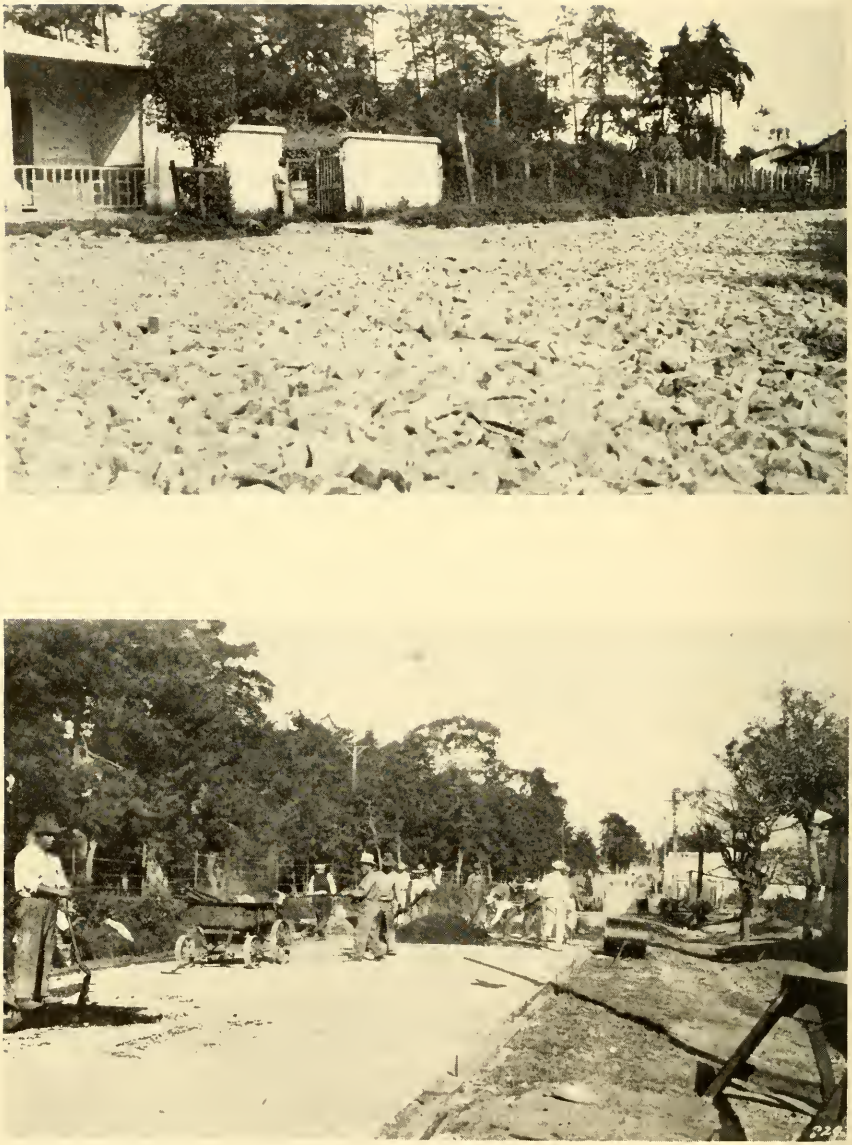
MODERN pavements of American type are being laid in the suburbs of the fine old city of Guatemala. By many the new paving work is believed to be a first step in a movement which will ultimately result in the modernization of the highways of the picturesque mountain Republic.

Motorists who have enjoyed good city streets almost invariably become good road enthusiasts; their preferences and the economy of travel on fine highways usually mean an extension of roads leading out of the city. Habana is a case in point; indirectly its splendid streets must have exerted a strong influence in promoting the magnificent road program on which the Government of Cuba is now engaged.

Street work in Guatemala is at present confined to the sections in and around the edge of the capital, where a Boston firm is laying approximately 95,000 square yards of pavement. The native workers have shown themselves to be intelligent and industrious, and the paving work has gone ahead rapidly. Owing to the fact that Guatemala City is contemplating a waterworks and drainage program, new pavements are not being laid in the downtown portions of the city, thus avoiding a duplication of work to make the necessary installations. In the roads and streets included in the present contract, there is now sufficient drainage, and also plenty of room on either side of the streets to install sewers and waterpipes without disturbing the pavement.

The present streets in the downtown sections permit traffic of all sorts; the new suburban avenues will amplify the radius of comfortable motoring and make more desirable the residential suburbs thus reached.

The construction of these new streets will lend new interest to the charming old city of Guatemala. Though located in the Tropics, it is not essentially a tropical city, for it is situated on a plateau at an elevation of about 5,000 feet above the sea, slightly less than that of Denver, Colo. There is never a night in the Guatemalan capital when it is not necessary to sleep under double blankets. The direct rays of the sun are warm at midday, yet the writer has ridden hundreds of miles through the uplands of Guatemala without discomfort. The days are so mild that throughout the year light spring clothes can be worn. The city is very healthful.



Courtesy of Warren Bros. Co. of Guatemala

NEW PAVING IN GUATEMALA CITY'S RESIDENTIAL SUBURBS

Upper: Finished foundation on Calle Pamplona. Lower: The same street being surfaced.

Guatemala City is filled with color and the charm of the past. Immense old heavily walled buildings vie with modern shops. The interiors of some of the old structures, executed in magnificent style, remind one of the ornate interiors of the older sections of Paris. The market place with its display of rare and delicious tropical fruits and of beautiful woven fabrics in brilliant vegetable dyes can never be forgotten. This city has long appealed to tourists. The leading hotels are thoroughly up-to-date and able to make the traveler comfortable in every way. A sojourn at one of them also affords an opportunity to observe the social life of the city, as many prominent persons in the community gather there for tea dances and other social events. During the past few years the number of tourists visiting



Courtesy of Warren Bros. Co. of Guatemala

QUARRY IN THE VICINITY OF GUATEMALA CITY

A source of rock for use in road construction.

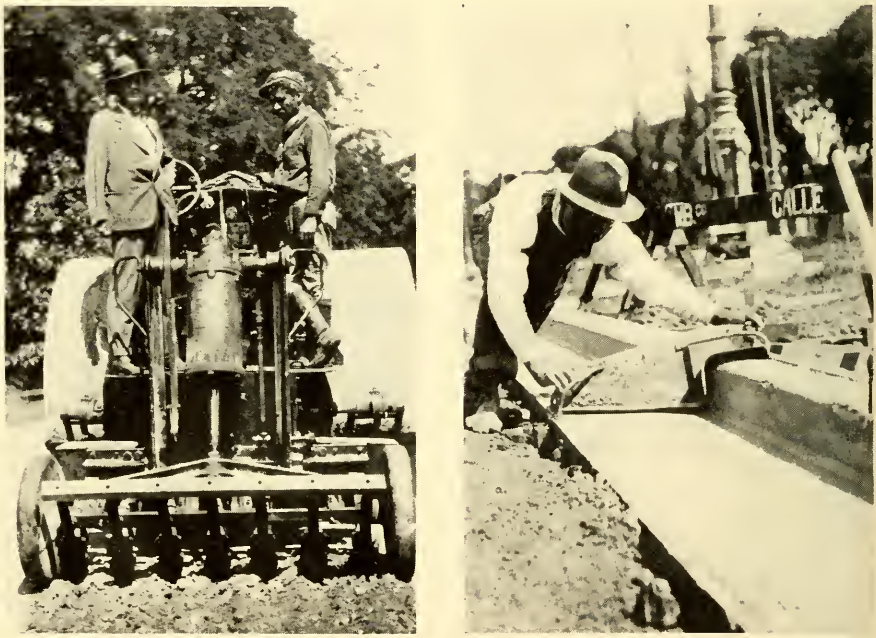
the city has steadily increased. The United Fruit Co. reports that as many as 200 visitors at one time participate in the 2-day visits to the capital offered as a part of its tours.

Among events influencing tourist travel to Guatemala was the opening in January, 1930, of tri-weekly airplane trips between Guatemala City and San Salvador by the Pan American Airways. The flight takes but one hour and one half. Planes leave Guatemala City at 7 a. m. on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.

At the present time there are many routes out of Guatemala City on which one may travel long distances in motor cars. It is now possible to drive from Guatemala City through the highlands to Totonicapan, visiting Lake Atitlan and Solala en route, and thence

down to Quezaltenango, and from Quezaltenango to various other towns in western Guatemala. It is also possible to motor from Guatemala City across the frontier to Santa Ana in the Republic of Salvador, whence a train journey of about 45 miles takes one to the capital. And also from Guatemala City one may already drive a good share of the way to the port of San Jose on the south coast.

These routes form a basis for the construction of modern paved highways. There are, indeed, some fine stretches of good road embankment now in the Republic which when improved and paved could serve as sections of through arterial road systems. Some of



Courtesy of Warren Bros. Co. of Guatemala

MODERN MACHINERY EMPLOYED IN STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Left: A pneumatic scarifier on a 10-ton roller breaking up an old base. Right: Finishing the curb and gutter on the Thirtieth of June Boulevard.

the finest examples of highway engineering work the writer has seen have been successfully executed in the mountain regions of Guatemala by Guatemalan engineers. But an extensive program is necessary to tie existing roads in a general system of arterial highways.

The international highway between Guatemala City and San Salvador affords views of wonderful scenery. The Guatemalan portion of the route is approximately 180 miles long, passing over many mountain ranges and through a great many interesting towns. It is not difficult to believe that the urge of the automobile will ultimately result in the transformation of this road into a magnificent paved





Photographs by Thomas F. Lee

GUATEMALAN VISTAS

Upper: A distant view of Lake Atitlan and the volcano Atitlan. Lower: Agua Volcano, 12,000 feet above sea level, as seen from the ruins of "El Colegio de Cristo."

highway all the way between Guatemala City and San Salvador. The experience of the American company now working in Guatemala, a company whose road engineering and construction activities are almost world-wide, shows that very capable highway workers and excellent materials can be had within the Republic.

Immense advantages, both on the economic side and for the tourists, would result from the extension of arterial systems of good roads throughout this land of lakes and mountains.

Guatemala is one of the most peaceful and hospitable regions for the traveler, and no country in the world, in the writer's opinion,

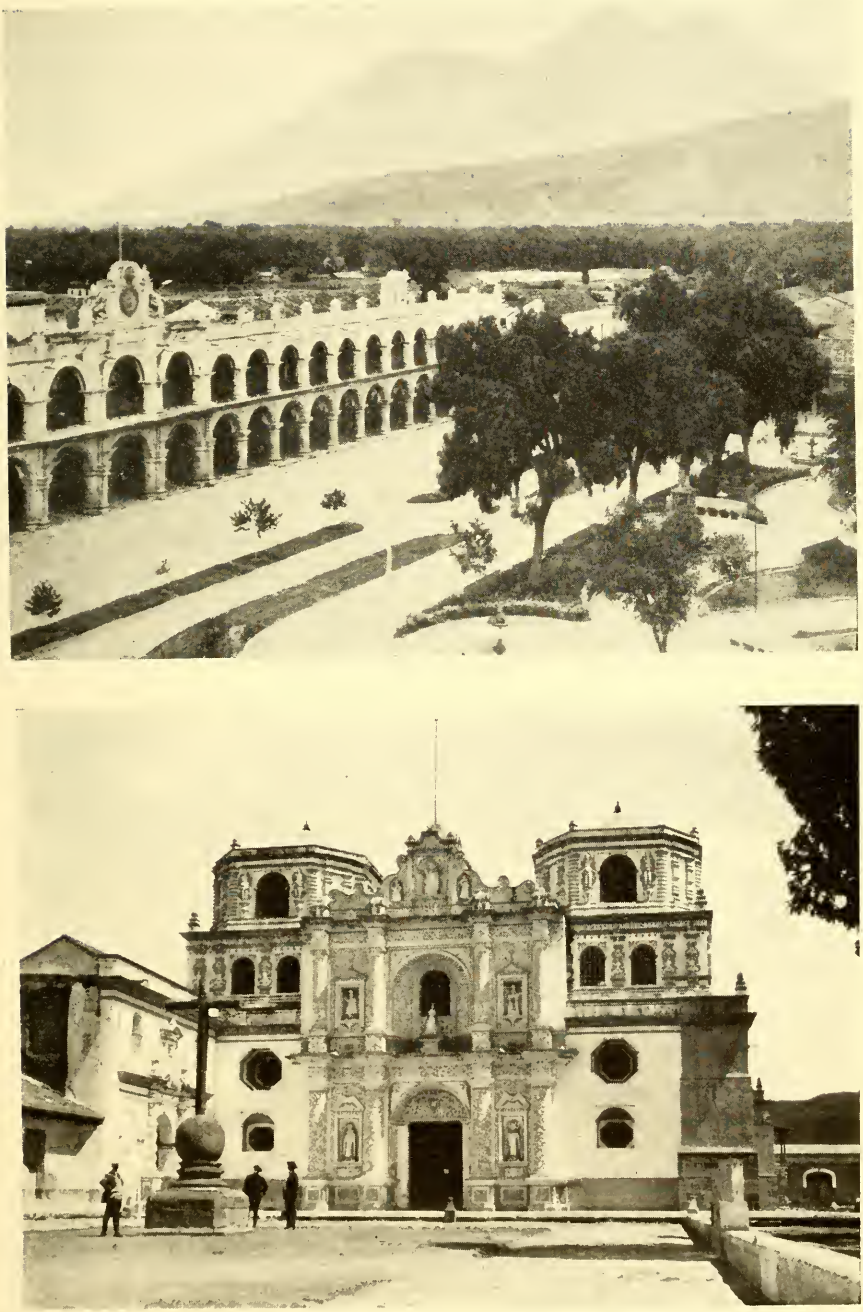


Courtesy of Warren Bros. Co. of Guatemala

A MODERN STREET IN GUATEMALA CITY

Finished pavement on the Thirtieth of June Boulevard.

presents more striking panoramas. One of the most exhilarating trips the author has ever taken was the journey from Guatemala City to Antigua, the old capital, and thence onward by horseback to Lake Atitlan, a superb body of water, partly surrounded by five great volcanic cones which one sees across the lake from the vantage point of a lofty plateau. Thence one passes across pine-dotted plains to the city of Totonicapan, which, although 8,300 feet above the sea, appears spread out like a toy city from the lofty eminence from which it is beheld after the ride overland from Guatemala City. The country is not wild, but quite frequently dotted with villages and cultivated fields. Old mission establishments nestle on mountain



INTERESTING BUILDINGS IN ANTIGUA, FORMER CAPITAL OF GUATEMALA

Upper: Military headquarters of the Spanish Conquerors, built in 1526. Lower: The ancient and beautiful Church of the Mercedes.

sides above which tower black pine forests, or are found now and then on commanding points of upland plateaus. There one can enjoy peaches, avocados, loquats, pomegranates, mangoes, zapotes, green corn, and many products of the temperate and semitropical regions. Fish abound in some of the mountain streams. Lake Atitlan is filled with trout imported some years ago, which can be seen by hundreds from the beach. What a land for a highway!

The climate is marvelous; the air is stimulating. One may enjoy magnificent vistas of mountains 50 or 60 miles away. The deep blue surface of Lake Atitlan, which has an irregular shore line of 27 miles and is surrounded by lofty cliffs and palm-covered mountain ridges, is one of the world's most brilliant scenes. After the sun has risen, this ultramarine blue surface sends enormous plumes of white vapor curling toward the summits of the overshadowing peaks, a scene almost equaled by the vision afforded at the better known Lake Amatitlan. Gazing across Lake Atitlan, one beholds hues that rival those of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, blues, purples, slate, and metallic reds. The humble Indians, always industriously toiling or following the trails with immense burdens on their heads (although now they begin to patronize the motor bus) or, again, beheld on holy days in the cities, engaged in the ceremonies and festivals of the church, recall the scenes depicted by Helen Hunt Jackson in *Ramona*. There in the lovely hinterland of Guatemala one can almost see California as it must have been before the American era—a pastoral and agricultural people, a wonderful climate, a brilliant sun, and the glorious scenery of a temperate mountain land in the semitropics.

In some of the more remote sections of the uplands the visitors will be attracted by the similarity of some of the natives to the peasant class of Japan. The leather sandals, the handwoven straw hats, the short kilts extending to the knees, and the loose garment worn by these natives, whose straight coal black hair and features strangely suggest the Japanese, almost instantly recall the provincial districts of the Land of Cherry Blossoms.



HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN HONDURAS

By Joaquín Bonilla

THE belief that Honduras would pass abruptly from mule-back transportation to air transportation was held as an unassailable truth during the past generation. This idea was championed equally by Hondurans as well as foreigners who visited or lived in Honduras.

Such belief, which left no room for the possibilities of moving passengers, goods, and raw materials through the use of highways and motor vehicles, was partly based on the peculiar formation of the land, where you find a mountain here, a river there, further away a valley and so on until you reach either the Pacific or the Atlantic Ocean.

Railroad building never received any really serious consideration in Honduras. This was because our industrial and agricultural conditions did not justify the investing of an enormous capital and because our first attempt at railroad building, around the year 1862, resulted in a disastrous failure. This failure was due to the fact that the financial representative sent to Europe by the Honduran Government to float a loan never returned to the country. This left Honduras with an enormous debt to pay—on money which never reached the country—the settlement of which is now being undertaken by the Republic through 40 annual payments of £40,000 to the British bond holders.

Cable air lines, such as those in some South American countries like Bolivia and Chile, had not yet attained the degree of perfection they now enjoy.

Besides, there was an almost superstitious belief, still held by a great majority of our population, to the effect that railroads could only be built by foreigners and with foreign capital, which has been unfortunately rather too keen sometimes on the matter of large dividends. This belief was more absurd when we consider that we have a group of engineers who have professional degrees from the most important technical institutions of the United States. Some of them, like Luis Bográn and A. Williams, have worked in railroad construction and maintenance in Mexico and the United States. In mentioning this, it is my desire to emphasize the lack of faith shown by my countrymen before one of the greatest tasks of mankind: Railroad construction.

At the same time, there was felt a need for better means of transportation. This need was especially marked in regard to the transportation of goods and machinery, owing to the fact that a mule could carry at the utmost 350 pounds at a rate of 15 miles a day.

As far as traveling is concerned, we have not really been so badly off, and mule riding, besides being a sport, helped to build up strong





Photograph by T. F. Coxe

TEGUCIGALPA, THE CAPITAL OF HONDURAS

Upper: A partial view of the city. Right: A picturesque road leading to the city. The towers of the cathedral appear in the background.

men and probably accounts in part for the moral fortitude and the physical hardihood of all that group of national heroes and leaders of our nation which flourished around 1894. Amongst them you can point out men like Gen. Terencio Sierra, who was President between 1899 and 1903, and Gen. Manuel Bonilla, father of the writer, who was President from 1903–1907 and 1912–1916, both of whom have established records in the saddle which would make Colonel Roosevelt's rough riding feats look small. General Sierra, for instance, traveled on horseback in one night the distance between the frontier of Nicaragua and the boundary line of El Salvador, or in other words,

MANUEL BONILLA THEATER, TEGUCIGALPA

Named in honor of a former President of the Republic.



the whole length of the Honduran section of the Pan American Highway—that is to say, a distance of 100 miles in 14 hours. General Bonilla, upon hearing of his father's illness, rode on the same mule in one day and one night of continuous traveling the whole distance between Tegucigalpa and Juticalpa, that is to say, 140 miles in 21 hours.

Up to lately and even now, it is not an unusual thing for a man to travel on muleback 75 or 80 miles in one day. Three years ago, Gen. Max Vásquez, Col. José Manuel Zelaya and I rode 81 miles in 15 hours.

The difficulty of achieving these records must be emphasized by the fact that one travels over mountains ranging between 2,000 and



AMAPALA

The leading port of the Pacific coast of Honduras.

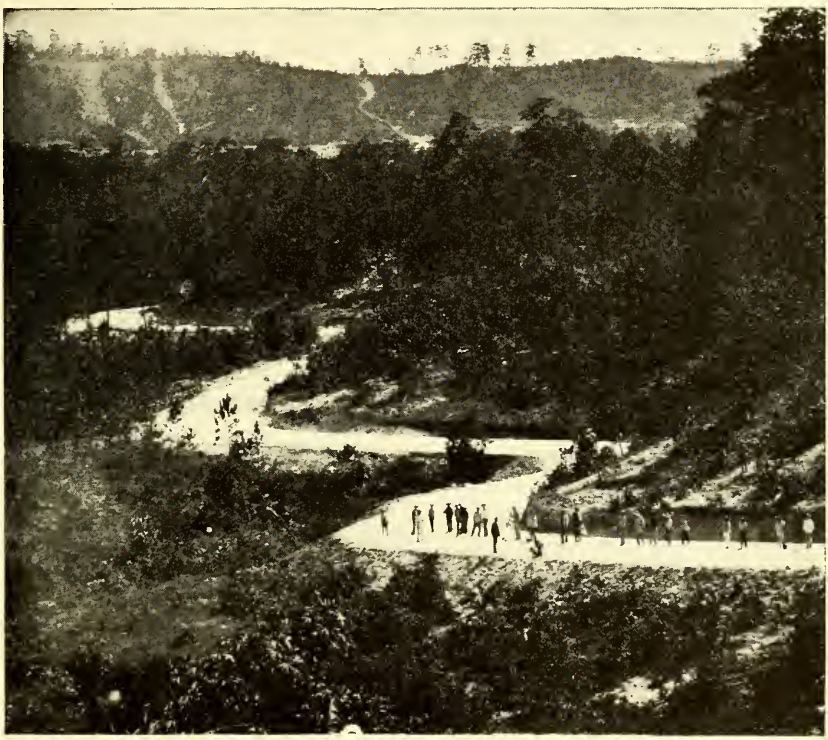
4,000 feet in altitude and then down to valleys only 400 or 500 feet above sea level, there being in addition several rivers and creeks to be forded. The roads over which one travels are merely mule paths, sometimes even less than 2 feet wide.

Air transportation proved to be too slow in its development to supply a solution for our urgent need of communications. So the Hondurans started to dig their way out of the mountains by simply making the mule paths wider and smoother. The interesting feature of this is that we did not start building our roads from the coast line toward the interior of the country as is usually the case in most countries. Instead, we reversed the process and built from the mountains to the sea. The gigantic task undertaken by the people of Honduras without the aid of any kind of machinery is really astounding. For the man of a mountainous country, a road was easier to understand than a railway, because he already knew what a trail was and to his mind, a highroad was only an enlargement of the familiar foot path, so that his oxen and his cart could pass over it.

Those were in reality the modest beginnings of our modern and more pretentious highway system. The man who started it in a way worth mentioning was Gen. Luis Bográn, President of the Republic from 1883 to 1891. General Bográn was the real pioneer of our road-

building idea. Part of the road constructed during his administration will be used even now for our interoceanic highway to avoid the crossing of Lake Yojoa, thus establishing a direct route by land from the capital through the Provinces of Comayagua and Santa Barbara to the national railroad on the north coast.

That was the Honduras of yesterday. The Honduras of to-day is quite a different matter. Our modern era of highway building really commences with the administration of Gen. Terencio Sierra, our picturesque leader already mentioned, who started in 1899 the building



CURVES ON THE INTEROCEANIC HIGHWAY

A bit of the southern section of the road between San Lorenzo and Tegucigalpa.

of our main road linking the capital with the Gulf of Fonseca. This road, completed during the administration of Gen. Manuel Bonilla in 1906, is responsible for the material development in all the regions that it crosses. It proved a great encouragement to commerce, industry, and agriculture. It afforded a means to export our national products and to import machinery, and brought about increased intercourse with the other nations of the world. This highway will always enjoy the importance of having been our first outlet to the sea and furthermore, it conclusively proved to the critics of the

Government that Hondurans could build roads. In this work, which had to conquer so many obstacles and overcome so many difficulties and untold opposition, President Sierra was ably assisted by his Secretary of Public Works, Gen. Francisco Altschul, whose cooperation is always greatfully remembered by us.

After this road was completed, the construction of public works continued uninterruptedly in spite of vicissitudes, during the subsequent administrations of Dr. Francisco Bertrand, Gen. R. López Gutiérrez, Dr. M. Paz Barahona, and the actual President, Dr. V. Mejía Colindres.

As will be understood from the foregoing review, highways are a vital economic necessity for Honduras and in their completion lies the future development of our country. Through our roads we are to receive the material and the moral advantages of civilization. The economic theory that construction of roads results from industrial and agricultural development has to be inverted in Honduras. We have to build our highways to import the implements to develop our natural resources, instead of waiting for natural products or our manufactured articles to compel us to find an outlet for them. We can not wait for the logical phenomena observed in other countries, because we need machinery, which we can not transport into the interior of the country unless we have roads. So when the Honduran started digging his way toward the ocean, he was really striving to reach the seashore to invite immigration, scientific methods, and modern systems to come into his country.

The present administration is carrying out the following plan:

1. Maintenance, repair, widening and extension of roads already constructed.

2. Construction of new highways.

There are three main roads, as follows:

The Interoceanic Highway, which starts at the small port of San Lorenzo on the Gulf of Fonseca in the Pacific Ocean, passes through the capital city, Tegucigalpa, and thence through Siguatepeque, Comayagua, Taulabe, Santa Barbara, San Pedro Sula, ending at Puerto Cortes, on the Atlantic Ocean. (353 miles.)

The Interoceanic Highway actually in service, via Taulabe, Lake Yojoa, El Jaral and the town of Potrerillos at the terminal point of our national railroad, is a much shorter route (221 miles) than the one now under construction, but it is only good for tourist or passenger service, because the crossing of Lake Yojoa makes freight transportation too expensive, difficult, and dangerous. The high-road from San Lorenzo to Puerto Cortes will offer an uninterrupted land route and, in consequence, better facilities for commercial transportation.

The International Highroad.—This road starts at Ocotepeque, a Province of Honduras situated on the frontier between the Republics of El Salvador and Guatemala, and passes through the cities of Santa Rosa de Copan, Gracias, La Esperanza, Siguatepeque, Comayagua, Tegucigalpa, and Danli and ends at the Nicaraguan frontier. (385 miles.)

The Pan American Highway.—The Honduran section of the Pan American Highway begins at Santa Clara Bridge on the Goascorán River, runs through the cities of Nacaome and Choluteca and ends at the Negro River Bridge on the Nicaraguan frontier (100 miles). The construction of this road is receiving special attention on the part



A ROAD THROUGH THE HONDURAN FOREST

Improvement of the minor roads is included in the construction program of the country.

of the Government of Honduras; the preliminary work was commenced in August, 1929. This will be the first concrete road in Honduras.

Besides these three main roads, we have a system of lesser roads under construction to link the capitals of the different Provinces with the centers of consumption and with the main highways.

The method of construction adopted by Honduras is that called the progressive method: A beginning is made with earth roads, which are surfaced successively as needed with gravel, macadam, and concrete.

There are several causes which act in favor of earth roads or those surfaced with gravel or crushed stone instead of asphalt and concrete roads. In the first place, the amount assigned for road building in our budget is very small. In the second place, our traffic is not heavy

enough to require permanent surfacing, and in the third place, it is our purpose to build as many roads as possible so as to establish uninterrupted communications between all the principal points of the Republic. In other words, we prefer 100 miles of unpaved road to 10 miles of concrete road. Besides, earth, gravel, and stone abound in our country and are obtained at a minimum cost.

HIGHWAYS OF HONDURAS

Roads already built

	Miles	Miles
Interoceanic Highway:		
Southern section: San Lorenzo to Tegucigalpa	81	
Northern section:		
Tegucigalpa to Pito Solo	115	
Jaral to Potrerillos	25	
		221
Olancho Highway: Tegucigalpa to La Esperanza		42
		263

Roads under construction

Interoceanic Highway: Northern section—Taulabe to Puerto Cortes		174
Olancho Highway:		
La Esperanza to Juticalpa	76	
Juticalpa to Truxillo	103	
		179
Highway from Progreso to Yoro		62
Highway from Talanga to Yoro		98
Highway from Comayagua to Yorito		68
Highway from Tegucigalpa to Danli		85
Highway from Danli to the frontier of Nicaragua		25
Pan American Highway		99
Quimistan Highway		112
Santa Barbara Highway		81
Western highways		211
Total		1, 194
		1, 457

All our roads in Honduras have been built with national funds and by the national combined effort of our engineers and our working people. It is the achievement of our nation which most honors our countrymen. We must point out that good roads have not only contributed to the material development of Honduras, but have also proved an encouragement and may, in the future, help to strengthen the faith of my countrymen in themselves. After they see their success at road building, they will feel efficient enough to construct railroads.

In any case, when a foreigner visits our land, we can point out to him our highways and proudly say: "Stranger, behold our work!"

TWO IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL CONGRESSES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HABANA

By Heloise Brainerd

Chief, Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union

IN THE month of February, 1930, the University of Habana commemorated its two hundredth anniversary, the celebration having been postponed from January 5, 1928, because at that time the Sixth International Conference of American States was meeting in the university buildings. This postponement made possible the erection of some additional units of the magnificent "university city," which crowns the hill overlooking the Vedado section of Habana and the blue sea beyond it. The administration building, the beautiful assembly hall in which several congresses have been held, the colleges of law, engineering and medicine, with an annexed hospital, and various natural science buildings, have already been erected. The college of philosophy and letters will be constructed later from a special university fund.

The bicentenary was officially opened on February 15 by the raising of the flags of the participating foreign countries on the great central stairway of the university. This ceremony was followed by a meeting presided over by Gen. Gerardo Machado, President of the Republic of Cuba, at which brilliant addresses were made by Dr. Clemente Inclán, newly elected rector of the University of Habana, Dr. Salvador Salazar, who gave an interesting résumé of its history, and several foreign delegates.

In connection with the bicentennial two official congresses were held—the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators in general, and the first meeting of the Inter-American Commission of Women, as well as an unofficial International Congress of Universities. The women's congress will be the subject of another special article in the Bulletin, so that mention will be made here only of the other two. Throughout the following two weeks the delegates to these congresses were participants in many delightful courtesies, including a call upon the President of Cuba, who made a notable address; a tea given by the Secretary of State at the Habana Yacht Club; a visit to the new, splendidly equipped "President Machado Technical School" on the invitation of the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts; a tea given by the president of the Senate at the Habana Country Club; a "ponche" (punch) served at



MAIN STAIRWAY AND ENTRANCE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HABANA

the House of Representatives following an eloquent address of welcome by the president of that body; a banquet given by the mayor of Habana; a reception at the embassy of the United States of America; a tea given by the directors of the Cuban-American Jockey Club; a concert of Cuban music held at the National Theater through the courtesy of the National Commission on Touring; and a program of sports at the university stadium. The delegates placed a wreath at the foot of the statue of Martí and took part in the ceremony of planting a tree, as a symbol of the international brotherhood of universities, and in the unveiling of a bust and tablet in honor of the universally beloved Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamente.

I

INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF RECTORS, DEANS, AND EDUCATORS IN GENERAL

The Sixth International Conference of American States held at Habana in 1928 adopted a resolution creating an "Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation" and providing that a congress of rectors, deans, and educators in general should be called by the Pan American Union to give definite form to the institute. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union having accepted the invitation of the Cuban Government to hold the meeting in Habana, the congress met there from February 20 to 23 to consider the project of organization for the institute prepared by the Pan American Union and to formulate its program of work.

All of the American Republics except Honduras were represented in the congress, by the following delegates:

Argentina.—Dr. Luciano R. Catalano, head of the National Geological Bureau.

Bolivia.—Dr. Carlos Salinas, chairman, professor at the University of La Paz.
Dr. Corsino Rodríguez, professor at the Higher Normal Institute of La Paz.

Brazil.—Dr. Lucio José dos Santos, professor at the University of Minas Geraes.

Chile.—Dr. Juan Antonio Iribarren, Dean of the School of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Chile.
Dr. Daniel Martner, former Rector of the University of Chile.
Dr. Luis Galdames, professor at the University of Chile.

Colombia.—Dr. Julio Efau Delgado (resident of Habana).

Costa Rica.—Dr. Alejandro Aguiar y Machado, Undersecretary of State.

Cuba.—Dr. Ricardo Dolz, chairman, Dean of the Law School of the University of Habana, and the following, rector and professors of the University:
Dr. Clemente Inclán, Rector.
Dr. Carlos de la Torre.
Dr. Enrique Hernández Cartaya.
Dr. José R. Martínez Prieto.
Dr. Luis F. Rodríguez Molina.
Dr. Adolfo Aragón.
Dr. José Varela Zequeira.
Dr. José A. López del Valle.
Dr. Nicolás Pérez Reventós.
Dr. Luciano Martínez, Secretary of the delegation.
Dr. Julio Brower.
Dr. José Comallonga.
Dr. Alejandro Ruiz Cadalso.
Dr. Ismael Clark.
Dr. Atanasio Hernández.
Dr. Alberto del Junco.
Dr. Alberto Lamar Schweyer.

Dominican Republic.—Dr. Ramón Lara, Rector of the University of Santo Domingo.
Dr. Ramon Báez y Soler, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Public Health.

Ecuador.—His Excellency Sr. Víctor Zevallos, Ecuadorean Minister to Cuba.

Guatemala.—Dr. Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes (resident of Habana).

Haiti.—His Excellency M. Fernand Dennis, Haitian Minister to Cuba.

Mexico.—Dr. Ignacio García Téllez, chairman, Rector of the University of Mexico, and the following professors:
Dr. Pedro de Alba.
Dr. Luis Chico Goerne.
Dr. Pablo Martínez del Río.

Nicaragua.—Dr. Santiago Argüello (resident of Habana).

Panama.—His Excellency Dr. Guillermo Andreve, Panamanian Minister to Cuba.

Paraguay.—Sr. Enrique Margarit (resident of Habana).

Peru.—His Excellency Dr. Ricardo Rey y Boza, Peruvian Minister to Cuba.

Salvador.—Dr. José Víctor González, professor at the National University of Salvador.



Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HABANA



Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba

THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HABANA

United States.—Dr. James Brown Scott, chairman, President of the American Institute of International Law.
Dr. John C. Merriam, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.
Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education.
Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of Swarthmore College.
Dr. Ellen F. Pendleton, President of Wellesley College.
Uruguay.—His Excellency Dr. Pedro Erasmo Callorda, Uruguayan Minister to Cuba.
Venezuela.—His Excellency Dr. Rafael Ángel Arraiz, chairman, Venezuelan Minister to Cuba.
Dr. Alfredo Olavarría.

Dr. Ricardo Dolz y Arango, of the University of Habana, was elected president of the congress, Dr. José López del Valle having been designated the secretary general. The Pan American Office of Cuba, under the able direction of Señor Tirso Mesa, served as the technical bureau in charge of the congress. Miss Heloise Brainerd, Chief of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union, was invited to attend in the capacity of technical adviser.

The program of the congress was as follows:

I. Project of organization of Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.
II. Plans for intellectual cooperation.
  a. Interchange of professors.
  b. Interchange of students. Special consideration of the equivalence of studies and the method of validating degrees and other credentials.
  c. Interchange of research workers and cultural missions.
  d. Promotion in the schools and universities of studies tending to develop mutual understanding—languages, literature, history, geography, etc.
  e. Cooperation among scientific, professional, and cultural bodies and the formation of specialized inter-American associations, for the purpose of working out international projects.

The opening session of the congress was presided over by the Secretary of State until the election of Doctor Dolz as president. The latter made an eloquent speech of welcome in which he called attention to the very considerable work of intellectual approximation already done and the part played therein by Cuba. Reply was made on behalf of the foreign delegates by Doctor Iribarren, of Chile. Committees were appointed on credentials, redaction, and on the program and organization of the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

To this last committee were referred, at the second plenary session on February 21, various projects submitted by the delegates. The third session, which took place on February 22, was given up to the hearing of reports from the Inter-American Congress of Women, and the fourth and closing session, held on February 23, took final action on the various matters submitted to it.

As may be readily understood, most of the work of the congress devolved upon the Committee on the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, on which 16 countries were represented, with Doctor Dolz as chairman. After considering the many projects before it, the committee decided to refer these to a subcommittee of five, under the chairmanship of Doctor Merriam of the United States of America. The results of their labors, as finally approved at the plenary session, of the congress on February 23, were as follows:

DRAFT OF CONVENTION ON THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Preamble

The rectors, deans, and educators, official representatives of the American Republics invited to this congress, held in Habana, Republic of Cuba; after having exchanged their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, and following the explanatory addresses and discussions which took place at the plenary session of February 23, 1930, submit *ad referendum* to their respective governments the convention entitled "Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation," which appears in the final act.

Organic Act of the Institute

Article I

With a view to assisting and systematizing the activities that tend to establish intellectual cooperation in the branches of science, arts, and letters between the nations of the American Continent, an "Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation" is established in close relationship with the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

The institute shall be composed of a National Council for Intellectual Cooperation in each of the American Republics and an Inter-American Central Council of Intellectual Cooperation. The program of work of the institute and a report on its activities shall be presented annually to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and a special report shall be presented to the International Conference of American States.

Article II

THE NATIONAL COUNCILS

(*a*) *Organization.*—The Pan American Union will request the secretary or Department of Public Instruction of each of the American Republics to invite the universities and other institutions of higher education, as well as the academies, associations—especially those of professors and students—institutes, museums, libraries, and other similar organizations devoted to the furtherance of arts and letters, sciences or professions, to appoint delegates to integrate the Inter-American National Council of Intellectual Cooperation, with the purpose of collaborating with the Inter-American Central Council and with the other national councils in the study and solution of the problems of intellectual life in the Americas.

In those countries in which there is already a Committee of International Intellectual Cooperation, this committee may be utilized as the agency for cooperation with the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

Each concurring country shall determine the form of organization of its own council and the bodies that are to have a representative in it. This council shall have a general secretary for the transaction of the business, of which the former is to take cognizance.

Each government will be requested to furnish for its national council, unless otherwise provided for, a headquarters office with at least one paid clerk and necessary supplies, and as much further assistance as may be found possible, in order that the council may carry on its work efficiently.

The national councils shall keep the Inter-American Central Council constantly informed as their work proceeds and shall send it annually a report summarizing the result of their work.

(*b*) *Functions.*—The functions of the national councils shall be:

1. (*a*) To formulate proposals as to problems of intellectual life that need study, or projects that may be undertaken cooperatively, and transmit these to the Inter-American Central Council; (*b*) to ascertain the opinion of national elements on such problems or projects as may be submitted to them by the Inter-American Central Council, forming for the purpose any necessary committees.

2. (*a*) To collect information relative to the institutions of education, science, arts, and letters of their respective countries and the facilities afforded to foreign professors, students and research workers, and furnish it to the Inter-American Central Council; (*b*) to receive and disseminate similar information regarding other countries; (*c*) to actively promote the interchange of professors, students, research workers, special investigators, and cultural missions between the American republics.

3. To promote in their respective countries the study of such subjects as shall give an understanding of the development of culture of the other nations of America.

4. To endeavor to secure the adherence of their respective countries to international agreements and programs of intellectual cooperation.

5. To encourage national institutions and associations to enter into close relations with similar organizations in other American Republics, especially in accordance with any program of international action that may be worked out by the Inter-American Institute.

6. To cooperate in carrying out such projects as may be committed to the Inter-American Institute by future international conferences of American States.

7. In general, to act as a *liaison* between the intellectual elements of their respective countries and those of the other American Republics.

Article III

THE INTER-AMERICAN CENTRAL COUNCIL

(*a*) *Organization.*—The Inter-American Central Council shall be composed of the delegates designated by the national councils, on the basis of one delegate for each national council. It shall also have such technical and clerical staff as may be necessary. In order to utilize the connections that have already been formed by the Pan American Union along the lines of intellectual cooperation, and its library, postal, and other important facilities, the division of intellectual cooperation of the union shall cooperate with the Inter-American Central Council as long as the growth of the institute may require it.

The Inter-American Central Council shall transmit annually to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union the program of work proposed for the following year and a statement of the work accomplished during the previous year. The report and program shall also be transmitted annually to the national councils.



Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY OF THE UNIVERSITY

The glimpse of the city at the left indicates the elevation of the "University City."



Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING OF THE UNIVERSITY

(*b*) *Functions.*—The functions of the Inter-American Central Council shall be:

1. (*a*) To study proposals received from the national councils as to problems of intellectual life that need consideration or projects that may be undertaken cooperatively, and communicate these to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union with recommendations; (*b*) to transmit to the national councils any project that may be approved by the governing board.

2. To obtain and disseminate information relative to institutions of education, science, arts, and letters in the American Republics, in order to encourage closer relations between them.

3. To appoint, in cooperation with the national councils, inter-American committees for the purpose of conducting special investigations, and to keep in touch with inter-American institutions or commissions of a cultural or scientific character, and with the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations.

4. To collaborate, by the aid of the national councils, with the organizing committees of the Pan American Scientific Congresses in the preparation of their programs, in order that these may serve as a forum for the discussion of intellectual problems, and to organize, in connection with the scientific or other congresses, special meetings of accredited delegates of the national councils for the discussion of the work of the Inter-American Institute.

5. In general, to serve as a coordinating center for the work of the National Councils for Intellectual Cooperation.

Supplementary Provisions

(*a*) The Pan American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation shall edit a quarterly or semiannual Pan American Bibliographic Bulletin, which shall contain a list of all publications appearing in the Americas, particularly studies on geology, geography, mining, cartography, history, economics, legislation, and education, in the nations of this continent. The bibliographic notes shall be printed in Spanish, Portuguese, English, and Esperanto.

(*b*) The period during which the Pan American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation shall function shall be indeterminate.

(*c*) If any of the signatory nations should deem it advisable to withdraw from this convention or should desire to introduce modifications in it, it shall signify its desire to the others, but shall not be absolved from any of its obligations until two years after the notification of withdrawal, during which time an attempt shall be made to reach an agreement.

(d) For the purpose of enforcing this agreement, it is not indispensable to obtain its simultaneous ratification by all the separate nations. Any nation approving it shall communicate this fact to the contracting powers and also to the Pan American Union, which in turn shall inform the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. This article is made applicable to the other nations of America which, although not having been represented at this congress, should desire to adhere to this convention. This procedure will take place through diplomatic channels.

RÉSUMÉ OF RESOLUTIONS

RELATIVE TO THE SEAT OF THE INSTITUTE AND FUTURE CONGRESSES

The city of Habana was unanimously elected as the seat of the Inter-American Institute, as a tribute to her rapidly advancing culture and in recognition of her favored geographical position and her privileged situation as the meeting place of Latin and Anglo-Saxon, where these different but not opposing cultures are working out a harmonious coordination.

It was voted that future Inter-American Congresses of Rectors, Deans, and Educators shall be held in turn in each of the capital cities of the American Republics, beginning with the city of Lima.

RELATIVE TO THE PROGRAM OF THE INSTITUTE

General.

Preamble.—For the development of all American countries it is essential that we realize the necessity of recognizing the unity of knowledge and the inadequacy of isolated facts. We shall then recognize the following:

1. The need for opening to all the peoples of America easy access to the materials upon which intellectual cooperation must be based, as for example, the issuance of directories which would represent intellectual achievement (handbooks of universities, learned societies, etc.); an annotated bibliography of scholarly works published in all countries, to be issued monthly; printing of translations of books written in English and Spanish, and distribution of the same; exchange of museum specimens.

2. The need of obtaining an understanding of the points of view of all peoples, as, for example, the exchange of professors and students, lectureships, fellowships, support of congresses.

3. The desirability of the development of projects in the consideration of which the cooperation of the several peoples is necessary, as, for example, international law and the study of commercial law, the study of federal constitutions, transportation, engineering, migration, medicine, agriculture, natural science, history, archaeology, and art.

Topic IIa of the Agenda: Interchange of professors.

In order to develop and systematize the interchange of professors and students, it is recommended that in each country there be established an office of interchange, or, in case the movement in any country is slight, that it be centralized in the hands of one person.

It is recommended that national councils ascertain what exchange professors are desired or available and notify the central council.

Exchange professors should be paid by their own universities, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Every exchange professor should give a complete course on his special subject, in accordance with his own methods.

It is desirable to carry on an interchange of experts or specialized professors, who should endeavor to give a clear idea of all phases of life in their country of origin.

Topic IIb of the Agenda: Interchange of students. Special consideration of the equivalence of studies and the methods of validating degrees and other credentials.

Because of the differences between the various American Republics in language and in the organization of secondary and higher education, and the difficulty of validating university degrees in a foreign country, it is recommended that students wishing to study abroad first complete their professional education in their own country and then go to a foreign country for further specialized studies, in order to broaden their horizon.

Students selected for interchange should be graduates of universities or special schools, in order that they may appreciate the culture of the foreign nation and make it known upon their return.

Studies carried on in the nations of America should be considered equivalent when the professional degree granted is a specialized one based on a minimum program of similar nature to that in the country of origin, any deficiencies being covered by examinations.—Referred to the Committee on Equivalence of Professional Degrees of the Institute.

In order to realize the ideal of cultural unity on the continent through the interchange of students, there must be uniformity in the periods of study in both primary and secondary schools in all the countries, and equivalence in their curricula and methods, inasmuch as university culture requires as a basis sufficient preparation and maturity on the part of the student. It is proposed that this matter be studied by an inter-American congress of educational specialists.—Referred to a commission of specialists to be appointed by the institute.

It is recommended that universities interested in exchange of students enter into an agreement along the following lines: The maintenance of an office which shall furnish to students information on curricula, cost of living, etc., in the other participating universities; the granting of travel and living allowances to students chosen proportionately from their different colleges, on the basis of a knowledge of the language of the foreign country, mental capacity, and scholarship; guidance for students wishing to study abroad at their own expense; maintenance of a board of guardians, composed of professors, to look after the welfare, health, and living conditions of exchange students and aid them in securing academic recognition for their studies; provision in their budgets (from gifts or any available source) for a sum sufficient to maintain constantly at least three students in other participating universities.—Referred to the Central Council of the Institute.

Topic IIc of the Agenda: Interchange of research workers and cultural missions.

For the purpose of giving economic assistance to intellectual workers who are doing creative work, it is recommended that the national councils shall send to the central council full information concerning the qualifications of research workers and the facilities they need, in order that the central council may seek economic support for them.

It is recommended that scientific research be promoted by the appointment of experienced professors and the acquisition of needed laboratories, books, etc., by relieving research professors of teaching duties, and by the interchange of research workers among universities, the economic basis of which may be the subject of a convention.

The interchange of research workers should be carried on under conditions of full reciprocity, each nation granting all possible facilities to the investigators of other nations, especially to those making geological, geographical, technological, juridical, economic, and historical investigations. The results of research shall be disseminated both in the country of the investigator and in that where the research is done.

Topic IId of the Agenda: Promotion in the schools and universities of studies tending to develop mutual understanding—languages, literature, history, geography, etc.

The Pan American Peace and Friendship Award is created, with the object of stimulating scientific and literary productions on this continent; the central council shall determine the quotas to be paid by the countries of America for this purpose and shall appoint a jury to pass upon the candidates presented by the various departments of public instruction, giving preference to works that tend toward a better understanding between the countries.

It is recommended that courses tending to develop mutual understanding, such as languages, literature, history, and geography, be furthered by the interchange

of professors who, in addition to their regular lectures, shall organize such courses in schools, shops, and rural towns; by the interchange of students well prepared along these lines; by special sections in the press devoted to the popularization of these subjects; by books on the style of the "Book of Knowledge"; by the establishment of libraries and map collections for children in public parks; and by excursions intended to give a knowledge of one's own country, which shall also be required of foreign fellowship students.

It is recommended that a Pan American University be established to give free instruction to students from all American nations, basing the course of study on the languages and important problems of the American nations, and tending to inculcate the spirit of investigation and, in the line of professional ethics, a desire to be socially useful. The most distinguished professors of the Americas shall serve for short periods. The university shall have a division of social research and reform, in cooperation with a similar center in each country, and also institutes of languages and publications, and academies of the Spanish language. The degrees of the university shall be recognized for the practice of a profession in any American country. Its graduates are obligated to aid each other and to maintain those principles of solidarity which will assure the autonomy, peace, and progress of the American Republics.

In each country the institutions of higher education should endeavor to see that the national councils of intellectual cooperation, when organized, include representatives not only from cultural institutions, but also from associations of students, teachers, municipal authorities and other important elements.

The organic act of the university shall be formulated by the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. The supreme control is vested in the permanent board of the university, which shall be composed of representatives of the professors and students. The rector shall be nominated by the Pan American Board of the University and appointed by the Governing Board of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation; he can not be reelected or succeeded by one of the same nationality. The rector shall submit annual reports to the Permanent University Board, the national councils, and the directors of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

Incorporated in the Pan American University plan was the recommendation that National Institutes of Geology and Geography be founded, having divisions of international cooperation. These institutes, in addition to scientific researeh, should make inventories of natural resources and coordinate methods, nomenclatures, etc., with those in foreign countries.

The American Governments are requested to give their support to the Bolivarian University at Panama, a project adopted at the Bolivarian Congress of 1926 at Panama, to which several governments have already contributed or promised aid.

It is recommended that vocational training be provided for students of both sexes who have graduated from primary schools and for those who have terminated their secondary education, in order to furnish competent workers at various social levels.—Referred to the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

Topic IIe of the Agenda: Cooperation among scientific, professional, and cultural bodies and the formation of specialized inter-American associations, for the purpose of working out international projects.

It is recommended that the central council keep in close touch with the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation at Paris, in order to keep the national councils informed as to its activities, to facilitate the appointment of commissions for the study of European museums, laboratories, or libraries, to promote attend-

ance at European scientific and artistic congresses and to arrange for lectures by teachers of technical and specialized subjects.

It is recommended that the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation affiliate with itself scientific, professional, and cultural organizations, listing their works in the Bibliographic Bulletin, publishing their suggestions, and keeping them in touch with its activities, for which purpose these organizations should have divisions of intellectual interchange.

The following were recommended.—Adoption of an auxiliary unit language, which may be Esperanto; interchange of information on teaching methods in universities, with a view to making these pedagogically scientific; division of university education into two types, i. e., professional and cultural; emphasis on scientific investigation in universities; establishment of museums and interchange of specimens; inclusion of Europe in inter-American projects, as far as is consistent; calling of an international congress of rectors, deans, and educators to consider these projects.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Placing of a floral tribute by the delegates before the statue of Martí on February 24.

Tribute to Dr. José Antolín del Cueto y Pazos, Cuban delegate, who died before the opening of the congress.

Greeting from Doctor Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, and message of thanks.

Greeting from a group in New York composed of students of the course on international relations given at Columbia University, and Latin American students residing at the International House, New York, and resolution of thanks.

Announcement by Doctor Aydelotte, delegate from the United States, that the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, of whose advisory committee he is chairman, had on that date extended to Cuba its Latin American Exchange Fellowships, and resolution of thanks.

Resolutions conveying the thanks of the congress to the President of the Republic of Cuba, the Secretary of State, the University of Habana, the Director of the Pan American Office of Cuba, and others.

On behalf of the Argentine Government an invitation was extended to the other nations of America to be represented at an Inter-American Congress of Geology, Geography, and History which will meet at Buenos Aires for the purpose of discussing nomenclature and a card index of works in these fields, as well as methods of drawing and printing maps (scales, symbols, etc.).

On every side the feeling was evident that this congress was dealing with the really vital features of international relations and that the new institute held possibilities of a closer rapprochement between the peoples of the Americas than has ever been achieved. Many and fruitful were the suggestions made, and though the process of working them out may be somewhat slow, at least the machinery has been provided. As a result, we may expect that the varied lines along which intellectual cooperation between the Americas has been slowly proceeding for many years will now feel a quickening impulse.

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THE SCHOOL OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY

II

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITIES

On the invitation of the University of Habana, this congress held several sessions from February 15 to 19. The following countries were represented by over a hundred delegates:

Argentina.
Australia.
Brazil.
Chile.
Costa Rica.
Cuba.
Czechoslovakia.
Ecuador.
England.
Germany.
Guatemala.
Honduras.
Italy.
Mexico.
Norway.
Panama.
Peru.
Scotland.
Spain.
United States of America.
Venezuela.

Dr. Octavio Averhoff, Secretary of Public Instruction, on whose initiative the congress was held, was elected honorary president; Dr. Clemente Inclán, rector of the University of Habana, president; and the vice presidents were chosen from Germany, Italy, the United States of America and Brazil.

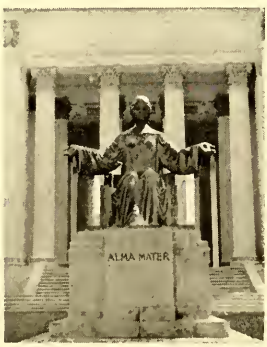
A large number of papers were presented, containing many valuable suggestions, and among the conclusions approved were those recommending complete freedom of universities from governmental control in matters of internal administration, especially as to the election of

professors; promotion of scientific research, especially of laboratory work; formation of student clubs of a civic and cultural nature; the use of mental tests in the selection of candidates for admission; university extension in a form adapted to each country; the awarding of exchange scholarships to graduate students only, on the basis of competitive examinations, and the organization of special committees in universities to assist exchange students; a definite responsibility on the part of universities for the physical, social, and moral welfare of their students, and the establishment of student counsellors, residence halls, etc.

Two separate institutions were created at Habana: An International Office of University Information under the auspices of the University of Habana, to which the universities represented at the congress will send information concerning themselves; and an International Association of Universities, whose function is to take an active and conciliatory part in the solution of the problems arising out of the relations between nations, by offering its services as consultant to organizations desiring them and by coordinating the academic and educational activities of universities. A provisional executive committee, of which Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamente was elected chairman, will convoke the next university congress and submit to it a definite plan of organization for the association.

It was voted that the next congress should meet at the University of Florence within three years.

The University of Habana is to be most warmly congratulated, not only on its 200 years of honorable and useful life, but also on the admirable organization and management of these two important meetings, as well as on the part it is destined to play in the development of the organizations called into being as a result of these conferences.



THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

By Flora de Oliveira Lima

Commissioner for Brazil on the Inter-American Commission of Women

AT THE invitation of the Cuban Government, the First Conference of the Inter-American Commission of Women was held in Habana from February 17 to 24 of this year in connection with the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Habana.

From the moment those of us who left Washington in the first contingent landed in Habana, there was never a dull moment. We were met at the dock by what seemed to us all the lovely women of Cuba with mountains of flowers; by representatives of the Government; by photographers with clicking cameras, and by representatives of the all-powerful and useful press. For the first time in history, women appointed by governments to investigate the juridical status of women were assembling for a conference.

Habana, where the commission was created in 1928 by resolution [1] of the Sixth International Conference of American States, extended an overwhelming welcome to the group of commissioners assembled to report on the accomplishments of their two years' labors and to plan work for the future. The heartiness of the welcome extended by the Cuban Government, the University of Habana, the *Alianza Nacional Feminista*, and all the progressive Cuban women warmed our hearts and we entered upon our duties with courage and joy. The large hall of the law building of the university was assigned to us for our sessions. Adjoining it was a commodious room for conference headquarters where for two weeks the hum of the work of stenographers, typists, translators, clerks, and Cuban volunteer assistants scarcely ceased long enough for them to sleep and eat.

Our chairman, Miss Doris Stevens, reminded us that we were assembled in the same room, deliberating at the same table, where two years ago she and her colleagues had come to plead with the committee on private international law for the creation of the commission.

The first meeting—the only private one—was an executive session of the commissioners to adopt the program and rules of procedure for the conference.

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[1] The official text of this resolution is as follows:

"The Sixth International Conference of American States *resolves:*

"That an Inter-American Commission of Women be constituted to take charge of the preparation of juridical information and data of any other kind which may be deemed advisable to enable the Seventh International Conference of American States to take up the consideration of the civil and political equality of women in the continent.

"Said commission shall be composed of seven women from various countries of America appointed by the Pan American Union, this number to be increased by the commission itself until every Republic in America has a representative on the commission."

MISS DORIS STEVENS

Commissioner for the United States and Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women.



SENHORA FLORA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA

Commissioner for Brazil on the Inter-American Commission of Women.



The first public session saw the room packed to capacity. The chairman opened the conference and turned the chair over to the Cuban Commissioner. Dr. Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes, on behalf of the Cuban Government, Dr. Rosa Trina Lagomasino, professor of chemistry of the University of Habana on behalf of the university, and Sra. Elena Mederos de González, Cuban commissioner, welcomed us, and so the conference began.

Most of us were unknown to each other when we began work. At the end of the first day we were like old comrades, working together and taking pleasure in our deliberations, which we hope will affect the position of women throughout the world.

One of the most brilliant occasions was a mass meeting held in the great hall of the university, which was filled to its utmost. Sra. Flora de Oliveira Lima of Brazil presided. The speakers were: Srta. Aída Parada, Chile; Sra. Elena Mederos de González, Cuba; Sra. Juanita Molina de Fromén, Nicaragua; Srta. Clara González, Panama; and Dr. James Brown Scott, president of the American Institute of International Law. The main topic discussed was nationality, as the commission up to the present time has concentrated on this subject. The nationality laws as they affect women of the respective countries which they represent were discussed by the various commissioners. The chairman, in introducing the presiding officer, emphasized the fact that for the first time in history a conference of women appointed by governments had been called upon to conduct research into the legal position of women in this hemisphere.

Another brilliant meeting also took place in this same beautiful hall. The Conference of Rectors, Deans, and Educators in general, which was also in session in Habana, invited the commission to one of its plenary sessions to report results. The commissioners described our labors and called upon these distinguished delegates to aid us in achieving equality between men and women. On this occasion, Dr. James Brown Scott, speaking as a delegate from the floor, praised the commission's work on nationality as a unique contribution to international law, and paid a special tribute to the chairman of the commission, and to Dr. Alice Paul, chairman of the nationality committee, for the magnificent work which they had accomplished together.

It will be remembered that the commission, immediately after its creation, selected as its first subject of research the question of nationality as it affects women. This selection was made because the Conference on the Codification of International Law, now meeting at The Hague, had included nationality on its agenda of subjects proposed for codification. The commission appointed a special committee to report and draft a nationality treaty affecting women's rights. Dr. Alice Paul of the United States of America, whose scholarly attainments and achievements are well known, was its chairman. Doctor Paul's



SEÑORITA CLARA GONZÁLEZ

Commissioner for Panama.



SEÑORA LUCILA LUCIANI DE PÉREZ DÍAZ

Commissioner for Venezuela.



SEÑORA ERNESTINA LÓPEZ DE NELSON

Commissioner for Argentina.



SEÑORA MARÍA A. DE GUILLÉN-RIVAS

Commissioner for Salvador.

committee prepared and submitted to the conference a most scholarly and complete report. It comprises exhaustive material bearing upon the nationality laws of 84 countries of the world as these laws affect women. The law for each country in the original language as found in constitution, code, or statute is stated. Interpretations of the law in court decisions, consular instructions, and opinions of government officials and leading jurists, are also included. In parallel columns authoritative English translations are given.

Summaries of the laws, in tabular form, show inequality in favor of men, inequality in favor of women, and equality between men and women: first, in their capacity to transmit nationality to a child at birth, where nationality is so acquired; second, in the effect of marriage upon nationality; third, in the effect of the change of nationality by one spouse upon the nationality of the other spouse after marriage; fourth, in the effect of change of nationality by parents on their children.

The report shows that only five countries—i. e., Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, the Union of Soviet Republics, and Uruguay—deal equally with men and women at all points in respect to nationality. In all other countries men have rights superior to women in nationality. Members of the commission and visitors were constantly consulting this report—so complete, so interesting, so revelatory of the position of women. The committee recommended the indorsement of a draft treaty as follows:

"The contracting parties agree that from the going into effect of this treaty, there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality."

This draft proposal was unanimously adopted by the commission.

I must confess to a sense of responsibility and exaltation as we discussed this matter. There was no division of opinion. Every member spoke on the subject and voted to adopt the draft and to send it by our chairman to The Hague, where she will urge its adoption in the name of the commission, representative of the women of the Americas. As this article goes to press, our representatives are on their way to urge this measure which, if adopted, will establish equality between men and women in nationality.

While we were in session, the Cuban Government appointed Sra. Blanche Z. de Baralt delegate to the conference at The Hague and made the announcement through the chairman of our commission. This was fitting, for His Excellency the Ambassador of Cuba in Washington, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Cuban delegate to the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations, had, on the suggestion of Miss Stevens, secured the adoption of a resolution by the Assembly with reference to the appointment of women as delegates of the respective Governments to the Conference on the Codification of International Law.

Miss Fanny Bunand-Sévastos, executive secretary of the Inter-American Commission, made a report, showing how the work had been financed by voluntary contributions.

The conference also called upon the commissioners' respective governments asking them to appoint the commissioners as delegates to The Hague conference on codification. This was too late, however, to be very productive of results, as most of the delegations were already named by governments. However, such action can only have a salutary effect by showing governments how deeply concerned women are that the new world code to be drawn up at The Hague shall represent the wishes of women as well as men.

The plan of future work was also thoroughly discussed: How to proceed to compile the laws on marriage, divorce, property rights, domicile, industrial equality, political status—in short, all the vast amount of work which the commission would like to achieve before 1933, when the Seventh International Conference of American States meets in Montevideo.

It was finally decided that each commissioner should begin at once to direct the compilation of the laws of her own country on all points relating to the position of women. In order that the work might be uniform in endeavor and in final form, a subcommission was appointed to determine the general plan of work and to decide at what time the laws for all countries on any or all points were to be reported.

Due to rapidly moving international events, the commission's plan was made sufficiently flexible to call for intensive study on one point rather than another, as may seem desirable. The commission felt that it ought to relate its work as much as possible to other current plans having to do with international law, in order that no international legislation should be drawn up which would affect adversely the position of the women of the Americas.

One of the most stirring immediate results of the interest stimulated locally in the work of the commission was the request from some of the young women students of the University of Habana that Miss Stevens help them to organize a student group to work for the vote in Cuba. A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of students was held in the university the day after our conference closed. A committee of students was formed to perfect an organization. In addition to the chairman the commissioners from Panama, Chile, Mexico, and Cuba spoke to encourage the students in their endeavor. Several of the young women law students promised to aid the commission in its legal research besides carrying out their new work.

A farewell reception was held in the beautiful headquarters of the *Alianza Nacional Feminista* on the Malecon, where students aroused to action, members of the *Alianza*, and some of the commissioners spoke.

During the course of the conference the commissioners were guests of the United States Embassy at a reception, of the mayor of Habana



DR. ELENA MEDEROS DE GONZÁLEZ

Commissioner for Cuba.



SEÑORITA AÍDA PARADA

Commissioner for Chile.



SEÑORA JUANITA MOLINA DE FROMÉN

Commissioner for Nicaragua.



SEÑORA GLORIA MOYA DE JIMÉNEZ

Commissioner for the Dominican Republic.

at a banquet, and of the Secretary of State, the president of the Senate, and members of the House of Representatives at various delightful teas. We were also special guests at a delightful reception and tea given by Sra. Celia Sarrá de Averhoff, wife of the Minister of Public Instruction, and herself one of the most charming and gifted Cuban feminists. The reception took place in Sra. de Averhoff's beautiful home, and various problems relating to the closer unity of women in their work for equality were discussed informally.

All members of the commission left Cuba with a deep sense of abiding gratitude to the Government of Cuba, to the University of Habana, to the women of Cuba, and to the Cuban public in general for their fervent cooperation in making the conference such a success. Special thanks were due Sr. Tirso Mesa, director of the Cuban bureau of the Pan American Union, for his pains and patience in giving the greatest possible assistance to the labors of our conference.

I know I voice the opinion of my colleagues when I say that the more recently appointed commissioners were impressed with the great amount of work which had been accomplished before we were named on the commission. We are anxious to express our appreciation by earnest effort to live up to the pace thus set. The leadership of the chairman, Miss Stevens, won the admiration and loyalty of us all.

As the meeting came to an end, I found myself thinking of the good accomplished—not only by the work which we were appointed to do and had sought to do, but by the understanding, the friendliness that prevailed. These surely are the things that are binding the Americas closer and ever closer together.

The following seven commissioners were appointed in 1928: Sra. Ernestina A. López de Nelson, Argentina; Sra. María Elena de Hinestrosa, Colombia; Mme. Teligny Mathon, Haiti; Srta. Clara González, Panama; Sra. María Álvarez de Guillén Rivas, Salvador; Sra. Lucila Luciani de Pérez Díaz, Venezuela; and Miss Doris Stevens, United States. In addition to these, there have also been appointed Sra. Flora de Oliveira Lima, Brazil; Srta. Aída Parada, Chile; Sra. Lidia Fernández, Costa Rica; Sra. Elena Mederos de González, Cuba; Sra. Gloria Moya de Jiménez, Dominican Republic; Sra. Irene de Peyre, Guatemala; Sra. Margarita Robles de Mendoza, Mexico; Sra. Juanita Molina de Fromén, Nicaragua; and Sra. Teresa Obregoso de Prevost, Peru. Of the 16 countries which have made appointments, 14 were represented at the first conference which has just ended, and the fifteenth (Salvador) intrusted its proxy to Panama, through Srta. Clara González.

Those who acted as alternates to the absent commissioners were: Sra. Alicia Rico de Herrera, Colombia; Mme. Fernand Dennis, Haiti; Sra. María Mereghi de Rey, Peru; Sra. Cecilia Herrera de Olavarría, Venezuela; and Sra. Serafina R. de Rosado, Costa Rica.

FOURTH PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

PREPARATIONS for the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference were initiated by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at the session held on March 5, when approval was given to the report of a special committee providing that the conference shall meet at the Pan American Union in October, 1931. At the same time the board approved a draft of program of the conference, subject to final action later. The special committee was composed of His Excellency the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara; His Excellency the Minister of Panama, Dr. R. J. Alfaro; and His Excellency the Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa.

The report and draft of program approved by the Governing Board are as follows:

After a careful consideration of all other Pan American conferences to be held in the near future and the procedure followed at previous commercial conferences, the undersigned committee is of the opinion that the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference should be held at the Pan American Union from Monday, October 5, to Saturday, October 10, 1931. This would not conflict with any other conferences of a Pan American character; will afford adequate opportunity to make the necessary preparations for the conference and will be sufficiently far in advance of the Seventh International Conference of American States so as not to conflict with that gathering.

The undersigned committee has also formulated a preliminary draft of program which is attached hereto and which in the opinion of the members of the committee should be distributed among the Governments and commercial associations of the American Republics for such comment and suggestion as they may have to offer, definitive action on the program to be taken at the meeting of the Governing Board to be held in November. It is also the opinion of the members of the special committee that the same procedure should be followed with respect to representation at the conference as was adopted on the occasion of the Third Commercial Conference and that at the proper time invitations be extended to the Governments of the American Republics and to the commercial or other associations of the American Republics interested in international trade.

The special committee, therefore, begs to submit for the consideration and approval of the Governing Board the following draft of resolution:

That the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference assemble at the Pan American Union from Monday, October 5, to Saturday, October 10, 1931.

That the chairman of the Governing Board be authorized to extend in the name of the Governing Board invitations to the Governments of the American Republics and to commercial or other associations of the American Republics interested in international trade to be represented at the conference.

That the Director General be authorized to circulate the attached basis of program among the Governments and commercial associations of the American Republics for comment and suggestion and that definitive action on the program of the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference be taken by the Governing Board at the session to be held in November, 1930.

DRAFT OF PROGRAM OF THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

I. ELIMINATION OF TRADE OBSTACLES

1. Elimination of obstacles to inter-American trade.
2. Means of promoting inter-American trade.
3. Development of inter-American commercial relations by means of general or special economic agreements.

II. TRANSPORTATION

1. Development and coordination of means of transportation on land, by water, and by air.
2. Means of expediting the shipment of merchandise on land, by water, and by air.
3. Uniform methods and facilities for the compilation and exchange of statistics of maritime, fluvial, land, and aerial communications, and of production statistics in the American Republics.
4. Creation of free ports to facilitate the distribution of merchandise.

III. FINANCE

1. Currency stabilization as a factor in the development of inter-American trade.
2. Principles that should govern the investment of foreign capital in the countries of the American Continent.

IV. CONSULAR FEES

1. Uniformity of consular fees in the American Republics.

V. PROBLEMS OF LEGISLATION

1. Inter-American commercial arbitration.
2. Treatment that should be accorded foreign merchants and mercantile associations.
3. Uniform legislation on bills of exchange, checks, and other commercial paper in the American Republics.

VI. STANDARDIZATION

1. Standardization of commodities as an aid to commerce and the protection of producer and consumer.
2. Means by which standardization may be achieved.

VII. COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. Means of developing closer relations between chambers of commerce and analogous associations of the American Republics.
2. Treatment of commercial traveling agents.
3. Means of facilitating the introduction of samples.
4. Means of facilitating commercial and industrial expositions.

VIII. TOURIST TRAVEL

1. The development of tourist travel as an aid to commerce.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1929

By Matilda Phillips
Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

TRADE of the United States with the 20 Republics of Latin America, comprising both exports and imports, in the calendar year 1929 amounted to $1,925,985,000, an increase of 159 per cent over the calendar year 1913 and of 8.2 per cent over that of 1928. This figure represented 19.9 per cent of the total foreign trade of the United States. Imports from Latin America, $1,014,100,000, representing 23 per cent of the total imports of the United States, were greater by 137.5 per cent than in 1913 and 6.9 per cent greater than in 1928; while exports to that region during the same year, $911,885,000, representing 17 per cent of the total exports of the United States, increased by 188 per cent over the pre-war year 1913, and 9.6 per cent over 1928.

The following tables, compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, show the value of the trade of the United States with each of the Republics of Latin America for the years 1913, 1928, and 1929, and the percentage change in 1929 as compared with 1913 and 1928:

United States imports from Latin America

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Countries	1913	1928	1929	1929 per cent change from—	
				1913	1928
Mexico	$81,735	$124,514	$117,707	+44.01	−5.46
Guatemala	3,414	9,561	8,470	+148.09	−11.41
El Salvador	1,470	3,201	3,830	+160.54	+19.65
Honduras	3,314	12,289	12,833	+287.23	+4.42
Nicaragua	1,668	5,490	5,748	+244.60	+4.69
Costa Rica	3,458	5,555	5,203	+50.46	−6.33
Panama	4,665	6,398	5,351	+14.70	−16.36
Cuba	125,094	202,842	207,421	+65.81	+2.25
Dominican Republic	3,992	9,372	8,465	+112.04	−9.67
Haiti	810	1,567	1,445	+78.39	−7.78
North American Republics	229,620	380,789	376,473	+63.95	−1.13
Argentina	25,576	99,438	117,585	+359.74	+18.24
Bolivia	(1)	176	379		+115.34
Brazil	100,948	220,701	207,686	+105.73	−5.89
Chile	29,554	75,160	102,025	+245.21	+35.74
Colombia	15,714	94,599	103,525	+558.80	+9.43
Ecuador	3,463	5,345	5,830	+68.35	+9.07
Paraguay	67	546	529	+689.55	−3.11
Peru	10,825	20,757	30,167	+178.67	+45.33
Uruguay	1,861	11,709	18,677	+903.60	+59.50
Venezuela	9,309	38,905	51,224	+450.26	+31.66
South American Republics	197,317	567,336	637,627	+223.14	+12.38
Total Latin America	426,937	948,125	1,014,100	+137.52	+6.95

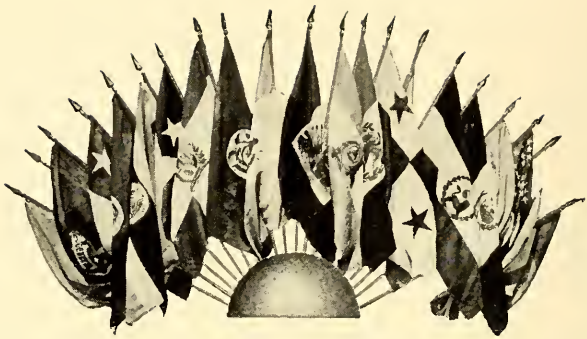
[1] Less than $500.

United States exports to Latin America

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Countries	1913	1928	1929	1929 per cent change from—	
				1913	1928
Mexico	$48,052	$115,654	$133,961	+178.78	+15.82
Guatemala	3,367	13,314	11,524	+242.26	−13.44
El Salvador	2,271	7,591	8,050	+254.46	+6.04
Honduras	3,753	9,728	12,811	+241.35	+31.69
Nicaragua	2,888	7,357	7,032	+143.49	−4.41
Costa Rica	3,517	8,088	8,312	+136.33	+2.76
Panama	24,368	34,201	41,133	+68.79	+20.26
Cuba	73,239	127,897	128,898	+75.99	+0.78
Dominican Republic	5,574	16,807	14,204	+154.82	−15.48
Haiti	5,698	12,742	8,790	+54.26	−31.01
North American Republics	172,727	353,379	374,715	+116.94	+6.03
Argentina	54,980	178,899	210,288	+282.48	+17.54
Bolivia	963	4,951	5,985	+521.49	+20.88
Brazil	39,901	100,104	108,779	+172.62	+8.66
Chile	16,617	40,351	55,776	+235.65	+38.22
Colombia	7,647	58,596	48,983	+540.55	−16.40
Ecuador	2,822	6,595	6,112	+116.58	−7.32
Paraguay	215	1,354	1,500	+597.67	+10.78
Peru	7,609	23,410	26,177	+244.02	+11.81
Uruguay	7,617	26,016	28,245	+270.81	+8.56
Venezuela	5,462	37,920	45,325	+729.82	+19.52
South American Republics	143,833	478,196	537,170	+273.46	+12.31
Total Latin America	316,560	831,575	911,885	+188.06	+9.65

NOTE.—United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, but to the countries in which the ports of entry or departure are located.



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Congratulations to President Elect of Colombia.—A message of congratulation to His Excellency, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, Minister of Colombia at Washington and representative of his country on the Governing Board, was sent to him by the board on the occasion of his election to the Presidency of Colombia. Doctor Olaya has been a member of the board since 1922 and at one time served as its vice chairman. (See article *The President Elect of Colombia, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera*, pp. 325–329.)

Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference.—At the session held March 5 the Governing Board of the Pan American Union approved a proposal for the holding of the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference at Washington from October 5 to 10, 1931. A complete account of the action of the board on this important matter will be found on pages 412–414 of this issue.

Resolutions.—The board also adopted several resolutions. That on the commemoration of the centenaries of the deaths of Bolívar and Sucre, presented by His Excellency the Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina, reads as follows:

Whereas the 17th of December, 1930, marks the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Simón Bolívar, Liberator, Founder of Nationalities, originator of the series of inter-American treaties and the Congress of Panama of 1826, in which the ideals of Pan American brotherhood and solidarity began to assume the form of reality in the international life of the people of America;

Whereas the 4th of June of the same year marks the first centennial of the death of Antonio José de Sucre, legislator and philosopher, invincible warrior, unfading glory of the epic struggle for the liberty of Hispanic America: Therefore, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union:

Resolves, That the Pan American Union shall take part, in a manner befitting the glory of the liberators and the solemnity of the two centennials, in the homage of admiration and gratitude which the nations of America will render to their memory.



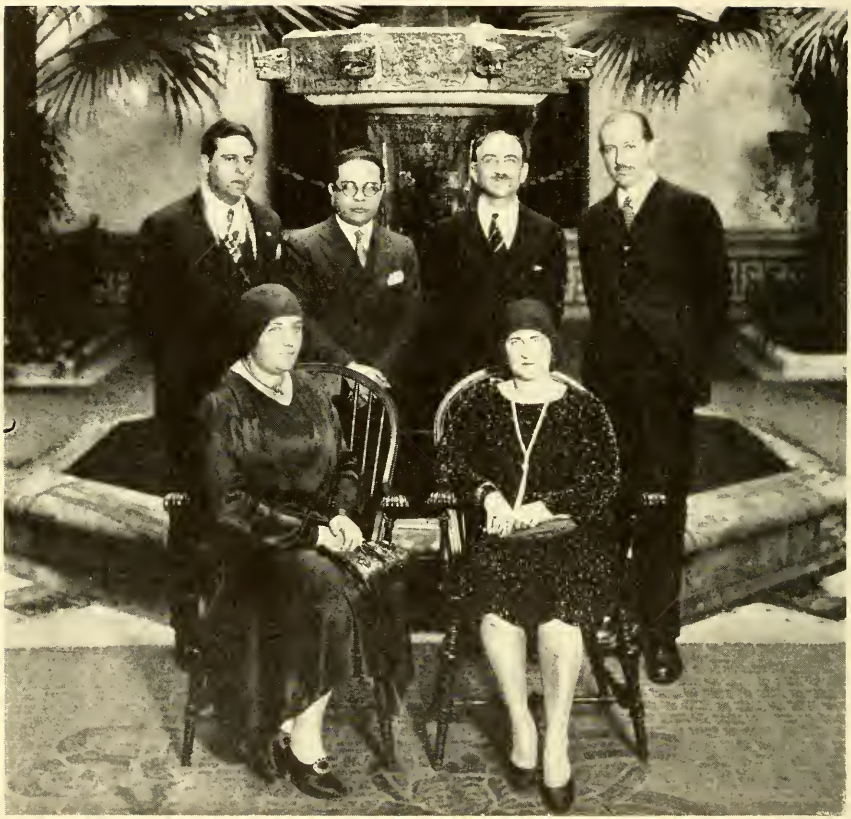
GUESTS AT LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF DR. RÍOS GALLARDO

His Excellency Dr. Conrado Ríos Gallardo, Ambassador of Chile to Peru and formerly Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe. The group includes, in first row, left to right: The Acting Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Ernest Lee Jahncke; the Secretary of Labor, Hon. James J. Davis; His Excellency Dr. Conrado Ríos Gallardo; His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile to the United States, Señor Dr. Carlos G. Dávila; the Secretary of War, Hon. Patrick J. Hurley; the Acting Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph P. Cotton. Second row, left to right: Señor Don Aníbal Jara, associate editor of *La Nación*, Santiago, Chile; the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. Gil Borges; the First Secretary of the Chilean Embassy, Señor Don Oscar Blanco Viel; the Assistant Secretary of War, Hon. F. Trubee Davison; the Secretary of the Chilean Embassy, Señor Don Manuel Valdés; and the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe.

The chairman of the board shall appoint a committee to formulate the program of ceremonies by which the Pan American Union will participate in the commemoration of the two centennials.

A second resolution expressed the appreciation of the board for the services of the retiring Ambassador of Peru, Dr. Hernán Velarde, which resolution appears on page 354; and a third congratulated the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on its fiftieth anniversary and on its work for the development of closer cultural relations between the United States and the countries of Latin America.

Inter-American Highway Commission.—The Governing Board was also informed of appointments that had been made to the Inter-American Highway Commission by the Governments of Panama, Guatemala, and Salvador. The Inter-American Highway Commission was provided for by a resolution of the highway conference which met at Panama in October, 1929, for the purpose of making an actual survey of the route of the Inter-American highway in the countries between the United States and Panama. It is expected



DISTINGUISHED MEXICANS AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Among recent visitors in Washington was Señor Dr. Ignacio García Téllez, rector of the National University of Mexico, who is in the United States for the purpose of studying the organization of universities. The group includes, sitting (left to right): Madame García Téllez and Madame Campos-Ortiz; standing: Dr. García Téllez; Dr. Pablo Campos-Ortiz, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico in Washington; Dr. L. S. Rowe; and Dr. Pablo Martínez del Río, professor of history in the University of Mexico.

that the membership of the commission will be completed in the near future.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Distinguished guests.—The director general entertained at luncheon at the Pan American Annex on Wednesday, February 19, in honor of His Excellency Señor Dr. Conrado Ríos Gallardo, Ambassador of Chile to Peru and formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, at which were present members of the Diplomatic Corps and higher governmental officials at Washington. The guests included: His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile to the United States, Señor Dr. Carlos G. Dávila; the Secretary of War, Hon. Patrick J. Hurley; the Secretary of Labor, Hon. James J. Davis; the Acting Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph P. Cotton; the Acting Secretary of the Navy,

Hon. Ernest Lee Jahncke; the Assistant Secretary of War, Hon. F. Trubee Davison; the First Secretary of the Chilean Embassy, Señor Don Oscar Blanco Viel; the Secretary of the Chilean Embassy, Señor Don Manuel Valdés; the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, and Señor Don Aníbal Jara, Associate Editor of La Nación of Santiago, Chile.

Dr. Ríos Gallardo, accompanied by Ambassador Dávila and Madame Dávila, made an extensive tour, before his departure for Peru, of the eastern and middle-western sections of the United States for the purpose of inspecting the leading industrial plants. Every possible courtesy was extended to these distinguished Chileans to make their trip a memorable one.

During the latter part of February the director general had the pleasure of welcoming to the Pan American Union Señor Dr. Ignacio García Téllez, president of the National University of Mexico, Madame García Téllez, and Prof. Pablo Martínez del Río, professor of history in the University of Mexico, accompanied by Señor Dr. Pablo Campos-Ortiz, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, and Madame Campos-Ortiz. President García Téllez is making a study of the organization of universities in the United States.

Other visitors received by the director general were Señor Don Juan Enrique Tocornal, formerly Ambassador of Chile to Argentina, and his son. While in the United States Señor Tocornal availed himself of the opportunity to visit some of the larger industrial organizations as well as leading universities.

Señor Dr. Hector Bolognini, professor of industrial chemistry of the University of Buenos Aires, who also is visiting this country in the interest of his university, called on the director general.

Honorary membership.—The director general has been made an honorary member of the Club de Engenharia, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, of which Senhor Dr. Paulo de Frontin is president.

Address.—The director general delivered an address before the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters at Philadelphia on March 7. His topic was "Our Pan American Relations and Interests."

THE COUNSELOR'S OFFICE

Pan American music.—The counselor, Mr. Franklin Adams, who arranges the concerts of Pan American music given by the Union, announces that the United Service Orchestra, which will take part in the concert at the Pan American Union on the evening of April 21, has been enlarged to 100 musicians. For several seasons the orchestra has been composed of 70 musicians from the United States Army and Navy Bands; the expansion is due to the inclusion of a proportionate number of musicians from the Marine Corps Orchestra. Since there are 250 musicians in the three service groups stationed in Washington,

it is possible at any time further to increase the size of the organization, should special compositions require it. The programs will be conducted by the three leaders of the service bands in Washington: Capt. William J. Stannard, of the Army Band; Lieut. Charles Benter, of the Navy Band; and Capt. Taylor Branson, of the Marine Band The organization was created to play exclusively music from the New World, and many of the leading composers of Latin America appreciating the compliment paid them by the creation of this unique orchestra, have sent their compositions with the request that they receive their first rendition in Washington.

On April 21 one of the selections especially composed for the United Service Orchestra will be played. This is *A Night in the Andes* by Justin Élie, of Haiti. Alberto Alvarado, composer of the interesting *Yaqui Dance*, has sent a manuscript arrangement of his latest composition, *Latin Heart*. *The Voice of the Streets*, a tone poem by Humberto Allende, will also be one of the feature numbers of this concert.

FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE

Foreign trade convention.—The foreign trade adviser attended the First Annual International Foreign Trade Convention, held at Buffalo, N. Y., March 6 and 7, where he had charge of the Latin American advisory service. The Pan American Union had on exhibit many of its publications.

STATISTICAL DIVISION

Foreign trade reports.—The statistical division has recently published the general survey of Latin American trade in 1928 and a report in detail on the foreign trade of Chile for the same year, and is at present engaged in the preparation of reports from official sources on the commerce of Honduras, Cuba, Panama, and Haiti for the latest available years.

Special reports.—At the request of Señor Ignacio García Téllez, President of the National University of Mexico, the division is now preparing statistics on the population, classified as to race, religion, and occupation, of each country member of the Pan American Union.

There has been a noticeable increase during the past month in the number of requests received by the statistical division from those requiring data in detail on markets in Latin America. Special statements are prepared to answer these requests and acknowledgments of them indicate that the information is highly appreciated. A report of this kind has just been completed for the use of the Vancouver Board of Trade, showing, by quantities and values, the commodities entering into the trade of Argentina with Canada for the years 1925 to 1927, inclusive.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Gift of Ambassador of Peru.—The library was especially fortunate in receiving a collection of 135 volumes from His Excellency the Ambassador of Peru, Dr. Hernán Velarde. These included a 10-volume collection of Peruvian treaties; a 1789 edition of *Las Siete Partidas*, the famous juridical code of Alfonso el Sabio of Spain; a four-volume collection of laws enacted during the reign of Carlos IV; the parliamentary and political speeches of Jorge Prado; laws of Peru, 1821 to 1859 and 1900 to 1905; and other documents which formed part of Doctor Velarde's private library.

Maps.—The map collection of the library has been enriched by a donation of 25 highway maps from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela. In addition there have been received maps of Mexico City, South America, North America, Guatemala, and Salvador, three sheets of a new map of Uruguay being prepared by the Instituto Geográfico in Montevideo, and three sheets of a new map of Costa Rica.

Assistance to students.—During the past month the library received 300 requests for information and books. Of these 106 were from outside the union and included many for reading lists required by students searching for material for class use, as well as others from specialists unable to obtain desired books elsewhere.

New magazines.—New periodicals received in the course of the past month include:

La Gaceta del Empleado. Official publication of the Caja de Empleados Particulares, Casilla 245 V, Santiago, Chile. Vol. 1, No. 1, October 31, 1929. 101 p. Illus.

Boletín de Legislación. Official publication of the Comisión Nacional Codificadora, Secretaría de Justicia. Dr. Fernando Ortiz, Director, Habana, Cuba. Vol. 1, No. 1, January–June, 1929. Quarterly. 94 p.

Revista de la Universidad de Guayaquil. Board of editors: Dr. Carlos A. Arroyo del Río; Dr. José Darío Moral; and Dr. Adolfo Hidalgo Nevares, Guayaquil, Ecuador. Vol. 1, No. 1, January–March, 1930. Quarterly. 121 p. Illus.

Boletín de Aduanas de la República de Guatemala. Official publication of the Dirección General de Aduanas, Guatemala, Guatemala. Vol. 1, No. 1, January 31, 1930. 32 p.

The American Weekly. C. I. McReynolds, publisher, Caixa 1138, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Vol. 1, No. 2. January 28, 1930. 6 p. Illus.

Honduras-Commercial. Monthly review in English and Spanish of commerce, finance, industry, agriculture, mining, and statistics. Octavio R. Ugarte, Director, 36 Av. San Francisco, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Vol. 1, No. 1, December, 1929. 32 p. Illus.

Revista de Agronomía y Veterinaria. Monthly publication of the Escuela de Agronomía y de Medicina Veterinaria, Santiago, Chile. Vol. 1, No. 3, November–December, 1929. 247 p. Illus.

Revista Musical. Published by the Centro de Alumnos del Conservatorio Nacional de Música, Casilla 3599, Santiago, Chile. Vol. 1, No. 2, December, 1929. 53 p.

Revista de la Cámara de Comercio. Monthly publication of the Cámara de Comercio de Chile, Guillermo Arthur, president of the Cámara, Santiago, Chile. Vol. 1, No. 2, November, 1929.

Revista de Industria Animal. Publication of the Directoria de Industria Animal, Secretaría da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio, Avenida Agua Branca 53, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Vol. 1, No. 1, November, 1929. 94 p. Illus.

Revista de la Habana. El índice de la cultura nacional. Published under the direction of Gustavo Gutiérrez, Calle Obispo No. 89, altos, Habana, Cuba. Vol. 1, No. 2, February, 1930. 135 p.

Archivos de Pediatría del Uruguay. Publication of the Sociedad de Pediatría de Montevideo, Conrado Pelfort, Jefe de Redacción, Avenida 18 de Julio 1056, Montevideo, Uruguay. Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1930. 60 p. Illus.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators.—Miss Heloise Brainerd, chief of the division, has just returned from a two weeks' stay in Cuba where, on the invitation of the Cuban Government, she attended the Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators in the capacity of technical adviser. An account of this important congress is found on page 389 ff. Miss Brainerd also visited schools while in Habana, and spent one day en route at the University of Miami.

Information for correspondents.—Response was made the past month to requests for the following: Bibliography on Latin American history for the use of the extension division of a large university; bibliography on education in Latin America for the librarian of a teachers college in the United States (copies of both bibliographies are available for distribution); information on library school courses for a normal school principal in Latin America who wishes to introduce such a course in her school; and assistance to a Latin American architects' association which desires to receive United States architectural journals and to cultivate closer relations with associations of architects in this country.

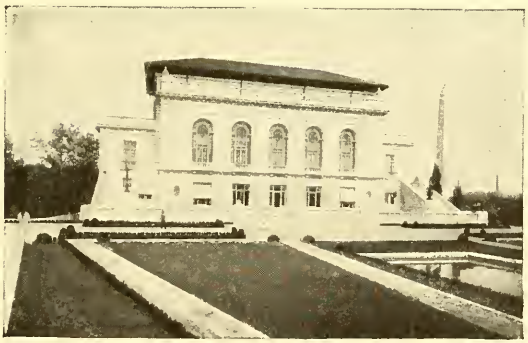
Exhibition material and pageant.—The division has recently sent collections of publications and illustrative material on Latin America in answer to several requests received from schools and associations in the United States. The division has received the outline of a Latin American pageant as presented in a junior high school, for the preparation of which suggestions had previously been made by the division.

Visitors.—Among the recent visitors to the division of intellectual cooperation should be mentioned the following: The eminent Brazilian educator, Dr. Lucio José dos Santos of Bello Horizonte, who came to the United States after attending the Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators; Mr. E. B. Crooks, professor of philosophy and sociology in the University of Delaware, who called relative to information on summer schools of Portuguese; and Miss Marvin Breckenridge of the National Student Federation of America, which is desirous of making contacts in Latin America.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.—The coming Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry to be held in Washington, September 8 to 20, 1930, will be one of the most important held under the auspices of the Pan American Union, since in all of the American Republics agriculture plays so important a rôle. Those in charge of the program for this conference report progress in the preparation of reports on the many technical phases to be covered in the daily program. This division is constantly receiving and answering inquiries regarding the conference from interested persons in the various countries of the Pan American Union.

Reference works on agriculture.—Steps are being taken to improve the library of this division. This library will be composed of agricultural reference books, carefully selected, which will contribute considerably to the usefulness of this division, especially in answering the numerous requests for information on subjects pertaining to Latin American agriculture.



SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1930

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929.	1930 Jan. 16	Leslie E. Reed, consul at Buenos Aires.
BRAZIL		
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NATIONAL CAPITOL, SANTIAGO, CHILE

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EXECUTIVE MANSIONS AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN CHILE[1]

THE Casa de la Moneda in Santiago has been the political symbol of Chilean nationality since 1848, when it was made the official residence of the Chief Executive of the Republic. Within its stout walls it contains the home and offices of the President and the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Relations, and the Treasury. Until recently it also housed the Mint from which it derived its name.

La Moneda, one of the finest edifices ever constructed in colonial Spanish America, was originally designed to be the first official mint in the Colony of Chile. Although there had been local agitation for the establishment of such an institution as early as 1728, when there was a great increase in the production of gold, not until 1742 did any one suggest that a mint might be run as a private enterprise. In that year Francisco García Huidobro went to Spain to ask Philip V for the concession, and returned with the *real cédula* dated October 1, 1743, that gave him the exclusive right to coin money in the colony for a considerable number of years. The necessary machinery was imported, and the manufacture of money begun in 1749. The business flourished to such an extent that in 1772 it was declared a Government monopoly, and with the decree came an order to construct a permanent building to house it. Owing partly to the fact that trained architects were unknown in Chile at that time, work did not progress rapidly, and by 1780 all that had been accomplished was the selection of a most inappropriate site in the lowlands by the Maipu River, and the laying of the corner stone, in spite of the fact that plans had not yet been finished for the building.

[1] This article was compiled by Beatrice Newhall of the BULLETIN staff from material obtained from the following sources: *Comuna y Hogar*, Santiago, October, 1929; *El Mercurio*, Santiago, Jan. 14, 1930; *The South Pacific Mail*, Santiago, Jan. 16 and 23, 1930; *Chile*, New York, February, 1930; *New York Times*, Mar. 9, 1930; information supplied by Fred. T. Ley & Co., Inc., New York; República de Chile, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Informativo Postal No. 36; Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna, *Historia crítica y social de la ciudad de Santiago*, Santiago, 2a. ed., 1926, vol. 2; Diego Barros Arana, *Historia General de Chile*, Santiago, 1886, vols. 6 and 7.

At that psychological moment Joaquín Toesca, an Italian trained by Sabatini, the Spanish court architect, arrived to work on the cathedral and other public buildings. Royal Governor Jáuregui, impatient at the ineptitude of those in charge of the construction, gave the commission to Toesca in June of that year. Although the new architect began immediately to draw plans, it was some time before work could actually be started on the building. His trained eye saw that the proposed site was worse than hopeless, but he could not persuade the officials of the fact until they saw that excavations made for the foundations were soon filled with water. Only then were they willing to consider another location, and when they finally decided upon the one selected by Toesca, a lot covered with dilapi-



Courtesy of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations

LA MONEDA, THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE IN SANTIAGO, CHILE

Originally built in 1786–1805 to house the mint, from which the palace derives its name.

dated houses formerly owned by the Jesuits, much time was wasted in negotiating with the owners, monks of San Cayetano. These and similar struggles with officialdom, together with a year spent in Lima having the plans approved by the Viceroy, kept even the able Toesca from making much progress.

However, when Ambrosio O'Higgins, father of the Chilean Liberator, became Governor in May, 1788, his interest in and encouragement of all public works gave a new impetus to the project, and the plans which Toesca had perfected were rapidly translated into brick and plaster. The architect himself toiled indefatigably with the workmen in order to make sure that all details were being properly carried out, and walls, paneled ceilings (*artesonados*), and finials all bore witness to his skill and care. Wrought iron sent from Spain for

nails, bolts, latches, and grills added much to the beauty and effectiveness of the structure. In 1795, when George Vancouver visited Santiago, the building was far enough advanced for the English navigator to express his admiration of the monumental edifice by comparing it with the famous Somerset House in his native land. A year later, when O'Higgins left for Lima to become Viceroy of Peru, the Mint was practically finished, although the transfer of all shops and offices was not completed until 1805. This Toesca did not live to see, for he died in 1800, leaving behind a rich legacy of public and private buildings, all stamped with his genius.



Courtesy of Chile Publishing Co.

THE MAIN PATIO OF LA MONEDA

In this spacious court has been placed the colonial fountain, known as "La Pila Henríquez," which has had more than two centuries and a half of service.

The building is in the shape of a rectangle, approximately 360 feet long and 460 feet deep. Owing to the danger of earthquakes, the walls are unusually massive, being almost 5 feet thick in some places. La Moneda is a 2-story building, built around several courtyards, and topped by a high balustrade that ends at the extra story added later over the main entrance. The courtyards are adorned with handsome fountains; the one in the center of the main court (the *Patio de Honor*) is a masterpiece of colonial art. It is known as the *Pila Henríquez* because it was built by order of Governor Henríquez in 1672; its basin was carved by master masons, and the bronze fountain which lifts its 33 jets in the center was cast from native metals. Originally

placed in the Plaza de Armas, where it was long the only source of drinking water for the city, it was removed in 1836 to give place to the marble statue of Liberty which still stands there, and transferred from one site to another at the whim of city officials until at last it found an appropriate resting place in the *Patio de Honor* of La Moneda.

In its century and more of existence, La Moneda has been "improved" by succeeding generations, often with more zeal than taste.



IRON GATE IN LA MONEDA

This iron gate leading to the main patio is part of the restoration work on the palace. The translation of the inscription beneath the national coat of arms is: "This house was built by the architect Toe.ca in 1786-1805 and restored in 1929 during the presidency of Ibáñez."

Courtesy of Chile Publishing Co.

The present Government has intrusted to one of its foremost architects, D. Josué Smith Solar, the task of removing inharmonious embellishments and restoring its original dignity of line and decoration. At the end of the main entrance hall that leads to the *Patio de Honor* a handsome iron gate has been erected; it is the work of native craftsmen, and is a masterpiece of delicacy and strength. Under the surmounting coat of arms of Chile is a legend which reads: "This house was constructed by the architect Toesca in 1786–1805 and restored in 1929 during the presidency of Ibáñez."

The main entrance vestibule gives access to the presidential quarters, the offices of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Guard Corps. Overlooking the *Patio de Honor,* which has been repaved with a special composition to give the effect of the original color, are the offices of the Comptroller. One of the outstanding achievements of the restoration is the President's private office decorated with the severe dignity that characterizes the best of the eighteenth centuyr Spanish tradition.

A STAIRWAY IN LA MONEDA

By this balconied window and stairway leading from a court to the second story of the palace, the architect has effectively relieved the simplicity of the wall.

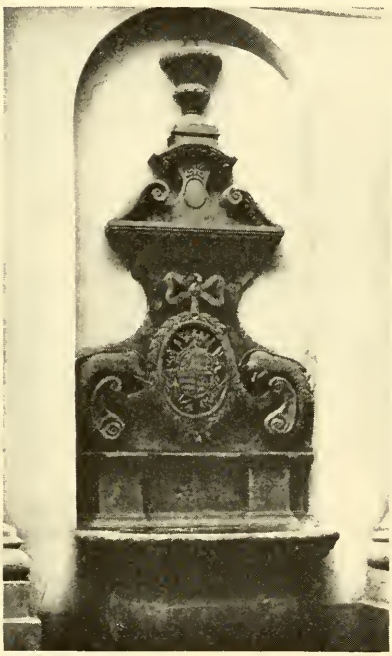


Courtesy of Chile Publishing Co.

Plans for the future, however, include more than mere restoration of one monument, notable though it may be. An entire group of Government buildings is to be erected, with La Moneda in the center giving the architectural keynote. This unit will be three blocks long, and contain or be bordered by the offices of the most important departments of the Government.

The southernmost block will contain the new presidential palace, which, surrounded by gardens and with a sunny exposure, will give

the Chief Magistrate a charming and easily accessible residence. The gardens will form part of a new plaza intersected by the Avenida de las Delicias; in the center of this square an obelisk, similar to that in the Place de la Concorde, in Paris, will be erected. The unimportant buildings behind La Moneda are to be torn down and gardens planted in their stead, to form the northern half of the plaza, and to allow entrance to the rear patios of the Mint. La Moneda will thus for the first time in many years stand unobstructed, and the full beauty of its proportions be appreciated. The buildings of the northern block, where the Ministries of War and Navy are now housed, will probably be torn down to make a parking space capable of caring for 1,000 automobiles at one time, a measure that it is hoped will relieve to a great degree the congestion from which Santiago is suffering.



Courtesy of Chile Publishing Co

A WALL FOUNTAIN, LA MONEDA

When public fountains were important elements in supplying drinking water, beauty was not sacrificed in their construction.

Facing this development, on the long streets that bound it, buildings will be erected for the other departments of the National Government, and headquarters established for municipal, financial, and other important institutions. The new Ministry of Finance, a harmonious blend of skyscraper construction with Spanish decorative motives, is now under way, and others for the *Intendencia* of the city and for the Ministries of Education, War, Navy, and Social Welfare are projected. It is expected that when all these improvements have been carried out the Government of Chile will have created an ensemble distinguished for architectural harmony and beauty.

In this connection it is interesting to note that President Ibáñez, in a recent message to Congress recommending the adoption of this scheme, said: "In Washington a project for transformation on a large scale has been inaugurated that will follow similar lines; that is, require all construction to conform to a single classic style or type."

The President of Chile, moreover, will have not only a new residence in the capital, but a new summer home by the sea as well. A movement has long been on foot to have Viña del Mar, the well-known



Courtesy of Fred T. Ley & Co.

SUMMER HOME OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE, VINA DEL MAR

The new summer residence for the president has been erected on a bluff overlooking the Miramar section of Vina del Mar, the Pacific coast resort about 6 miles from Valparaiso. Upper: The main entrance, which is approached by a winding driveway. Lower: The rear of the mansion.

summer resort near Valparaiso, designated as the summer capital. But until this year that had been impossible, owing to the lack of of suitable accommodations for the President and the State officials who would accompany him. But now that an Executive Mansion has been built there, such objections have been removed, and it is expected that the President will spend some weeks or months at the shore during the height of the season.

Although the Government approved the plans for the new house, the local Junta Pro-Balneario was given direction over the administrative work, so that the building might be in harmony with the general scheme for the development of Vina del Mar. The Executive Mansion occupies a commanding site on a bluff overlooking the beach of Miramar; in fact, from the President's study the sea is visible in three directions. Since the main road skirts the shore some hundred feet below, the private roadway into the grounds is necessarily steep and winding. For this reason a private elevator, capable of holding 12 passengers, has been provided to connect the reception hall with the highway. An ancient fort which, in earlier days, was a unit in the defense of Valparaiso, stood on the site; so massive were the foundations that dynamite had to be used to remove them. The house is of reinforced concrete, especially designed to give maximum resistance to earthquakes, which are frequently of considerable intensity; this feature applies not only to the skeleton framework, but also to all exterior and interior walls. Although the construction was intrusted to a Santiago branch of an American firm, the architects and all the workmen were Chileans, whose skill in ornamental plaster and ironwork is everywhere evident.

The building, which was finished last January, is visible from nearly every part of Vina del Mar, and its commanding position, attractively tinted rough-cast walls, and handsome design make it a picturesque addition to the scene. Moreover, with the passing of time and the growth of shrubs and trees, its appearance will be even more effective. The premises have been planned to make them as attractive as possible, and such features as tennis courts and a fine swimming pool which can be provided with salt or fresh water will enhance the beauty of the carefully landscaped gardens.

RECENT TENDENCIES IN MEXICAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

By Salvador Mendoza

Former Professor of Law, University of Mexico

ON December 15, 1929, a new Penal Code went into effect in the Federal District and in the Territories of Mexico, which are under the jurisdiction of Federal legislation. This code has been discussed heatedly within and without the Republic because it contains so many innovations and advanced ideas in criminology. It omits the death penalty from the revised list of "sanctions," which is the term used instead of the former "penalties"; the jury system has been abolished, a radical departure from traditional procedure; and provision is made for cooperation in the administration of justice on the part of experts who are not simply lawyers or jurists but who also understand psychiatry, sociology, and other modern sciences which are more interested in "treating" the delinquent than in punishing him.

The innovations in the Mexican system and the fact that such advanced measures are not practiced everywhere, even in countries of acknowledged preeminence, are reasons why the theories on which the revised code is based have been received with marked reserve or open hostility. The authors can not flatter themselves that it has achieved complete popularity; in fact, it would be impossible ever to expect popular enthusiasm over introductions of this kind. "Generally accepted ideas" always lag behind reforms; otherwise, it is obvious that there would be no need of reforms, nor would established customs require revaluation.

Nevertheless, popular opinion was not left out of account in drafting the Penal Code of Mexico. On the contrary, comments, suggestions, and criticism from the intellectual element of the country were sought after eagerly as far as possible in an attempt at an intellectual plebiscite which was unprecedented in the nation. Never was any law drafted with greater desire for widespread cooperation. And quite naturally it proved easier to obtain negative than constructive criticism. The suggestions received were few, timid, and of minor importance; but although few they were given due attention and study. The essence of the reform, the basic idea behind it, was never opposed. Criminologists, jurists, publicists, and thinking persons of every social degree and political affiliation all believed it necessary to modernize the law, with the same proviso that the commission kept in mind; that is, not to forget the reasonable dictates

of experience, taking into account sanely and without illusion the possibilities and resources of Mexico.

The commissioners intrusted by Provisional President Portes Gil with drafting the law constantly and sincerely emphasized the fact that they wished to provide Mexico with a law which should be "not a rule drawn up by the student to be practiced in real life, but a precept derived from experience and acknowledged by the scholar."

NOVEL FEATURES OF THE LAW

In order to give a rational interpretation of Mexican penology as exemplified in the measures of the new Penal Code, it is necessary to explain at the outset that the law is an attempt to abolish the old social attitude of retaliation or vindictiveness, and to replace it with a conception of human solidarity that permits penal investigation to be directed into paths allowing a comprehensive exploration of the delinquent's personality. The intention was to make it a code for the delinquent rather than for the crime, as modern medicine seeks to deal not with diseases but with the diseased. The main objectives were, consequently, the individualization and the indeterminateness of the sentence by means of the adoption of sanctions instead of penalties, elimination of all vindictive bitterness in the law, and formation of a code of procedure which should be the logical climax of this particular system and which should permit and prescribe an investigation, not meant merely "to present the constituent parts of the crime," as the earlier law put it, but "to picture as faithfully as possible the elements of the situation and the social and personal background of the delinquent."

The philosophy of law has distinguished, ever since government became representative, two categories in the administration of justice. One concerns public law, which deals with the general interests of society, and the other private law, which has to do with individual relationships. In that way there grew up two kinds of tribunals, those of public law, among them criminal courts, and those of civil or private law.

Modern conceptions of human solidarity have ceased to admit these hard and fast distinctions. It is no longer valid to maintain that there are actions on the part of any member which do not affect the commonwealth. The slightest violation of social justice disturbs and pains every part of the whole, as if the latter were responsible in its entirety for the abnormality.

Under the old system the individualist idea was sufficienty strong to produce a theatrical court room in which penal justice uttered the "judgment of God." Society thought of itself as aggrieved and eager for vengeance. Social interest in this requital was in charge of a

guardian variously called district attorney, public prosecutor, or some other similar name. And before a tribunal of citizens, justice was administered as by a toss of the coin, society playing its integrity and its "rights" against the integrity and rights of the prisoner. That is, since there were no litigants in the sense that there are in private law, two sides were invented to satisfy the morbid desire of seeing contestants in combat.

While this was happening in the realm of public law, in the courts of private justice the state intervened as little as possible, for it respected individual soverignty and permitted everyone to defend his cause as best he could.

At present we are rightly coming to understand that it is necessary to abolish these ideas of extreme individualism. Social welfare is being translated into a more vigilant intervention of society in all activities previously considered exclusively individual. Juvenile courts, especially planned to forestall and prevent delinquency, domestic relations courts, social clinics, agencies for social work, and a thousand other forms of group attention to the human problem are the results of that new tendency which no one now opposes in the name of old individualistic ideas.

MODERN PSYCHOLOGY AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

At this point in the consideration of the motives of the new Mexican criminology mention should be made of the great influence which modern administration of penal law for minors had on the preliminary drafts of the bill.

Three years ago the first juvenile court in Mexico was established in the Federal District, thanks to the initiative of Don Primo Villa Michel, then Governor of the District. Sr. Villa Michel, young and enthusiastic about modern sociological progress, felt that the moment had come to found this social clinic for juvenile delinquency, based on the experience of other nations, among them the United States.

Present-day educators desirous of exploring the mind of the child, aided by students of human behavior in every branch of anthropological science, have perhaps had greater success in the juvenile court than in any other institution. There it has been easier to operate without having to combat official prejudices and to achieve a result which time has proved unimpeachable. The accomplishments of this laboratory work, reduced to statistics, conclusions, summaries, and axioms, are probably the most interesting contribution of twentieth-century science as far as that science can be translated into practical effects on human conduct.

The juvenile court of Mexico was composed of three experts, one a psychologist and psychiatrist, another a physician, and the third an educator. In two years 2,423 cases of juvenile delinquency have

come before it, according to the latest available statistics. Investigation has taken four factors into account: The social history of the child, his medical or anthropological examination, his psychological examination and intelligence test, and the proper educational environment or training for him. Working along these lines, the court has functioned in a most satisfactory manner. The results are tabulated annually in the form of charts and correlation scales.

The work of this tribunal, although little known to any but the initiated, proved extremely valuable to the commission appointed to draw up the preliminary draft of the new Penal Code, because it demonstrated the adaptability of modern methods to Mexican conditions.

Furthermore, until adult psychology is understood to a greater extent than it is now, and a serious and well-documented study of human behavior in its reactions against society has been made, the best source of information, if not practically the only one, is the research which educators, psychologists, and sociologists have made in child behavior. Those who study this subject in greater detail will have to build on similar foundations if they are to present to the world a complete theory of social conduct.

It is necessary, then, to consider the activities of the juvenile court of Mexico as the first step toward a modern penal system.

MEXICAN LAWYERS AND THE NEW CODE

The measures for reform taken by Provisional President Portes Gil were not without precedents in Mexico. Years before, the Mexican Bar, the Medical Association of Mexico, and other professional organizations were represented in a Congress on Criminology which arrived at the same conclusions as those reached later by the official commission. Studies presented at that Congress were the immediate antecedents of the new criminology.

During the administration of Gen. Plutarco Elías Calles, and at his request, Congress empowered the Chief Executive to issue new Civil and Penal Codes and Codes of Civil and Penal Procedure. President Calles issued only the Civil Code, which has not yet gone into effect because it contained some contradictions still to be adjusted. Dr. Emilio Portes Gil found on taking office that these extraordinary powers were still in force, and took advantage of them to give special attention to pending legislation.

Dr. José Almaraz drafted the bill which in its final form became the Penal Code. Doctor Almaraz is a distinguished Mexican scholar, author of much social legislation, who has devoted serious study to modern criminology in Germany. The Almaraz bill was submitted for revision to the Technical Legislative Committee, composed of Luis Chico Goerne, Guadalupe Mainero, Salvador Mendoza, and,

later, Miguel Lavalle. They approved the essential features of the project and adopted the outline which Almaraz had made with practically no important modifications; the one alteration of any consequence was the suppression of the death penalty which the Almaraz project had still retained.

The committee was aided throughout by the enlightened interest and whole-hearted cooperation of Mexican jurists. On commencing its revision the committee held a series of lectures, given by two of its members, Luis Chico Goerne and Guadalupe Mainero, in order to explain the fundamental purpose and principles of the reform. The exponents of the code did not wish to present a mere academic discussion of principles; that would probably have afforded a very pleasant opportunity for each member to explain his own point of view, but such a technical exposition seemed unnecessary, and would probably have had little bearing on the practical details on which they were all agreed. So they set themselves to produce as soon as possible a working text of a code which should contain the most important precepts and principles.

OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES ABOUT THE NEW CODE

The penal legislation which has just gone into effect in Mexico has been received with extraordinary attention by the legal profession in the United States. In other countries, too, it has awakened great interest, but since the author of this article has been in the United States during the last few months, lecturing or writing about the new law, he is best informed about the reaction here.

The three innovations which have aroused greatest interest are:

1. The abolition of the death penalty, which can not be said to be revolutionary in any literal sense in view of the fact that modern codes tend toward it almost unanimously, and some individual States of the United States have long since abolished it.

2. The suppression of the jury, which for a long time has been assailed by experts in the United States; among the most distinguished opponents of the jury system is Dr. Raymond Moley, professor of criminology in Columbia University and author of *The Vanishing Jury*, an interesting summary of convincing arguments and statistics showing the present uselessness of the popular jury for an effective, sane, and just administration of penal justice.

3. The establishment of the Supreme Council of Social Protection and Prevention, an organization whose conception and outline were original with Almaraz. The composition of this body and the functions assigned to it have aroused the greatest interest among Mexican legislators, for it is one of the chief pillars of the new system. The council will be responsible for the execution of the sentences of the

judicial power which, by constitutional authority, must impose the sanctions, for the province of the judge and of the court ends with the sentence, the council then taking jurisdiction and decreeing the treatment to be given to each delinquent. The sentences of the courts are therefore left indeterminate and conditional, so that the council may decide the best method of treatment and reform. The council will also be in charge of such social prophylaxis as permits attacking the sources of delinquency and crime.

Subordinate to the council will be all the penal and correctional institutions functioning under the former code, as well as the modern agencies, such as clinics of various kinds, that are being established. Under the former category come prisons, places of segregation, and similar institutions; the latter includes juvenile courts, social clinics, reformatories and houses of correction, and other preventive agencies.

The council is made up of psychiatrists, psychologists, criminologists, and jurists. Its members will necessarily be chosen for their ability to carry out the complicated functions entrusted to them. Their salary and prerogatives will be identical with those of judges of the Supreme Court of Justice, and they will be expected to publish annually the results of personal research into phases of criminology and the social prevention of delinquency.

The first council was appointed by Provisional President Emilio Portes Gil, and began to function when the code went into effect. Its members are José Almaraz, author of the draft of the Penal Code, and specialist in modern penal law and criminology; Manuel Gamio, A. M., Ph. D. (Columbia University), sociologist and anthropologist, specialist in Mexican sociology; Matías Ochoa, lawyer, criminologist, specialist in the administration of penal justice; Carlos L. Ángeles, lawyer, former judge and district attorney, also a specialist in the administration of penal justice; and Matilde Rodríguez Cabo, M. D. (University of Mexico), specialist in psychiatry, juvenile delinquency, and similar subjects.

By intellectual groups in the United States, the council as a new agency in the administration of justice is considered very significant, for thereby the legal functions of pronouncing sentence are separated from the technical ones having to do with the treatment required by the delinquent; this makes possible the individual and indeterminate sentences that are so vital a feature of the code.

Much notice has been given in the United States to the new penal system since it first was called to public attention. Newspaper comment has varied from the statement "The code is full of startling novelties" to the more enthusiastic "Experts say that it (the code) will be the most scientific and modern penal system in the world." The opinion of jurists, criminologists, and other experts in the field

may be summed up in the following quotation from Dr. Sheldon Glueck, of Harvard University:

If the bill signed by the progressive President Portes Gil really embraces the feature of the *Consejo Supremo de Defensa y Prevención Social*, this piece of legislation will go down in history as the first significant break with the inefficient and unscientific criminal law and penal philosophy of the past. Of course, removal of trial of complicated facts from a lay jury and the abolition of the capital penalty are also great reforms; but to my mind they are relatively of secondary importance compared to the provision for the sharp division of the guilt-ascertaining and the medico-correctional treatment functions, and the delegating of the latter to a specialized organization composed of psychologists, sociologists, and criminologists. I venture to predict that when the full significance of this reform becomes known, scholars from every part of the civilized world will be interested in following Mexico's epoch-making experiment in scientific criminology.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU

By William Manger, Ph. D.,
Chief, Division of Finance, Pan American Union

ONE of the most far-reaching engineering projects ever undertaken by the Government of Peru is now in course of execution in the northern part of the Republic. The undertaking seeks to reclaim vast areas of hitherto arid and unproductive lands, and to make them suitable for agricultural purposes. The economic significance of the plan, which will mean so much to the future agricultural development of the country, can not be overemphasized.

From a climatic standpoint, Peru presents one of the great phenomena of the world, for throughout the entire length of its 3,100 kilometers[1] of coast line, and extending inland to the crest of the Andes Mountain Range, the entire country is almost invariably without rainfall the entire year through. In the basic industry of agriculture, therefore, the economic progress of the country has been limited by the area placed under irrigation, and heretofore this has not been sufficient to provide the domestic agricultural requirements of the country. As a consequence, Peru has been a constant importer of considerable quantities of foodstuffs. To some extent this has been caused by the area devoted to the production of export crops, such as cotton and sugar, but notwithstanding this fact the agricultural productivity of the western part of the country has been greatly retarded by the aridity of the land and by the absence of irrigation works to make up for the absence of rainfall.

[1] Kilometer equals 0.62 mile.

This problem is naturally not a new one, and confronted the ancient inhabitants of the territory in the same manner as it now confronts the Peruvians. If anything, the problem during the period of the Incas was even more difficult, for with the absence of virtually every semblance of international commerce, and the consequent inability of the inhabitants to look to other regions to supply their agricultural wants through importation, they were obliged to fall back on their own resources. Furthermore, it is estimated that the population of Peru during the time of the Inca Empire was from ten to twenty million, or from two to four times as many people as now inhabit the country. The Incas met the unusual situation that confronted them in the same manner that the Peruvians are meeting it to-day, namely, by the con-



Courtesy of Charles W. Sutton

TYPICAL COUNTRY TO BE IRRIGATED

A view in the heart of one of the zones to be irrigated. At right appears one of the buildings constructed for the experimental and demonstration station which the commission is establishing to help future settlers.

struction of vast irrigation works which enabled them to place the larger part of the western section of the country under cultivation. Vestiges of these canals are still evident in many parts of Peru, and in fact the exact location of the canals and ditches to carry the waters are to-day being utilized in places by the engineers in charge of the irrigation project. In the sixteenth century it is estimated that more than 700,000 hectares[2] were irrigated and cultivated along the coast; to-day, approximately half this area is under irrigation and cultivation.

With the exception of Egypt and possibly one or two regions in southwestern Asia, there is probably no country in the world that is so dependent on irrigation as Peru. It has been estimated that 80

[2] Hectare equals 2.47 acres.



Courtesy of Charles W. Sutton

OFFICE OF THE PERUVIAN IRRIGATION COMMISSION

The offices of the engineering department in Lambayeque.

per cent of the land under cultivation is irrigated and that an equal percentage of the total population gain their livelihood, directly or indirectly, from agriculture.

Unfortunately, the irrigation works constructed by the Incas were not maintained. With European discovery and colonization, the economic policy of the country was completely transformed, and instead of continuing as an agricultural country, supplying its own requirements, preferential and almost exclusive consideration was given to the exploitation, development, and exportation of the vast mineral deposits found in Peru. Little or no attention was given to agriculture, which became increasingly less important, the irrigation works being allowed to deteriorate, and foodstuffs imported. This condition continued for four centuries.

In the early years of the twentieth century, under the presidency of Doctor Candamo, and when the present President of the Republic was Minister of Finance, steps were taken to determine the extent of the territory that might be placed under cultivation through the construction of irrigation works. By 1912 a study of the principal irrigation projects along the coast had been completed, and a fiscal plan prepared to carry them into execution, but the outbreak of the World War and the resulting disturbed economic conditions put a stop to this activity.



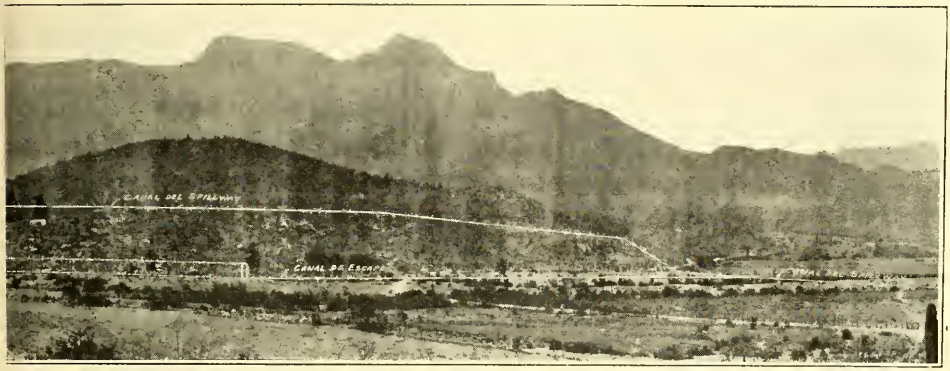
Courtesy of Charles W. Sutton

THE CARHUAQUERO DAM SITE

This panoramic view gives a general idea

In 1919, however, the matter was again taken up, and in June, 1920, work was started in the Imperial Valley (Cañete) on the construction of the first irrigation project that had been undertaken in Peru since the time of the dynasty of Manco Capac. The completion of this engineering undertaking added 8,000 additional hectares to the area under cultivation in the Imperial Valley, which is situated a hundred or more miles south of Lima. More important than the area reclaimed, was the demonstration of the feasibility of the reclamation program and the inevitable addition to the agricultural wealth of the country that would result from the carrying out of such projects.

Mention should be made at this point of the policy initiated at the very outset of its reclamation program by the Government of Peru. With a view to developing a population of small landowners it was determined to dispose of the reclaimed land in small lots; the maximum amount of land conveyed to any one purchaser was 40 hectares. However, as the project was the first of its kind undertaken by the Government, and represented a radical departure in the economic policy of Peru, only one-half of the reclaimed area, or 4,000 hectares, was colonized in small lots. The lands in the Imperial Valley, or Canete district, were sold at a price equivalent to the cost of the work done and the value of the lands expropriated; namely, 75 Peruvian pounds per hectare, which was amortizable, without interest, in 25 years. The work accomplished in the Imperial Valley has proved eminently satisfactory and advantageous, both to those who colonized the land and to the National Government. Apart from the amortization, which amounts to 25,000 Peruvian pounds annually, it has been estimated that the national treasury receives directly an income of 12,000 Peruvian pounds from the sale of guano, and indirectly more than 50,000 pounds by reason of the increase



ON THE CHANCAY RIVER

of the projected work at this location.

in national production and consumption. Within 24 hours after they were opened, the lands in the Canete district were sold, and to-day are in possession of more than 600 families and are producing crops with an annual value of at least 500,000 Peruvian pounds.

The completion of the undertaking at Canete marked a new era in Peruvian agricultural development. The rapidity with which the lands were disposed of, and the success of the project as a whole, demonstrated the important market that exists in the country for small agricultural properties and the adaptability of the Peruvian rural population to the colonization of newly reclaimed irrigated regions. Before the termination of the work at Canete, or in 1922, the original calculations with respect to other irrigation projects were revised, and it was decided to expedite the work, especially in the Department of Lambayeque, in the north. This Department, with the neighboring Department of Piura, has more agricultural lands than all the rest of the Peruvian coast, while its water resources can be utilized to place all the land under irrigation. The present area under cultivation in the Department of Lambayeque amounts to 65,000 hectares; the area possible of cultivation is more than 300,000 hectares additional. In Piura the irrigated area is much less, but the area still available for irrigation is, as in Lambayeque, four or five times as much as that now under cultivation.

The engineer in charge of the undertaking, Mr. Charles W. Sutton, construction and consulting engineer of public works for the Peruvian Government, who also carried to completion the irrigation works at Canete, estimates that under present engineering plans sufficient water can be made available to place 200,000 hectares under irrigation, or three times the area at present cultivated in the department. And with the diversification of crops, which it is hoped will eventually



Courtesy of Charles W. Sutton

POWER PLANT, CARHUAQUERO DAM

This hydroelectric installation furnished power for sluicing earth for the hydraulic fill and for operating drilling machinery, cableways, etc.

develop, it is estimated that the cultivable area could be increased to 300,000 hectares; but in order that there may be no doubt of the projected water supply satisfying all requirements, the Government has limited the area which it proposes to place under irrigation to 200,000 hectares, or 135,000 hectares over and above the 65,000 now under cultivation.

The carrying out of this ambitious enterprise has presented many complicated engineering problems. Not only does it involve the construction of an elaborate system of canals and tunnels to convey the water to the irrigated district, but drainage facilities must be furnished, sanitation works provided, and highways must be built. To enable the commission in charge to carry on the work, more than 700 kilometers of highway have been built, which not only serve in carrying out the reclamation project, but afford means of communication to the inhabitants of the Province.

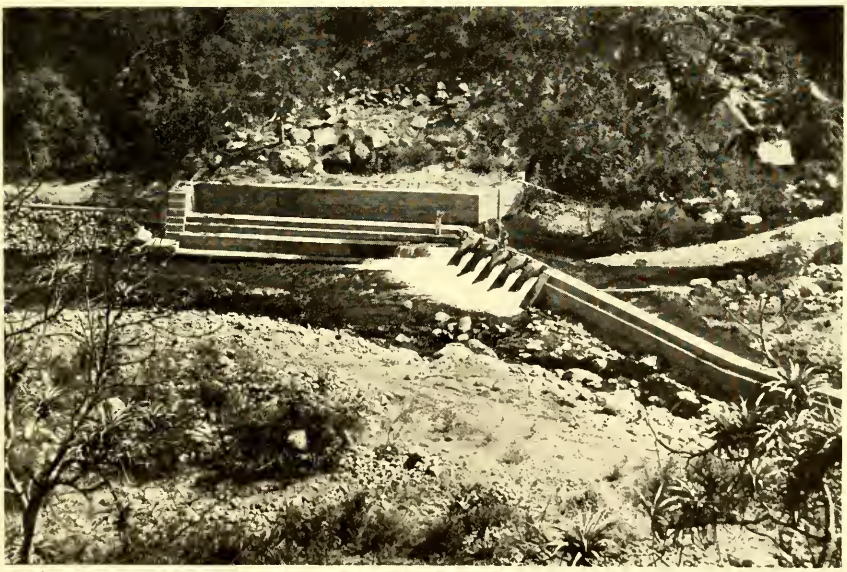
The water required to carry out this project will be obtained by the utilization of the Huancabamba, Olmos, Chotoque, Motupe, La Leche, and Chancay Rivers. Of these streams, the waters of the Huancabamba flow into the Atlantic, but by the construction of a series of tunnels through the cordillera, the water required for the irrigation project is diverted, so that it flows westward into the irri-



Courtesy of Charles W. Sutton

LA PUNTILLA HEADWORKS, CHANCAY RIVER

Here can be diverted water sufficient for irrigating 120,000 hectares, avoiding further possibilities of damage by floods.



Courtesy of Charles W. Sutton

HEADWORKS ON CUMBIL RIVER

These headworks, on an affluent of the Chancay River, divert water for power and irrigation purposes in connection with the construction of the Carhuaquero Dam.

gated district. The union of these resources is effected by means of 132 kilometers of tunnels and canals which had to be constructed, and by the utilization of 36 kilometers of natural water courses. The Chancay River Reservoir, with a capacity of 50,000,000 cubic meters,[3] will offset fluctuations in approximately one-half the area of the system; while in the Huancabamba River there are places suitable for reservoirs, which could offset fluctuations in the other half of the area, if at some time the type of agriculture in that part of the irrigated region should require it.



Courtesy of Charles W. Sutton

A ROCK CUT, ZANA VALLEY ROAD

An example of some of the difficult road construction in connection with the irrigation projects.

The upper and lower levels into which the system is divided constitute an important feature of the undertaking. Including the sanitation and drainage, which are integral parts of the whole, it is estimated that the "lower level" will be completed in 1932, and that the "upper level" should be finished one or two years later.

There is every indication that the project in Lambayeque, and northern Peru in general, will be as successful as that at Canete. In fact, it has already been necessary, because of the insistent demand, to open up to colonization that portion of the project which has been finished. The completion of the enterprise should mark a milestone in the agricultural evolution of Peru.

[3] Cubic meter equals 35.29 cubic feet.

LATIN AMERICAN EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIPS OF THE GUGGENHEIM FOUNDATION

THE Committee of Selection in Mexico for the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation takes great pleasure in announcing that, upon its nomination and recommendation, the Trustees of the Foundation have appointed Mr. Alfonso Nápoles Gándara and Dr. Arturo Rosenblueth Stearns to the first Latin American Fellowships granted by the Foundation in Mexico.

The Committee of Selection in Mexico, formed by Prof. Moisés Sáenz, Assistant Secretary of Education, Señor J. Sánchez Mejorada, Minister of Communications and Public Works in the cabinet of President Portes Gil, Mr. G. R. G. Conway, general manager of the Mexican Power & Light Co., Señor Carlos Contreras, architect, and His Excellency Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador of the United States, received some 50 applications for the two fellowships offered by the Guggenheim Foundation for the year 1930. These applications came from various States of the Republic and represented almost every field of intellectual endeavor. The attainments and plans for study of many of the applicants were of the highest type and the committee was able to make its final selections only after a great deal of difficult study and comparison. After a careful consideration of each case, however, the committee was unanimous in the opinion that the greatest contributions, in line with the purposes of the Foundation, would be made by Doctor Rosenblueth and Mr. Nápoles.

The fellowship granted to Doctor Rosenblueth is for the purpose of aiding him to carry on studies in general and special physiology, biological chemistry, and physical chemistry at Harvard University. Doctor Rosenblueth was born in the year 1900 in Guerrero, Chihuahua. He attended preparatory school in the city of Monterrey from 1913 to 1917 and upon graduation entered the National School of Medicine in Mexico City. After three years here Doctor Rosenblueth decided to continue his studies in Europe, and in 1927 received his degree as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Paris. Returning to Mexico, Doctor Rosenblueth was for a time chief of the section of investigations in the Institute of Hygiene (1927–28); more recently he has been occupied with his private practice and with his classes at the National School of Medicine, where he is professor of biology and physiology.

The object of Mr. Nápoles's fellowship is to assist him in his studies in the field of higher mathematics (differential geometry and har-

monic analysis) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in his studies of the principles of pedagogy and the methods of teaching mathematics in secondary schools. Mr. Nápoles was born in 1897 and is a native of the State of Morelos. After graduating from the National Preparatory School (1915), he entered the College of Engineering, where he specialized in mathematics (1916–1920). Mr. Nápoles has had a number of years' experience as a teacher of mathematics in the secondary schools of Mexico City and is at present professor of mathematics in the College of Engineering of the National University of Mexico.



MR. ALFONSO NÁPOLES GÁNDARA



DR. ARTURO ROSENBLUETH STEARNS

First Mexicans to be granted Latin-American Fellowships by the Guggenheim Foundation.

At the same time four scholars from the United States will go to Mexico and other countries of Latin America to engage in research. These are:

Dr. Ruth L. Bunzel, lecturer in anthropology, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York City. Project: A study of Indian backgrounds of the Mexican Nation; an intensive study of one of the more primitive Mexican tribes, with special emphasis on the effects of the contact of cultures. Doctor Bunzel is the author of *The Pueblo Potter, a Study in Creative Imagination in Primitive Art; Zuñi Ritual Poetry;* and *Zuñi Katcinas.*

In preparation for the writing of these books she lived in a Zuñi Indian village in the Southwest for two years. She is now engaged in writing a grammar of the Zuñi language. Doctor Bunzel proposes to

live in a primitive Mexican Indian village with a native family, to learn their language, and to share their problems and habits of life while studying them from the ethnographic point of view.

Miss Anita Brenner, journalist, *The Nation*, New York City. Project: Study of pre-Spanish American art in the southern countries of the North American continent, with special attention to Aztec art. Miss Brenner was born in Aguascalientes, Mexico, was a student at the National University of Mexico for several years, and was, for a time, an assistant to the Mexican anthropologist, Dr. Manuel Gamio. She is the author of *Idols Behind Altars*, a book on the native arts of Mexico, and of many shorter studies published in Mexico and the United States. Miss Brenner proposes to engage in some exploration in those regions of Mexico where pre-Spanish art work may be found as well as examination of the monuments and records to be found in ruin sites and Mexican museums.

Dr. Paul Schuster Taylor, associate professor of economics, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. Project: A study in Mexico of the socio-economic aspects of the emigration of Mexicans to the United States. Professor Taylor holds the following degrees from the University of California: M. A., 1920; Ph. D., 1922. He has been working for the past three years on the subject of Mexican labor in the United States and the results of his studies have been published by the University of California Press. The project on which he will work as a fellow will supplement his studies previously made in the United States and will chiefly be directed to the following points:

1. The conditions under which emigration takes place; the factors which stimulate and those which retard emigration; the tremendous variations between different portions of Mexico as sources of emigration.

2. The socio-economic effects of emigration upon the Mexican community and upon its methods of agriculture, trade, and the balance of ages and sexes.

3. The returned emigrant; the effects of sojourn in the United States upon his ideas and ways of life; the extent and nature of his influence as a disseminator of new ideas, social customs, methods of production and distribution.

4. The policies of the Mexican Government with reference to emigration, repatriation, discouragement of emigration, development of irrigation works, and colonization projects to increase the home demand for labor and attract emigrants back to Mexico.

The method followed will be field research in a selected area or areas, supplemented by drawing upon whatever sources of information, Government or otherwise, may prove useful.

Dr. John Tate Lanning, instructor in history, Duke University, Durham, N. C. Project: To complete in various Mexican and South

American libraries a study of the universities of the Hispanic colonies of the New World, with special reference to their place in the development of the Hispanic American mind and culture, and in the preliminaries of the wars of independence. Doctor Lanning is the author of *The Rôle of England in Spanish Recognition of the Hispanic American Republics.* He is a graduate of Duke University and holds the following degrees from the University of California: M. A., 1925; Ph. D., 1928.

Dr. Carroll W. Dodge, curator of the Farlow Herbarium of Harvard University, has been granted an extension of the fellowship he now holds to enable him to complete his volume on the Lichen Flora of Costa Rica.

Next year Latin American exchange fellows will be chosen in Cuba and several countries of South America.

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation was established in 1925 by Senator and Mrs. Guggenheim in memory of a son and was then endowed by them with $3,500,000. Some months ago they increased the endowment of the Foundation by an additional gift of $1,000,000 for the purpose of establishing a system of exchange fellowships between the United States and Latin America.

When the Latin American endowment was made Senator Guggenheim stated that Mrs. Guggenheim and he had in mind—

by this new endowment, to assist in increasing the interaction among the American Republics, each upon the other, in the arts and sciences, in education, and in the various professions.

He further said:

My brothers and I have long been engaged in commerce with many of the Republics to the south of the United States, and we know that there are no longer any important factors of economic isolation separating us. But a similar commerce of things of the mind, of spiritual values, is yet to be accomplished. It is Mrs. Guggenheim's and my hope that this new fund may assist in supplying that great need.

We regard it as necessary that the Republics of America should draw nearer to each other in ascertaining for the common benefit what advances have been made by each nation in knowledge, including the solution of common problems, and in the understanding and appreciation of each others' deepest culture. It is our conviction, based on our experience with the present fellowships of the Foundation, that this may best be accomplished by aiding scholars and artists of proven ability to carry on research and creative work in contact with the scholars and artists of other lands. Such aid should be afforded under the freest possible conditions to men and women devoted to science and liberal studies, great teachers, creators of beauty, and generally to those devoted to pursuits that dignify, ennoble, and delight mankind.

It is expected that candidates for the Latin American fellowships offered by the Guggenheim Foundation will generally be graduates of universities or professional schools, or persons who in other respects have taken advantage of the educational facilities available in their

own countries in their special fields of study. The fellowships are open to men and women without distinction of race, color, or creed.

The stipend for these fellowships is normally $2,500 for 12 months, plus a travel allowance proportionate to the distance which the fellows have to travel to the place of their study.

Persons interested in obtaining information about the fellowships offered by the Foundation should write to Mr. Henry Allen Moe, Secretary, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CUBAN BOOKS AND LIBRARIES[1]

AMONG the important resolutions passed by the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in Habana in 1928, was that providing for the convening of an Inter-American Conference on Bibliography. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in taking steps preparatory to this conference, requested all countries members of the Union to appoint national technical cooperating committees which should report on previous research and present conditions pertaining to this field in their respective countries. The following is a summary of the statement of the distinguished Cuban committee, consisting of Dr. Francisco de Paula Coronado, Director of the National Library, chairman; Sr. Carlos M. Trelles, Librarian of the House of Representatives, secretary; Captain Joaquín Llaverías, Chief of the National Archives; Dr. Emeterio S. Santovenia, Treasurer of the Academy of History of Cuba; Dr. Ramón A. Catalá, Secretary of the National Academy of Arts and Letters; and Dr. Néstor Carbonell, Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba in Argentina:

INTELLECTUAL PRODUCTION

The printing press was introduced into Cuba about 1720 by a Frenchman named Charles Habré, who established himself in Habana. Research has thus far listed 384 Cuban books printed in the eighteenth century and 22,700 in the nineteenth, and there is reason to suppose that these numbers will be increased as other works, still unknown, come to light. Statistics for books published in the twentieth century are not yet complete, but from 1901 to 1916, inclusive, more than 10,000 were issued, of which 9,700 have been described by the famous bibliographer Señor Carlos M. Trelles.

The *Gazeta de la Havana*, which appeared in 1764, was the first newspaper in Cuba, but this, like its literary contemporary *El Pen-*

[1] See also *Important Bibliographical Survey*, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, March, 1929; *Guatemalan Historical Bibliography*, id., May, 1929; *Literary Production in Colombia*, id., November, 1929; and *Books and Libraries in Mexico*, id., February, 1930.

CUADRO ESTADISTICO

DE LA SIEMPRE FIEL

ISLA DE CUBA,

CORRESPONDIENTE AL AÑO DE 1827.

FORMADO

POR UNA COMISION DE GEFES Y OFICIALES,

DE ORDEN Y BAJO LA DIRECCION

DEL ESCELENTISIMO SEÑOR CAPITAN GENERAL

DON FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES;

PRECEDIDO

DE UNA DESCRIPCION HISTORICA, FISICA, GEOGRAFICA, Y ACOMPAÑADA DE CUANTAS NOTAS SON CONDUCENTES PARA LA ILUSTRACION DEL CUADRO,

HABANA.

Oficina de las viudas de Arazoza y Soler, impresoras del Gobierno y Capitanía general por S. M.

1829.

TITLE-PAGE OF A STATISTICAL VOLUME ON CUBA PUBLISHED IN 1829

"Statistical review of the ever faithful island of Cuba corresponding to the year 1827 drawn up by a commission of chiefs and officials by order and under the direction of His Excellency Captain General Don Francisco Dionisio Vives: Preceded by a historical, physical, and geographical description and accompanied by charts illustrative of the report." (Property of the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union.)

sador, which shortly followed it, had but a brief existence. Next came another *Gazeta de la Havana*, published from 1782 to 1783; its successor, the *Papel Periódico de la Havana*, more important than any of its predecessors, was issued from 1790 to 1804; and *El Regañón de la Havana*, a periodical devoted to humor, folklore, art, and literature, was published during the years 1800 to 1802.

In the nineteenth century, with the adoption of the printing press in all parts of the national territory, innumerable periodicals were started; most of them, however, lasted but a short time, although a few, which intrenched themselves firmly in the public regard, are still issued.

In 1927 there were 193 periodicals published in Cuba; 81 had their own presses and 37 their own buildings. These periodicals are classified as follows by subject matter: General, 62; political, 50; literary, 22; scientific, 11; educational, 4; religious, 10; artistic, 2; commercial, 17; agricultural, 4; humorous, 2; sport, 1; and miscellaneous, 8.

According to the Provinces where they are published and frequency of publication, these periodicals are distributed in the following manner:

	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguey	Oriente	Total
Daily	1	14	7	11	3	14	50
Triweekly				1			1
Semiweekly				6	2	7	15
Weekly		23	4	5	1	11	44
Trimonthly	3	6	1	2			12
Fortnightly	1	15	2		1	3	22
Monthly		38	2	2	1	3	46
Bimonthly		2					2
Quarterly						1	1
	5	98	16	27	8	39	193

Although many musical compositions, chiefly songs and dance music, are printed in Cuba, no statistics concerning them have been compiled.

Since Cuba has no law requiring the deposit in the National Library of a certain number of every book published, it is impossible to give accurate figures for intellectual production, and estimates are likely to fall below the true total.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The most important general bibliographies—that is, those enumerating books on various subjects—are the following:

Bachiller y Morales, Antonio. *Catálogo de libros y folletos publicados en Cuba desde la introducción de la imprenta hasta 1840.* (Catalogue of books and pamphlets published in Cuba from the introduction of the printing press until 1840.) *Apuntes para la historia de las letras y de la instrucción pública de la isla de Cuba.* Habana, 1859–1861, Vol. III.

Bachiller y Morales, Antonio. Suplementos y adiciones a los catálogos de la Bibliografía Cubana de los *Apuntes para la historia de las letras y de la instrucción pública de la isla de Cuba.* (Supplements and additions to the catalogues of Cuban bibliography of the *Notes for the history of letters and of public instruction in the island of Cuba.*) *Revista de Cuba*, Habana, 1880, Vols. VII and VIII.

Delmonte, Domingo. *Biblioteca Cubana.* Lista cronológica de los libros inéditos e impresos que se han escrito sobre la isla de Cuba, y de los que hablan de la misma desde su descubrimiento y conquista hasta nuestros días, formada en París en 1848 . . . (Cuban Library. Chronological list of the printed and unpublished books written about the island of Cuba, and of those which mention it from its discovery and conquest to our days, compiled in Paris in 1848.) Habana, 1882.

Griffin (A. P. C.) and Phillips, P. Lee. Library of Congress. List of books relating to Cuba (including references to collected works and periodicals) . . . with bibliography of maps . . . Washington, 1898.

Jimeno, Francisco. *Bibliografía Cubana.* Apéndice a la publicada por el Sr. D. Antonio Bachiller y Morales. (Cuban bibliography. Appendix to that published by Sr. Don Antonio Bachiller y Morales). *Revista de Cuba*, Habana, 1880, Vol. VIII.

Medina, José Toribio. *La Imprenta en la Habana, 1707–1810.* Notas bibliográficas. (The Printing Press in Habana, 1707–1810. Bibliographical notes.) Santiago de Chile, 1904.

Pérez, Luis Marino. *Apuntes de libros y folletos impresos en España y el extranjero que tratan expresamente de Cuba, desde principios del siglo XVII hasta 1812, y de las disposiciones de Gobierno impresas en la Habana desde 1753 hasta 1800* . . . (Notes on books and pamphlets printed in Spain and foreign countries which deal expressly with Cuba, from the beginning of the seventeenth century to 1812; and of Government regulations printed in Habana from 1753 to 1800.) Habana, 1907.

Trelles, Carlos M. *Bibliografía Cubana de los siglos XVII y XVIII* . . . (Cuban bibliography of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), second edition. . . . Habana, 1927.

Trelles, Carlos M. *Bibliografía Cubana del siglo XIX* . . . (Cuban bibliography of the nineteenth century.) Matanzas, 1911–1915, 8 vols.

Trelles, Carlos M. *Bibliografía Cubana del siglo XX, 1900–1916* . . . (Cuban bibliography of the twentieth century, 1900–1916.) Matanzas, 1916–17, 2 vols.

Of special bibliographies those mentioned below are particularly useful to research scholars:

Acevedo, Luciano de. *La Habana en el siglo XIX.* Ensayo de bibliografía crítica. (Habana in the nineteeth century. Essay of critical bibliography.) Habana, 1919.

Pérez, Luis Marino. *Bibliografía de la Revolución de Yara.* Folletos y libros impresos de 1868 a 1908 . . . (Bibliography of the Revolution of Yara. Books and pamphlets printed from 1868 to 1908.) Habana, 1908.

Rodriguez García, José A. *Bibliografía de la gramática y lexicografía castellanas, y sus estudios afines* . . . (Bibliography of Castilian grammar, lexicography and allied studies. . . .) Habana, 1903. In course of publication; 2 vols. already issued.

Trelles, Carlos M. *Biblioteca Científica Cubana* . . . (Cuban Scientific Library). Matanzas, 1918–19, 2 vols.

Trelles, Carlos M. *Biblioteca Geográfica Cubana* . . . (Cuban Geographic Library. . .) Matanzas, 1920.

Trelles, Carlos M. *Biblioteca Histórica Cubana* . . . (Cuban Historical Library . . .) Matanzas, 1922—Habana, 1926, 3 vols.

There is also a considerable number of individual bibliographies, some of which are very valuable, including those published by the well-known Cuban authors Domingo Figarola Caneda and Jorge Le Roy.

As for Cuban magazines and reviews, the learned Capt. Joaquín Llaverías, of Habana, has for some time been publishing in the *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* a most interesting critical bibliography, illustrated with facsimiles of the papers described; but as the author confines himself to periodicals issued prior to 1850, it is much to be desired that some one should complete the bibliography of this subject.

On Cuban cartography several excellent essays have been written which might serve as a basis for a comprehensive work. Of these the following may be named:

Figarola Caneda, Domingo. *Cartografía Cubana del British Museum.* Catálogo cronológico de cartas, planos y mapas de los siglos XVI al XIX . . . (Cuban cartography in the British Museum. Chronological catalogue of charts, plans, and maps of the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries). Second edition, Habana, 1910.

Pérez Beato, Manuel. *Cartografía Cubana* (Cuban Cartography). *El Curioso Americano*, Habana, 1910.

Pérez Beato, Manuel. *Cartografía Cienfueguera* (Cartography of Cienfuegos). *El Curioso Americano*, Habana, 1919.

Phillips, P. Lee. Maps of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the West Indies . . . Extracted from *Maps of America, a bibliography of American Cartography*, in the Library of Congress. In Griffin, *List of Books relating to Cuba.* Washington, 1898.

Trelles, Carlos M. *Cartografía Cubana.* (Cuban Cartography). *Biblioteca Geográfica Cubana*, Habana, 1920.

There are a few individual iconographies, such as those of the philosopher José de la Luz Caballero, and the poet Gabriel de la Concepción Valdés ("Plácido"), both compiled by Domingo Figarola Caneda, and that of José Martí, the work of Arturo R. de Carricarte; but no one has yet undertaken a comprehensive essay on national iconography.

STIMULI TO INTELLECTUAL PRODUCTION

The Academies of History, Science, and Arts and Letters conduct annual prize competitions in order to stimulate intellectual production, and from time to time the Bar Association of Habana holds literary and legal contests. In addition to these four official entities, one private foundation periodically awards prizes to the two best literary productions presented, these being called, respectively, the

LIBRARY
CITY OF WASHINGTON

HABANA 6 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1900.—NUMERO 1.

DIARIO DE SESIONES

DE LA

CONVENCION CONSTITUYENTE

DE LA

ISLA DE CUBA

* * * Oficinas: Edificio de la Convención (Teatro Martí) * * *

SESION INAUGURAL DEL LUNES 5 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1900

Momentos antes de la apertura, en presencia de los Sres. Delegados y del pueblo y á los acordes del Himno Nacional, izase sobre el edificio de la Convención la bandera cubana.

SUMARIO

Entrada del General Wood, acompañado de su Estado Mayor y de los Secretarios del Despacho y precedido de los señores Delegados Salvador Cisneros Betancourt y Juan Rius Rivera. Eran las dos de la tarde.

El General Wood ocupa la Presidencia y lee el texto inglés de la orden en cuya virtud se constituye la Asamblea. El señor Secretario de Instrucción Pública lee enseguida la traducción del documento. Pronuncia el General Wood las palabras, que también traduce el señor Varona.

El General Wood designa al señor Subsecretario de Estado y Gobernación para que presida en su nombre el acto. Y se retira acompañado de su Estado Mayor y de una Comisión de Delegados.

Bajo la Presidencia del señor Figueredo se procede al nombramiento de la Mesa interina, resultando electos, por la edad, el señor González Llorente para Presidente y el señor Villuendas para Secretario.

Toma de posesión de la Mesa.

El Tribunal Supremo recibe el juramento de los señores Delegados.

La Convención adopta con el carácter de interino el Reglamento de la Asamblea de la Yaya.

Pide el señor Juan Gualberto Gómez el nombramiento de la Comisión de Actas.

A moción del señor Fernández de Castro se acuerda comunicar á todos los Ayuntamientos de la Isla la reunión de la Convención.

Se leen varios telegramas de congratulación.

Se discute el nombramiento de la Comisión de Actas.

Por no tener á mano el Reglamento de la Yaya, que ha de servir de norma, la Asamblea acuerda suspender la sesión.

A las dos en punto de la tarde el Sr. General Leonardo Wood ocupa la Presidencia, teniendo á su izquierda al señor Secretario de Instrucción Pública Enrique José Varona.

Lee, como Gobernador Militar de la Isla, en nombre del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, el documento en lengua inglesa, que el señor Varona lee después traducido de este modo:

"Señores Delegados á la Asamblea Constituyente de Cuba.

Como Gobernador Militar de la Isla, en representación del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, declaro constituída esta Asamblea.

Será vuestro deber, en primer término, redactar y adoptar una Constitución para Cuba, y, una vez terminada ésta, formular cuáles deben ser, á vuestro juicio, las relaciones entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos.

Esa Constitución debe ser capaz de asegurar un gobierno estable, ordenado y libre.

Cuando hayáis formulado las relaciones que, á vuestro juicio, deben existir entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos adoptará sin duda alguna las medidas que conduzcan por su parte á un acuerdo final y autorizado entre los pueblos de ambos países, á fin de promover el fomento de sus intereses comunes.

Todos los amigos de Cuba seguirán con ahinco vuestras deliberaciones, deseando ardientemente que llegueis á resolver con tino, y que, por la dignidad, compostura personal y cuerdo espíritu conservador que caracterizan vuestros actos, se patentice la aptitud del pueblo cubano para el gobierno representativo.

La distinción fundamental entre un gobierno verdaderamente representativo y uno despótico consiste en que, en el primero, cada representante del pueblo, cualquiera que sea su cargo, se encierra estrictamente dentro de los límites definidos de su

DAILY RECORD OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF CUBA

Page of the first issue recording the inaugural session of the convention on November 5, 1900. (Property of Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union.)

"Juan Clemente Zenea Prize" and the "Emilio Bobadilla Prize" in honor of the late father and husband of Sra. Doña Piedad Zenea de Bobadilla, the former a poet and the latter a critic and novelist.

Authors may copyright their books by complying with certain conditions laid down by the Copyright Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, one of these conditions being that three copies signed on each page must be deposited in the bureau. Of the three copies, one is sent to the National Library, another to the University of Habana, and the third filed in the Copyright Register. In spite of the protection thus given to authors, very few copyright their productions. Foreign books may also be copyrighted.

In the city of Habana there are many organizations devoted to the promotion of science, literature, and art, among which the following may be mentioned:

Academia de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas y Naturales. (Academy of Medical, Physical, and Natural Science.)
Academia de la Historia de Cuba. (Academy of History of Cuba.)
Academia Nacional de Artes y Letras. (National Academy of Arts and Letters.)
Academia Cubana de la Lengua, Correspondiente de la Real Academia Española. (Cuban Academy of Letters, Correspondent of the Royal Spanish Academy.)
Academia de Ciencias Sociales. (Academy of Social Sciences.)
Sociedad Geográfica de Cuba. (Geographical Society of Cuba.)
Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Internacional. (Cuban Society of International Law.)
Sociedad Cubana de Ingenieros. (Cuban Society of Engineers.)
Asociación de Pintores y Escultores. (Association of Painters and Sculptors.)
Asociación Cubana de Poetas. (Cuban Association of Poets.)
Sindicato de Autores Cubanos. (Guild of Cuban Authors.)
Asociación de la Prensa de Cuba. (Association of the Press of Cuba.)
Asociación de Repórteres. (Reporters' Association.)
Asociación Nacional de Autores Musicales. (National Association of Composers.)
Pro Arte Musical. (Musical Art Association.)
Sociedad de Conciertos de la Habana. (Habana Concert Society.)
Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País. (Economic Society of Friends of the Nation.)
Sociedad Folklórica Cubana. (Cuban Folklore Society.)
Ateneo de la Habana. (Habana Atheneum.)
Federación Médica de Cuba. (Medical Federation of Cuba.)
Federación Dental de Cuba. (Dental Federation of Cuba.)

In other parts of Cuba there are also various organizations of intellectuals.

The fact that physicians, architects, painters and sculptors, poets, dramatists, journalists, and musicians have united in groups indicates that among intellectual workers there is a tendency toward guild organization for obtaining the rights of members and offering means of self-improvement.

SALE OF BOOKS

In Cuba no publishing houses sell books exclusively at wholesale; most of them are, rather, retail bookstores which operate a printing shop. Perhaps the leading publishing houses are *La Propagandista* and *Cultural*, S. A., of Habana, and *El Arte*, of Manzanillo. Authors generally publish their own works.

There are 24 bookstores in Habana. In addition to these, some printing shops sell their own publications, and various large department stores have book sections.

It is not customary in Cuba to have book auctions; private libraries, on the death of their owners, are acquired by some institution or bibliophile, or bought by a secondhand bookstore.

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

According to the most complete statistics available, Cuba had in 1927, 58 libraries, owning 622,461 volumes, used by 508,038 readers. These are given in the following list by Provinces, the name of the library being followed by the name of the person or entity which sustains it, location, date of founding, and number of volumes:

Pinar del Rio:

La Unión (Sociedad la Unión), Consolacion del Sur (1883), 1,500 vols.
Cervantes (Spanish Colony), Pinar del Rio (1902), 2,000 vols.
Gobierno Provincial (Provincial Government), Pinar del Rio (1902), 609 vols.
Instituto Provincial (State), Pinar del Rio (1903), 5,000 vols.
Union Club (id.), San Juan y Martinez (1922), 425 vols.

La Habana:

Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País (id.), Habana (1793), 73,137 vols.
Municipal (Municipality), Habana (1920), 11,000 vols.
Círculo Médico de Cuba (id.), Habana (1920), 378 vols.
Rafael María de Labra (Casino Español), Habana (1869), 1,246 vols.
Centro Asturiano (id.), Habana (1892), 3,000 vols.
Centro Valenciano (id.), Habana (1917), 460 vols.
Centro Gallego (id.), Habana (1882), 4,283 vols.
Club Femenino de Cuba (id.), Habana (1918), 800 vols.
Instituto Provincial (State), Habana (1863), 20,483 vols.
Club Alistados del 1er. Batallón de Artillería (Economic Board of the Military Post), Habana (1915), 125 vols.
Academia de la Historia de Cuba (id.), Habana (1910), 4,094 vols.
Academia Nacional de Artes y Letras (id.), Habana (1910), 7,000 vols.
Academia de Ciencias de la Habana (id.), Habana (1867), 101,000 vols.
Biblioteca Nacional (State), Habana (1901), 207,423 vols.
Senado (Senate of the Republic), Habana (1903), 11,000 vols.
Cámara de Representantes (Chamber of Representatives of the Republic), Habana (1903), 40,200 vols.
Universidad (State), Habana (1728), 27,412 vols.
Colegio de Abogados de la Habana (id.), Habana (1879), 6,000 vols.
Asociación de Jóvenes Cristianos (id.), Habana (1916), 600 vols.
Cruz Roja (id.), Habana (1923), 914 vols.

La Habana—Continued.
Menéndez y Pelayo (Asociación de Dependientes del Comercio), Habana (1907), 4,600 vols.
Centro Vasco (id.), Habana (1924), 300 vols.
Centro Balear (id.), Habana (1902), 400 vols.
British Club (id), Habana (1925), 300 vols.
Club Atenas (id.), Habana (1918), 484 vols.
El Nuevo Pensamiento (Sociedad el Nuevo Pensamiento), Habana (1918), 345 vols.
Matanzas:
Domingo Aguilar (Prison), Matanzas (1922), 200 vols.
Instituto Provincial (State), Matanzas (1833), 6,070 vols.
Biblioteca Pública (State), Matanzas (1899), 40,000 vols.
Diego Barreto (Logia Hermanos de Barroso), Marti (1921), 879 vols.
El Nuevo Pensamiento (Sociedad el Nuevo Pensamiento), Marti (1919), 320 vols.
Oscar de Rojas (Municipality), Cardenas (1899), 11,000 vols.
Agramonte (Logia Agramonte), Agramonte (1921), 300 vols.
Santa Clara:
Marta Abreu (Gremio de Escogedores de Tabaco), Santa Clara (1927), 300 vols.
Los Girondinos (Jaime L. Parets), Santa Clara (1925), 162 vols.
Martí (Provincial Council), Santa Clara (1925), 5,000 vols.
Instituto Provincial (State), Santa Clara (1890), 1,983 vols.
Luz Caballero (Municipality), Sancti Spiritus (1915), 1,983 vols.
Fernandina de Jagua (Logia Fernandina de Jagua), Cienfuegos (1891), 1,100 vols.
Rafael Masdíaz (Círculo Martí), Yaguajay (1925), 300 vols.
Juvenil (Club Juvenil), Cifuentes (1924), 204 vols.
Panchito Rodríguez (Logia Sagua No. 12), Sagua la Grande (1922), 5,500 vols.
Camaguey:
José de la Luz Caballero (Logia Obreros de Morón), Moron (1918), 930 vols.
Instituto Provincial (State), Camaguey (1900), 2,582 vols.
Avellaneda (Círculo de Trabajadores), Camaguey (1901), 923 vols.
Oriente:
Los Girondinos (Logia los Girondinos), Banes (1926), 497 vols.
Municipal (Municipality), Bayamo (1924), 1,500 vols.
Caballeros de San Isidoro (Asociación Caballeros de San Isidoro), Holguin (1922), 577 vols.
Instituto Provincial (State), Santiago de Cuba (1864), 1,911 vols.
Municipal (Municipality), Santiago de Cuba (1899), 5,300 vols.
Colegio de Dolores (id.), Santiago de Cuba (1899), 2,300 vols.
Municipal (Municipality), Guantanamo (1921), 341 vols.
Unnamed (Francisco Escobar Tamayo), Niquero (1923), 150 vols.

Of the foregoing libraries, 11 are the property of the State, 2 of provincial councils, 6 of municipalities, 5 of official bodies, 6 of Masonic lodges, and 28 of private organizations.

Under the head of special libraries should be mentioned those composed almost exclusively of Cuban books. The best of these are the property of the following bibliophiles: Dr. F. de P. Coronado,

who has 18,000 Cuban works; Capt. Arturo González Quijano, who owns 7,000; Dr. Manuel Pérez Beato, whose library contains 5,000; and Dr. Alfredo Zayas Alfonso, who has 4,000.

The National Library of Cuba exchanges publications with 103 foreign libraries. However, since no special funds are available for this purpose, this exchange is confined to official material and books of which copies are given by their authors for this express purpose. Very occasionally exchanges are made between the library and individuals. The Governments of Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Mexico are enriching with valuable gifts of books the sections devoted to their respective countries in the National Library.

Since the library has in view the creation within itself of a purely Cuban library, an effort is made to secure at least two copies of all works published in Cuba, and only triplicates are exchanged.

It is planned to secure in all the libraries in the Republic uniformity in the rules of cataloguing and classification, following those of the National Library, in order to obtain the many benefits arising from interchangeability of index cards.

Cuba has 639 official archives, including those of the various ramifications of the national, provincial, and municipal governments and of the Academy of History of Cuba. Preeminent among them are the archives of the nation and of the protocols of Habana. Of private archives there is also a considerable number. In this category fall parish and diocesan records which, before the separation of church and state, were regarded as official. In addition, there are the archives of the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País, containing much material bearing on Cuban culture; those belonging to Gen. Máximo Gómez, Col. Manuel Sanguily, and Sr. Néstor Ponce de León, and containing many documents relating to Cuban revolutions; and the collections of original documents of the greatest interest in Cuban history patiently gathered by Commander Armando Prats Lerma, Dr. Manuel Pérez Beato, Capt. Arturo González Quijano, and Dr. F. de P. Coronado.

SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS: PROGRAM

A LARGE ATTENDANCE from all the countries of the American Continent is anticipated at the Sixth Pan American Child Congress, to be held in Lima July 4 to 11 of this year, and active preparations for it are being made not only in Peru but in the other participating Republics. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union had the pleasure of announcing in its issue for February, 1930, the regulations for the congress, to which it is now possible to add the topics chosen for the program [1] by the Organizing Committee in Lima. These subjects, grouped as follows under six heads, will afford a wide scope for the discussion of matters closely concerned with the welfare of the children of the Americas:

I. MEDICINE

1. Amœbic colitis in infants.
2. Rickets.
3. Whooping cough; means for early diagnosis; value of vaccines in prevention and treatment; clinical complications.
4. Epidemic encephalitis.
5. Infantile paralysis.
6. Anemias in children; blood count in infants; agranulocytosis; Schilling's hemogram; Whipple's method.
7. Spasmophilia and convulsions in infants; interpretation and pathogenesis.
8. Malaria in children.
9. Tuberculosis in children.
10. Diphtheria and its prevalence in American nations.
11. Classification of the digestive disturbances of infants; pathogeny of toxcosis.
12. The adenoid problem in the Americas.
13. Congenital and acquired syphilis in children.

II. SURGERY

1. Treatment of clubfoot in the new born.
2. Osteosynthesis in children.
3. Pyloric stenosis in infants.
4. Treatment of osteoarthritic tuberculosis.
5. Tarsalgia in adolescents.
6. Treatment of congenital pseudo-arthrosis.
7. Treatment of paraplegia caused by Potts' disease.
8. Congenital malformations of the anus.
9. Treatment of spinal bifida.
10. Treatment of hydrocephalus.

[1] Translated from *El Comercio*, Lima, Mar. 16, 1930.

III. Hygiene

1. Standards of height, weight, and physique for the children of the American continent; their use.
2. Breast feeding of infants. Use of commercial foods; their value and importance.
3. Children of American aborigines; their biology and social condition.
4. The employed child; his physical condition and social environment.
5. Housing and its influence on the health of the child.
6. Smallpox and its present importance in the American Republics as a cause of infant mortality. Alastrim.
7. Infant mortality in the American Republics and means for estimating it from present vital statistics. Practical charts to compute it.
8. Stillbirths; statistics, causes and prevention.
9. Pure milk supply; means adopted in American nations for securing it. Text of legal provisions and administrative standards; results.
10. Value of new preventive methods in tuberculosis.
11. The pacifier and effects of its use.
12. Prevention of measles.

IV. Social Welfare

1. The American Institute for the Protection of Childhood at Montevideo; its present status, functions, and results obtained; extension.
2. Maternal welfare in American nations; present conditions.
3. Child health centers in American nations; their organization, purposes, and results.
4. The family as a unit in the protection of maternity and infancy.
5. Institutions; their present condition in the American nations; proper functions, organization, and results.
6. Social service as related to the child; its development on the American continent.
7. The backward child and his care in the Americas.
8. The mentally abnormal child and the morally neglected child; their care in American countries.
9. Alcohol, opium, cocaine, and other habit-forming drugs; their influence on the child and campaign against their improper use.
10. Popular education in the hygiene of maternity and infancy; methods practiced in the American nations and their results.
11. The specialized care of the preschool child.
12. School medical inspection.

V. Legislation

1. Eugenic marriage and its possibilities in the American nations. The prenuptial examination and health safeguards in marriage.
2. Rights of the mother; their recognition in specific legislation of the American nations.
3. Rights of the child as they have been formulated on various occasions and their incorporation in the legislation of the countries of this continent.
4. Parental responsibility for deserted children. Would it be possible to establish inter-American standards for securing such responsibility in cases of expatriation or repatriation?

5. Legal means for the prevention of poverty and suffering of children.
6. Standards which should govern the relations between private child welfare institutions and the government.
7. The illegitimate child; present legal status in the American nations. Desirable changes in legislation.
8. The orphan, foundling, and deserted child; present problem and program for future action.
9. The morally neglected child; legislation on this subject.
10. Investigation of paternity as treated in the legislation of the American nations.
11. Legislation on juvenile delinquency; its necessity and importance in the protection of minors.

VI. Education

1. New orientations of social education.
2. Financial aspects of public education problems. Budgets for primary education.
3. Administrative centralization and decentralization in the primary-school system.
4. Cooperation of the Ministries of Education and Public Health in the education and care of the child.
5. Preparation of teachers for health education.
6. Education in the campaign against poverty and alcoholism.
7. The school nurse; her function.
8. The cooperation of the family in the moral education of the child; character training.
9. Sex education; its beginning in the home and continuation in the school.
10. Scientific child study as the basis for the educational system.
11. The problem of the aborigines in the Americas and its relation to elementary education.
12. The classification and grading of pupils; application of mental tests.
13. Readers as a medium for health education.
14. Instruction in child care in primary schools.
15. The education of children physically below par.
16. Open-air schools.
17. School excursions.
18. Education of the abnormal child.
19. School playgrounds.
20. Courses in health education.
21. The kindergarten; its organization.
22. Courses in physical education.
23. The Junior Red Cross; present state of progress in the Americas.
24. The Boy Scout movement in the school; its educational importance and health value in the American nations.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE: SECOND STAGE OF COMPETITION

TEN architects of international reputation will compete in the final stage of the architectural competition for the selection of a design for a Monumental Lighthouse to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus, which will be erected in Santo Domingo.

Statues of the Great Discoverer are found in scores of cities in both the New and the Old World, but no more fitting tribute to his memory has been devised than this great pharos, which will guide to the shores where his bones rest not only the ships of the sea which follow in his wake but also the ships of the air.

The 10 architects will participate in the second stage of the competition as a result of having their designs placed first in the preliminary competition, judged by an international jury which met in Madrid last year. Their names are as follows:

Will Rice Amon, of the United States.

Josef Wentzler, of Germany.

Helmle, Corbett, and Harrison, of the United States.

Pippo Medori, Vincenzo Palleri, and Aldo Vercelloni, of Italy.

Louis Berthin, Georges Doyon, and Georges Nesteroff, of France.

Donald Nelson and Edgar Lynch, of the United States.

Joaquín Vaquero Palacios and Luis Moya Blanco, of Spain.

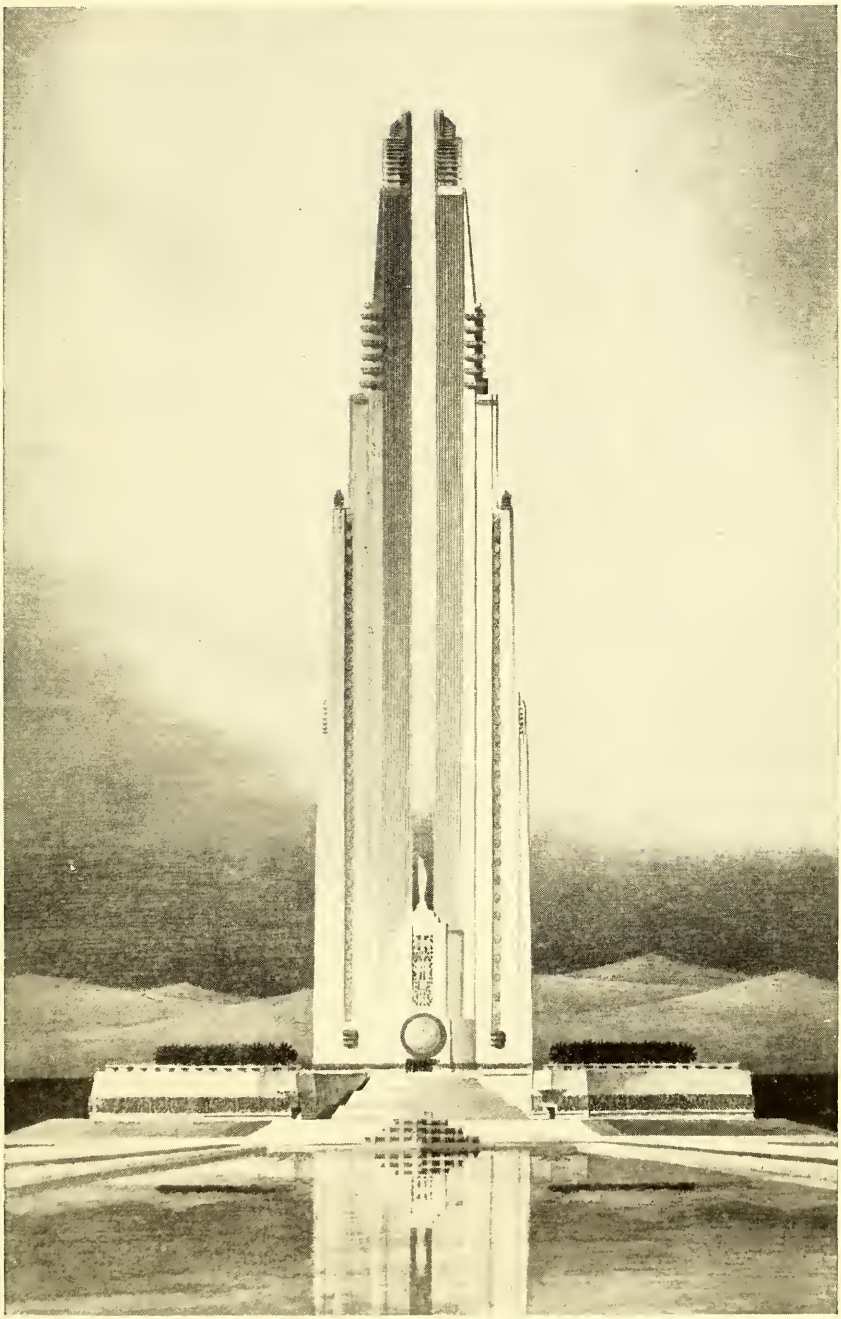
Theo. Lescher, Paul Andrien, Georges Defontaine, and Maurice Gauthier, of France.

J. L. Gleave, of England.

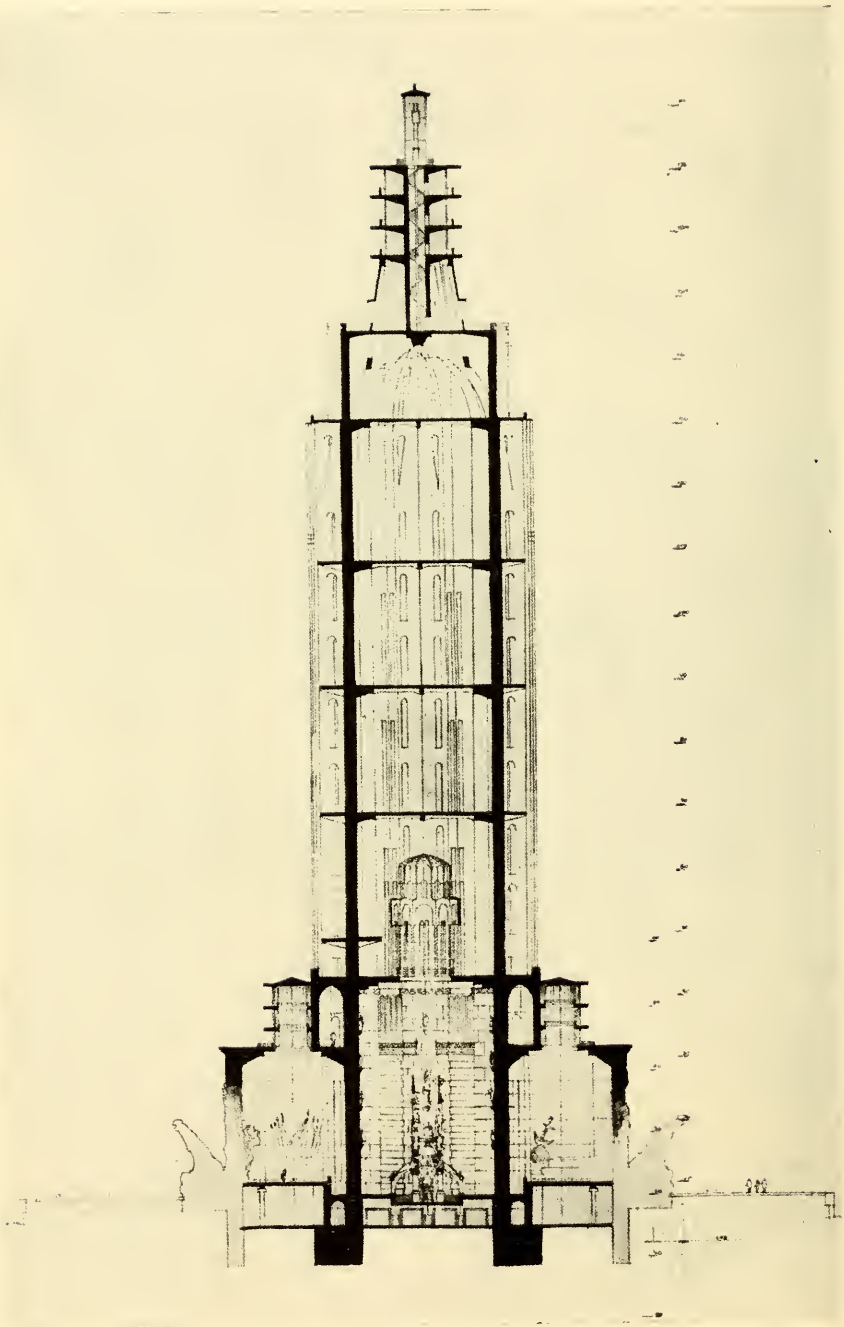
Douglas D. Ellington, of the United States.

The detailed specifications of the conditions that will govern the second stage of the competition are now in course of preparation by the Permanent Committee of the Pan American Union on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, and on the basis of these the 10 competitors will submit entirely new designs to the judgment of the Jury of Award. It is proposed that the International Jury meet at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the purpose of making the final award.

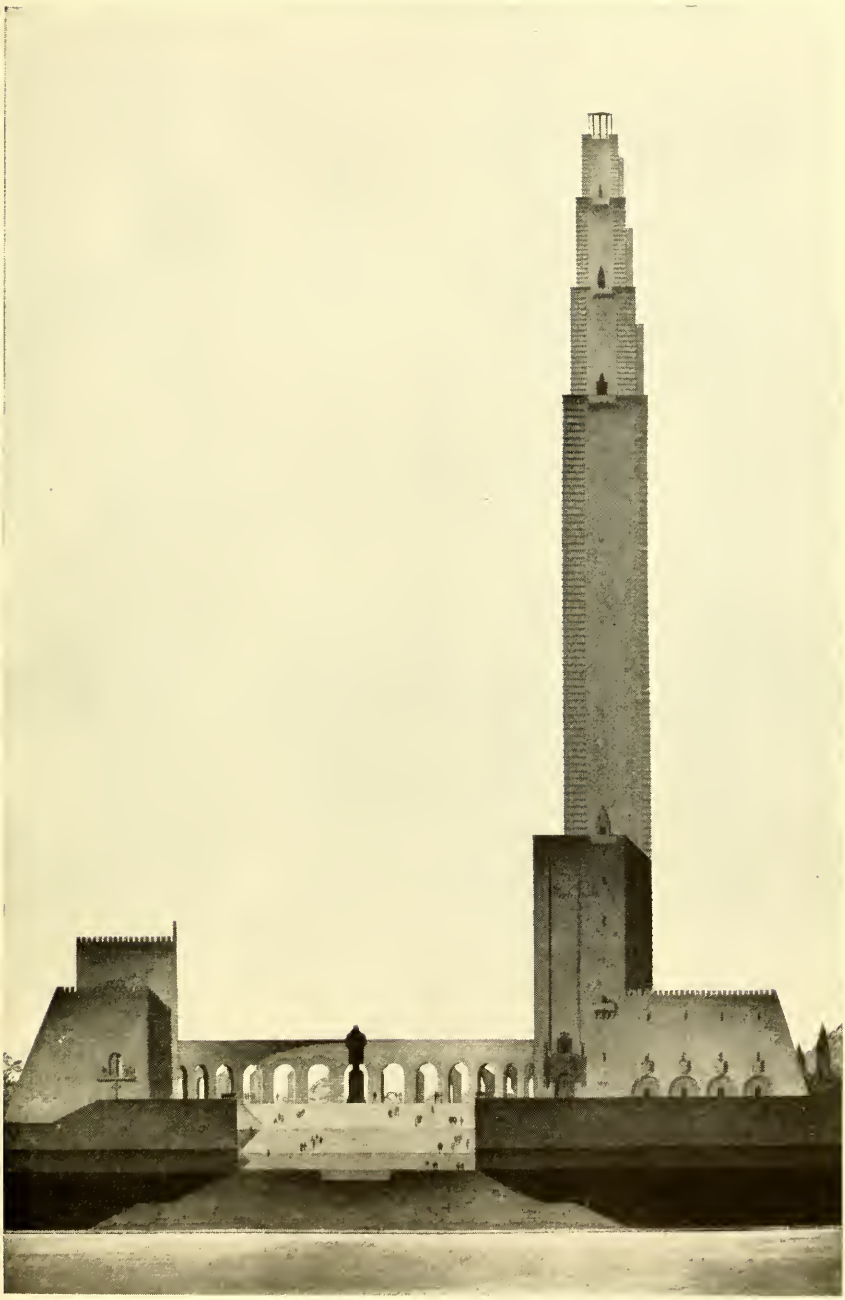
The idea of honoring the memory and the achievements of Columbus by the erection of a lighthouse on the coast of Santo Domingo, the first city founded in the New World, was given definite form at the Fifth Pan American Conference, which met at Santiago, Chile, in 1923. Pursuant to a resolution adopted at that time, recommending that the monument be erected with the cooperation of the Governments and peoples of the American Republics, and of any others who may wish to participate, the Governing Board of the Pan American



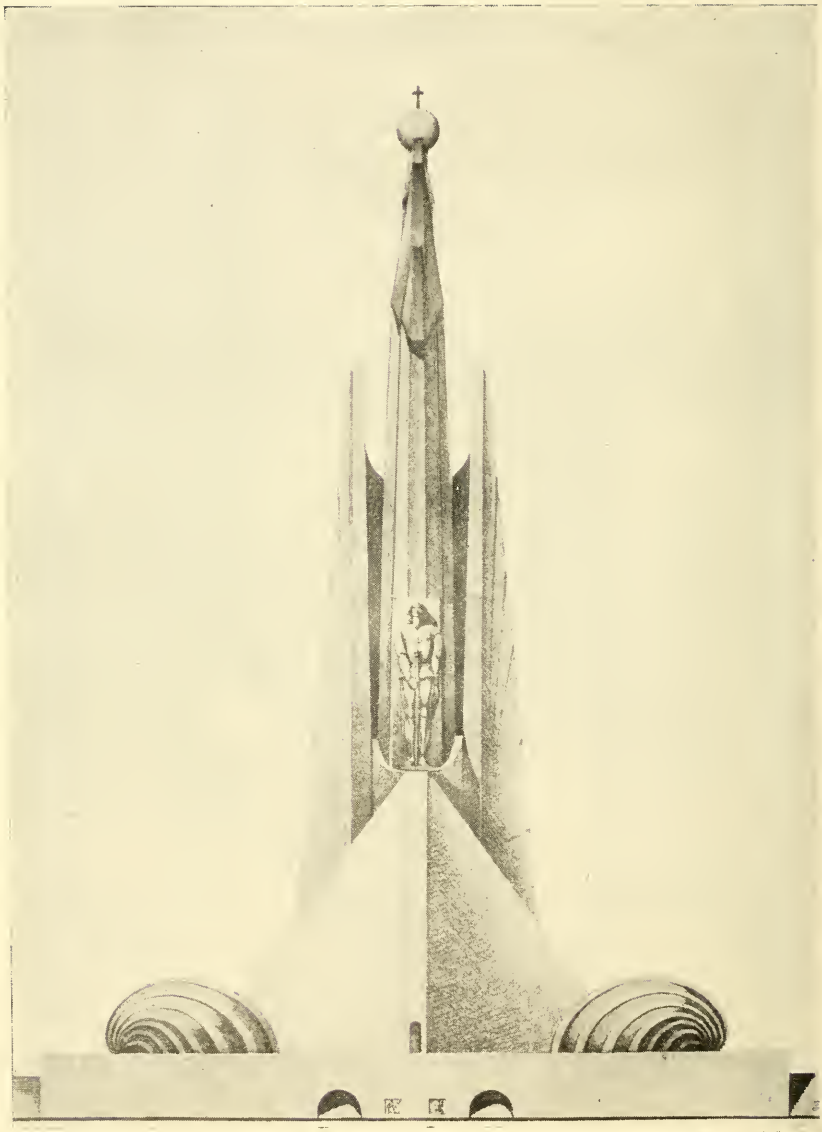
DESIGN FOR THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE BY WILL RICE AMON, NEW YORK CITY



DESIGN BY JOSEF WENTZLER, DORTMUND, GERMANY

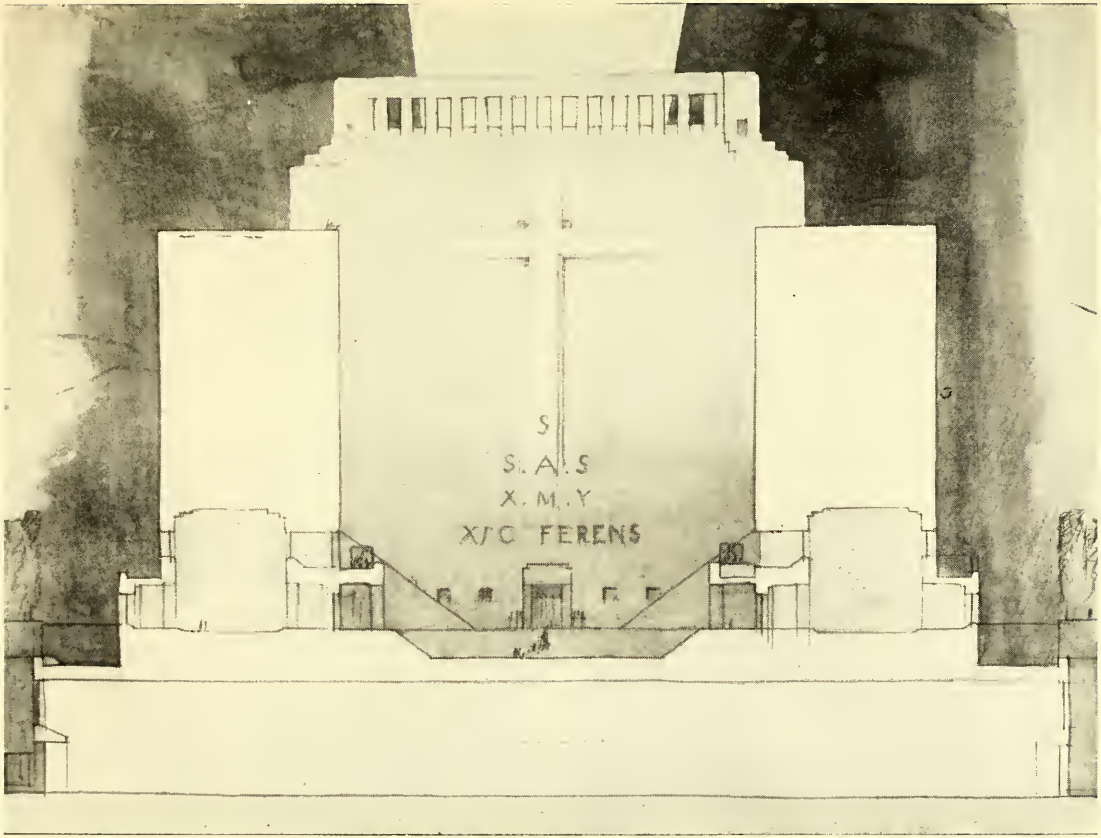


DESIGN BY HELME, CORBETT & HARRISON; ROBERT P. ROGERS AND ALFRED E. POOR; AND W. K. OLTAR-JEVSKY, NEW YORK CITY

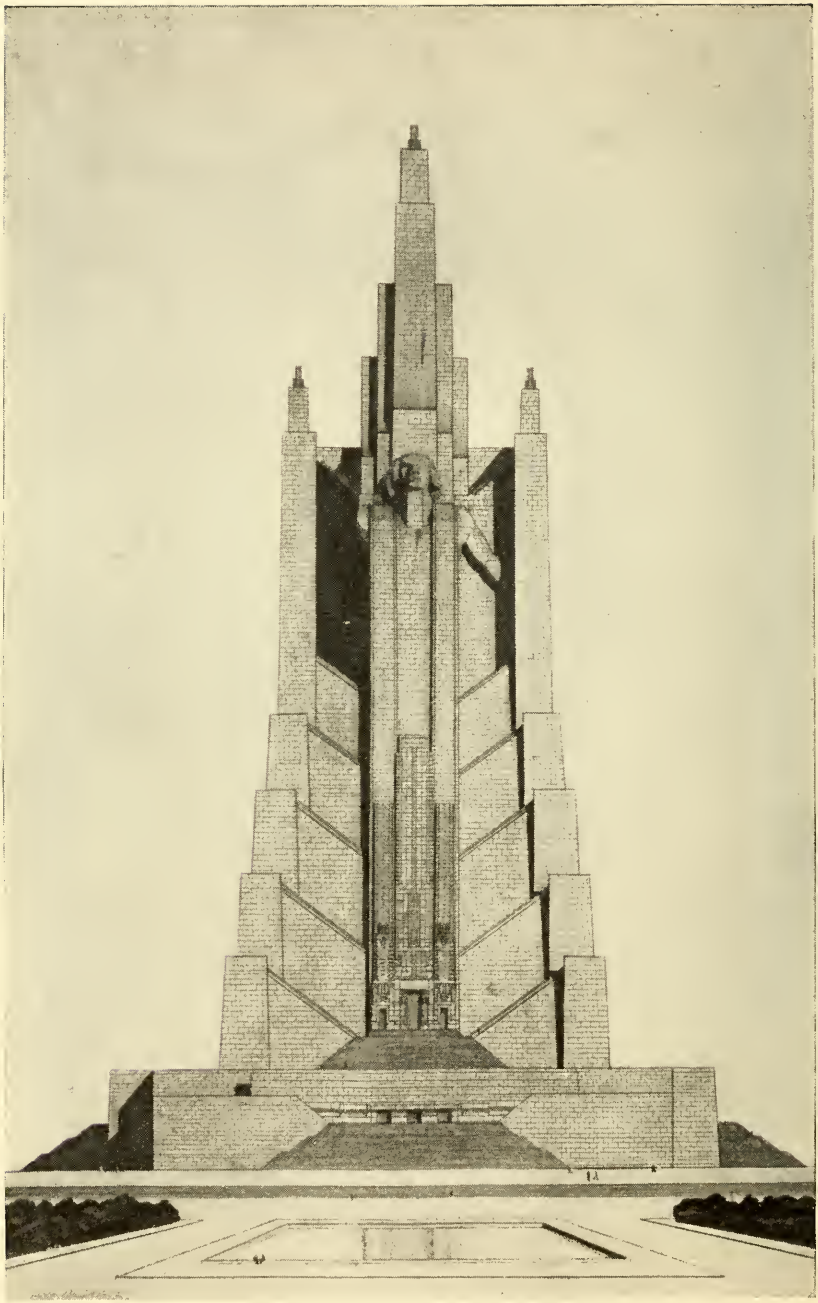


DESIGN BY PIPPO MEDORI, VINCENZO PALLERI AND ALDO VERCELLONI, ROME

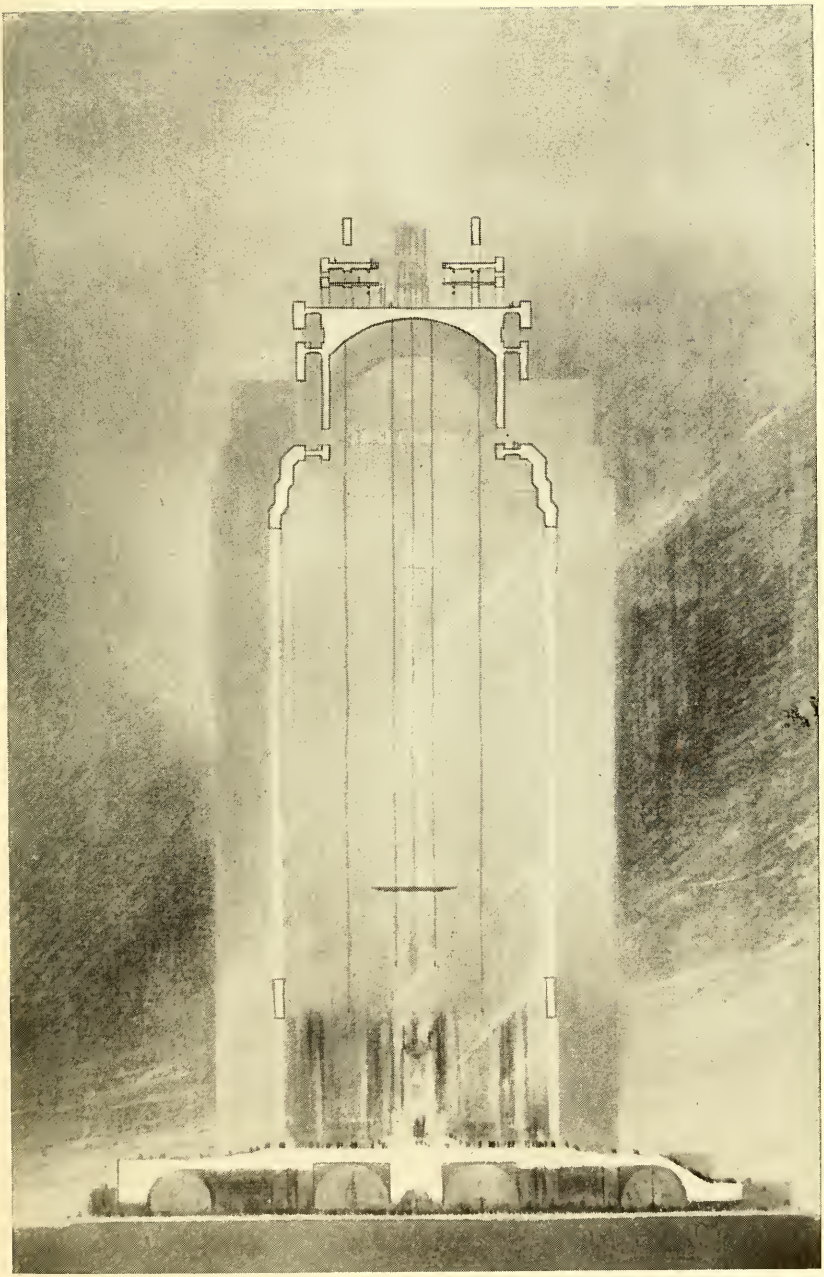
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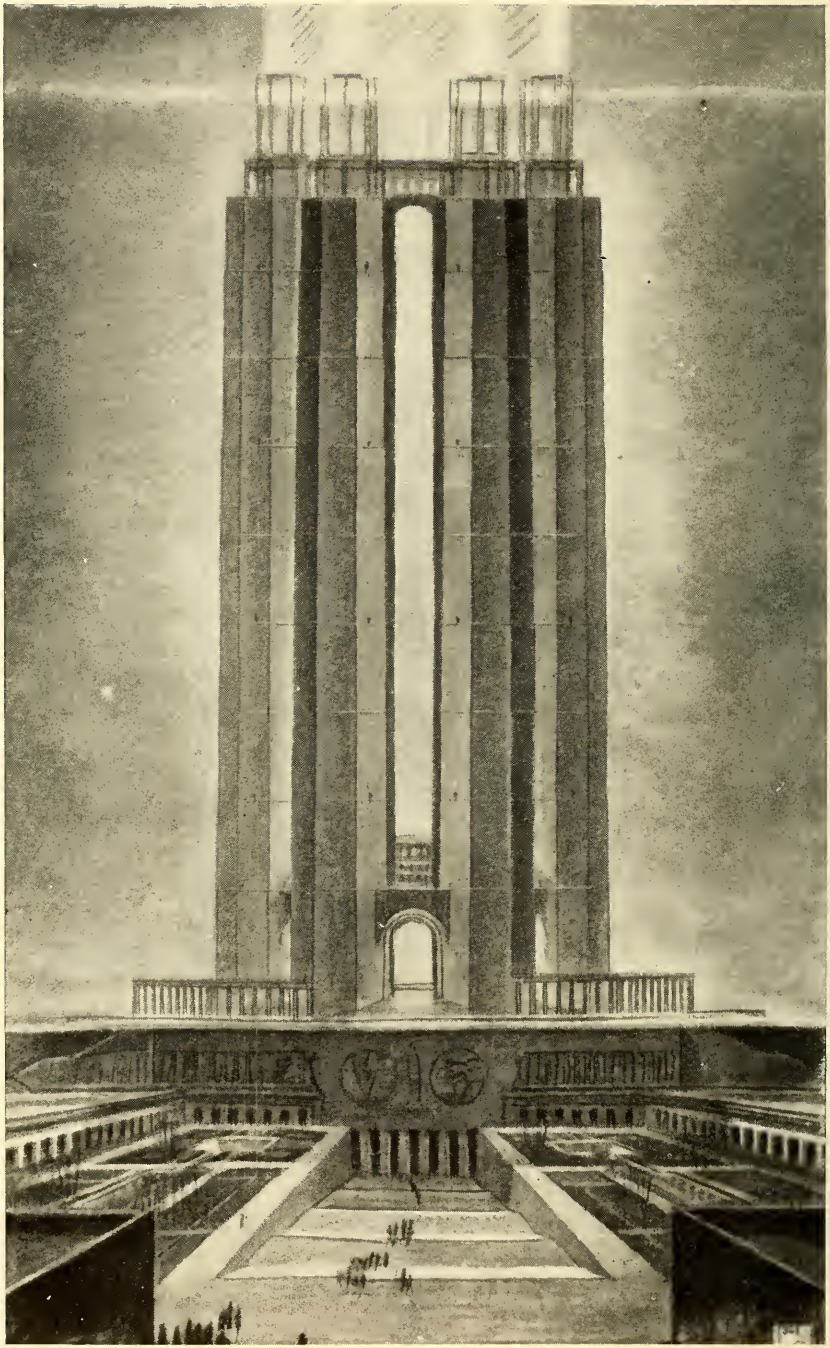
DESIGN BY L. GLEAVE, TIMPERLEY, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND



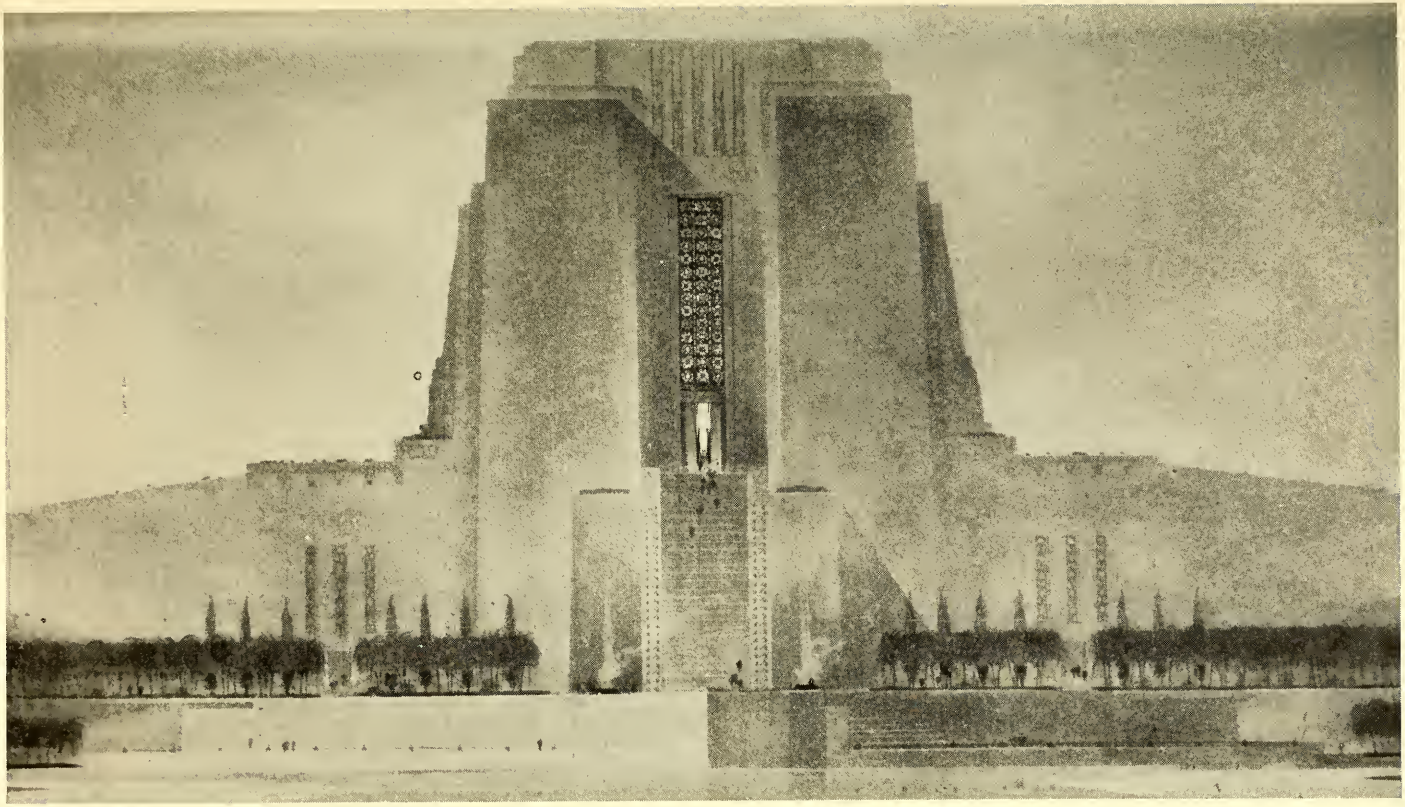
DESIGN BY JOAQUÍN VAQUERO PALACIOS AND LUIS MOYA BLANCO, MADRID



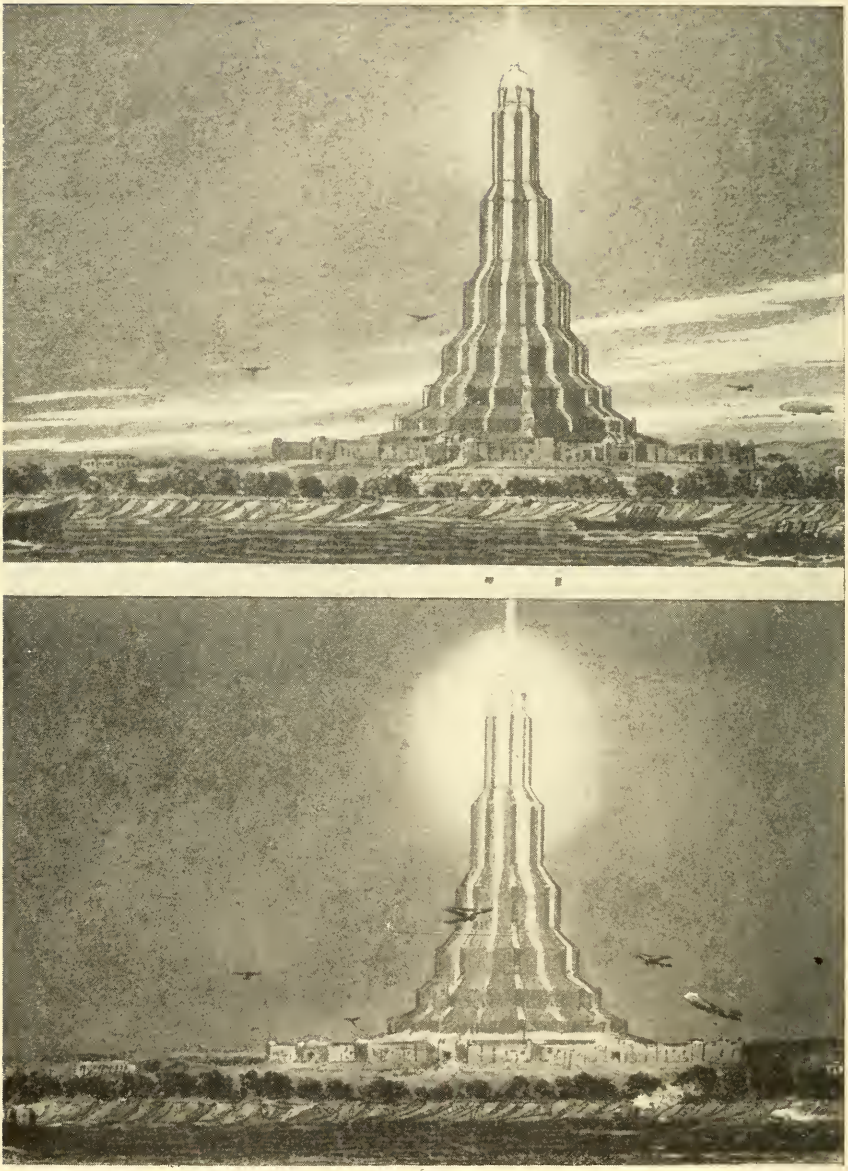
DESIGN BY THEO. LESCHER, PAUL ANDRIEN, GEORGES DEFONTAINE AND MAURICE GAUTHIER, PARIS



DESIGN BY LOUIS BERTHIN, GEORGES DOYON, AND GEORGES NESTEROFF, PARIS



DESIGN BY DONALD NELSON AND EDGAR LYNCH OF PARIS AND CHICAGO

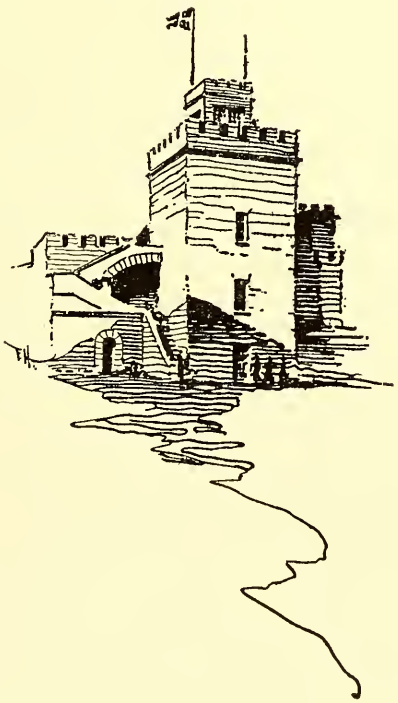


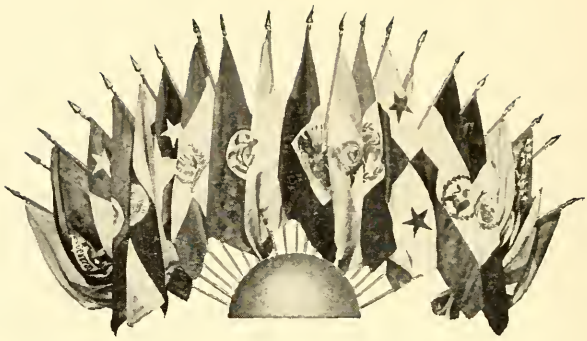
DESIGN BY DOUGLAS D. ELLINGTON, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Union appointed a Permanent Committee on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse.

This committee engaged the services of Albert Kelsey, F. A. I. A., as technical adviser, and formulated plans for a world-wide architectural competition. In the first stage of the competition, in which the architects who took part were allowed the maximum freedom to express their ideas, 455 architects from 46 countries participated. The designs were judged by an International Jury of Award, selected by the competitors themselves, and composed of Raymond Hood, of the United States, representing North America; Horacio Acosta y Lara, of Uruguay, representing Latin America; and Eliel Saarinen, of Finland, representing Europe.

The program of the preliminary competition stipulated that the 10 architects whose designs were placed first should recompete in the second and final stage. It is expected that the International Jury will meet at Rio de Janeiro sometime during the year 1931 to render its final award. In addition to being declared the architect of the lighthouse, the author of the design placed first in the final competition will receive a prize of $10,000. The second prize will be $7,500; third prize, $5,000; and fourth prize, $2,500; and $1,000 will be paid to each of the other six competitors.





PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Centenaries of Bolívar and Sucre.—At the regular meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on April 2, His Excellency the Minister of Panama, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, chairman of the committee appointed to draw up a program for the commemoration by the Pan American Union of the centenaries of the deaths of Bolívar and Sucre, presented the following report, which was adopted:

On December 17, 1930, the centenary of the death of the Liberator, the Governing Board will hold a solemn session to commemorate this transcendental event in the history of America.

The chairman of the board will deliver a eulogy on the Liberator at the opening of the session. At the conclusion of the chairman's address, messages from the Presidents of the countries of America who may wish to participate in the tribute that the Pan American Union will render to Bolívar will be read by the respective representatives on the Governing Board.

At the conclusion of the session a wreath will be placed on the bust of Bolívar.

A committee of the board will place a wreath at the statue of the Liberator on Bolívar Hill, in Central Park, New York.

A representative of the board, either a former member thereof, or else the Minister of Foreign Affairs, or some one designated by him will place a wreath on the tomb of the Liberator in Caracas.

The Pan American Union will dedicate the December, 1930, number of the BULLETIN of the Union to the memory of Bolívar. The memory of Field Marshal Sucre will be associated in this tribute.

The Pan American Union will in due time inform the universities, colleges, and higher educational institutions of the United States of the centenary of the death of Bolívar, will transmit to them a résumé of the life and work of the Liberator, and will suggest to them the desirability that on that date lectures be delivered on his life and achievements, thereby contributing to the promotion of spiritual understanding and sentiments of appreciation between the peoples of America and at the same time promoting a better understanding of history.

On June 4, 1930, the centenary of the date on which occurred the unfortunate death of Antonio José de Sucre, Field Marshal of Ayacucho, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union will commemorate this event in the history of America by holding a solemn session.

At the opening of the session the chairman of the board will deliver a eulogy of the Field Marshal of Ayacucho. The members of the board will have an opportunity to speak on this occasion. At the conclusion of the session a wreath will be placed on the bust of the great Field Marshal.

A representative of the board, either a former member thereof or else the Minister of Foreign Affairs, or some one designated by him, will place a wreath on the tomb of the great Field Marshal of Ayacucho in Quito.

The Pan American Union will honor in an adequate manner the illustrious memory of Field Marshal Sucre in the June number of the monthly BULLETIN.

Resolution of condolence.—On motion of His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. Jacobo Varela, the Governing Board passed the following resolution:

Whereas the Hon. William Howard Taft, former President of the Republic and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, died in Washington on March 8; and

Whereas, in addition to the high attainments of Mr. Taft and the great services he rendered as a jurist and statesman, it was during his administration that the building of the Pan American Union was dedicated: The Governing Board of the Pan American Union

Resolves, To record on the minutes of this session the profound sympathy of the members of the Governing Board on the occasion of the death of this distinguished statesman; and

To extend the condolences of the board to the United States, to the Supreme Court, and to the family of the deceased.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Distinguished guests.—The following distinguished Latin Americans visited the Pan American Union during the latter part of March and early April:

Dr. Julio E. Bonnet, National Deputy of Uruguay, in company with His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay, Señor Dr. Jacobo Varela.

The Right Reverend Monsignor Edwards, Bishop of Dodona (Chile), and Chaplain Bernardino Abarzua, who were accompanied by His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile, Señor Don Carlos G. Dávila; Señor Don Oscar Blanco Viel, First Secretary of the Chilean Embassy; Lieut. Col. Zorobabel Galeno, Military Attaché; and Señor Don Manuel Valdés, Secretary of Embassy;

Dr. Alejandro Bunge, an eminent Argentine economist;

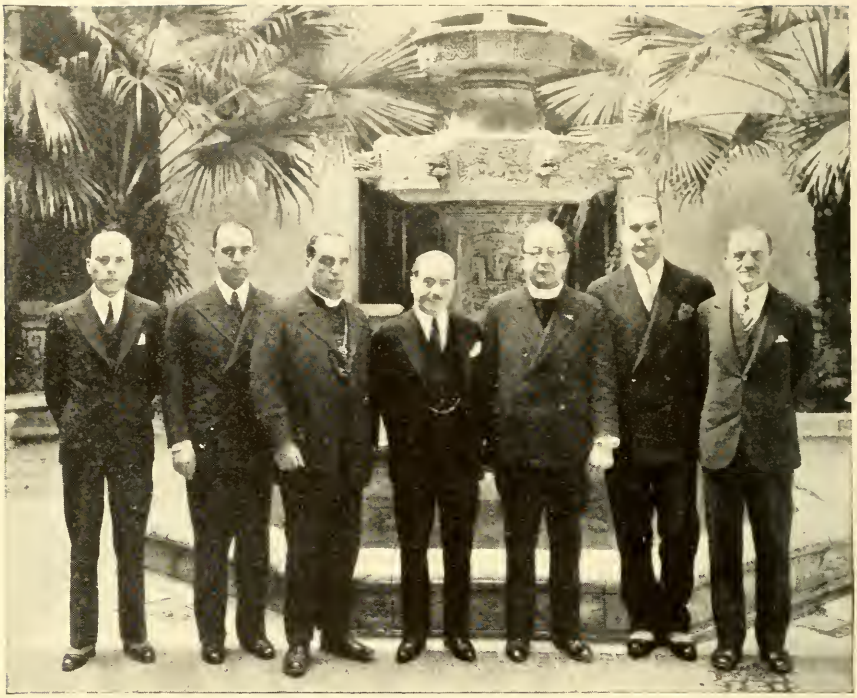
Dr. Enrique Gil, Director of the Argentine-American Cultural Institute;

Señores Don Miguel Paz Paredes and Don Napoleón Paz Paredes, prominent citizens of Honduras;

Señor Norberto Domínguez, a Mexican engineer; and

Prof. Julio Garzón Nieto, Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia.

Señores Domínguez and Garzón Nieto attended the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, held at Washington, as



DISTINGUISHED CHILEANS AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The Right Reverend Monsignor Edwards, Bishop of Dodona, and Chaplain Bernardino Abarzua, accompanied by His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile, Señor Don Carlos G. Dávila, were recent visitors to the Pan American Union. In the group appear, from left to right: Señor Don Manuel Valdés, Secretary of the Embassy of Chile in Washington; Señor Don Oscar Blanco Viel, First Secretary of the Chilean Embassy; Monsignor Edwards; the Ambassador of Chile, Señor Don Carlos G. Dávila; Chaplain Abarzua; Lieut. Col. Zorobabel Galeno, Military Attaché of the Chilean Embassy; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

representatives of their respective countries, and presented valuable monographs. The Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, presented a summary of the interesting monograph of Prof. Donato Gaminara, Consulting Engineer of Uruguay, who was unable to be present.

Cruchaga gold medal.—The School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University was the scene of a very interesting ceremony on the evening of April 2, when the Director General had the honor and pleasure of conferring the Cruchaga gold medal on Mr. H. Herald Smith, of Lansdowne, Pa., at a special convocation of the school. This medal was first awarded in 1927 by His Excellency Señor Don Miguel Cruchaga, the then Ambassador of Chile to the United States, to the student of Georgetown University having the highest average in the course in inter-American problems, a gracious act repeated each successive year since. Señor Benjamín Cohen, formerly of the Chilean Embassy staff, was the donor of the medal on this occasion.

FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE

Tourist guide.—A new and enlarged edition of *Seeing the Latin Republics of North America* has just come from the press. This little work contains 186 pages and carries recent data obtained in the countries of which it treats. There are also many new illustrations.

Lecture.—The Foreign Trade Adviser, Mr. William A. Reid, recently lectured before the International Rotary Club at Trenton, N. J. A large number of Latin American students from Rider College of that city were special guests of the Rotarians on that occasion.

Population problems.—Dr. Pascal K. Whelpton, of the Scripps Foundation in Population Problems, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, was a recent caller. Professor Whelpton has lately completed a series of studies in Brazil, Paraguay, and Ecuador and is soon to spend several months in Mexico, where his research work in population problems will be continued.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Official depository.—The librarian has just received a copy of a decree issued February 20, 1930, by the President of Peru, making the Peruvian section of the library an official depository for one copy of all publications, including maps, issued by that Government. This is the fourth country to take such action, the others being Chile, Guatemala, and Panama. The library will thus become increasingly important as a research center for students of Latin American affairs.

Books received.—During the past month the library added 360 books to its shelves. It was particularly fortunate in receiving from Dr. Pedro José Rada y Gamio, of Peru, a specially bound collection of his works. Other valuable accessions embraced a large number of books on the literature of several countries, among these being 96 volumes from Uruguay. These included *Parnaso uruguayo, 1905–1922,* by Antonio Artucio; *Una centuria literaria, poetas y prosistas uruguayos, 1800–1900,* by Hugo D. Barbagelata; *Antología de la moderna poesía uruguaya, 1900–1927,* selected by Ildefonso Pereda Valdés; and volume 1 of Mario Falcao Espalter's *Antología de poetas uruguayos, 1807–1921.* Other Uruguayan authors represented in this acquisition are: Manuel Acosta y Lara, Alcides de María, Delmira Agustini, José Enrique Rodó, Carlos Roxlo, Manuel Ballesteros, Antonio Sobo Boy, Javier de Viana, Juan Carlos Gómez, Clara Inés Zolesi, Carlos Salvaño Campos, Arturo Scarone, Luisa Luisi, and others. An essay on Uruguayan literature, written especially for the BULLETIN by Señorita Luisi, will be published in the July issue.

Some of the other additions during the month were as follows:

Don Antonio García Reyes y algunos de sus antepasados, a la luz de documentos inéditos. By Miguel Luis Amunátegui Reyes. Santiago, Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1929. 300 p.

Nuestros petróleos. Orientaciones para formar juicio acerca de los petróleos colombianos. By Luis Jiménez Suárez. Bogotá, Editorial Minerva, 1929. 238 p.

El Mar Territorial. By Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirvén. Habana, Universidad de Habana, 1930. 337 p.

La Provincia de Tungurahua en 1928 . . . Empresa Editorial "Raza Latina." Ambato, 1928. 365 p. illus. map.

Historia de Chile. Historia económica. Vol. 1. By Dr. Daniel Martner. Santiago, Chile, Balcells & Cía., 1929. 646 p. (Publications of the University of Chile.)

——— Vol. 2. Chile prehispano. By Tomás Guevara. Santiago, Balcells & Cía., 1929. 447 p.

Un esfuerzo de México por la independencia de Cuba. Con un prólogo por Luis Chávez Orozco. México, Publicaciones de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1930. 228 p. (Archivo Histórico Diplomático Mexicano, Núm. 32.)

Bibliografía general de Tabasco. Vol. 1. By Francisco J. Santamaría. México, Monografías Bibliográficas Mexicanas, 1930. 608 p. plates. (No. 16 of the series.)

Genealogías de Santa Fe de Bogotá. By José M. Restrepo Sáenz y Raimundo Rivas. Bogotá, Librería Colombiana, 1928. 412 p.

Historia de la imprenta en Guatemala desde los tiempos de la colonia hasta la época actual. By Víctor Miguel Díaz. Guatemala, Tipografía Nacional, 1930. 181 p. plates.

La imprenta y la prensa en el Uruguay, 1807–1900. By Benjamin Fernández Medina. Montevideo, Dornaleche y Reyes, 1900. 87 p.

El Doctor Antonio José Uribe. Su obra científica, política y parlamentaria. Los problemas nacionales. Bogotá, Editorial de Cromos, 1930. 24 p.

Los indios araucanos de la República Argentina. (Antes y ahora.) By Luis F. Ruiz. Buenos Aires, 1929. 61 p. illus. (Vol. 1: Orígen y cultura de los Araucanos.)

Historia crítica de los mitos de la conquista americana. By Enrique de Gandía. Buenos Aires, Juan Roldán y Compañía, 1929. 281 p.

Azúcar y población en las Antillas. By Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez. Habana, Cultural, 1927. 190 p.

New magazines just received are:

Revista del Departamento de Historia, Ministerio de Instrucción Pública. Published under the direction of Antonio E. Sol, San Salvador, El Salvador. Vol. 1, No. 1, October, 1929. Bimonthly. 96 p.

Boletín de las Escuelas Experimentales. Published by the Dirección General de Educación Primaria, Alameda No. 264, Santiago, Chile. Vol. 1, No. 1, December, 1929. 77 p. illus.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Summer schools of Spanish and Portuguese.—The division has received a large supply of the catalogue of the summer school for foreigners to be held this year at the National University of Guatemala and has already distributed many copies. A wide distribution has also been made of Pamphlet No. 13 of the Education Series in English, entitled *Summer Schools of Spanish and Portuguese,* which has just come from the press.

Venezuelan children greet those of United States.—The division received a friendly message from the school children of Venezuela addressed to their comrades in the United States, which it was glad to transmit to the latter through various channels.

Progressive Education Association.—Two members of the division attended the Tenth Annual Conference of the Progressive Education Association held in Washington from April 3 to 5.

Visitors.—Señora Esther Neira de Calvo, principal of the Girls' Normal School of Panama City, who called at the division while in Washington attending the above-mentioned conference, was provided with letters of introduction to the heads of various schools in the United States. Another visitor was Dr. Enrique Gil, of Buenos Aires, who brought information about the English courses offered this year at the Argentine-American Cultural Institute.

Requests.—Besides the routine requests answered daily by the division, a number of unusual ones have been received this month, including the following: A women's association in the United States requested a list of Latin American speakers for a special meeting; a rural school in Uruguay asked for a collection of fauna, flora, and minerals of the United States for its museum; and a Latin American society for the blind wrote for a list of the Spanish books in Braille obtainable from the National Library for the Blind in the United States.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry.—The Congress of the United States has passed a resolution authorizing the President to invite representatives of the Governments of the countries of the Americas to attend an Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry in Washington next September, and official invitations will probably have been issued by the time this paragraph appears in print.

The following paragraphs are quoted from the report which accompanied Joint Resolution 195, both of which were submitted by Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin:

. . . The holding of an inter-American conference on agriculture, forestry, and animal industry was first recommended at Habana, Cuba, in January, 1928, by the Sixth International Conference of American States. The pending resolution to carry out the aforesaid recommendation of the Habana conference has the approval of the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, the advisory committee of the Pan American Union, and of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

The reasons why this resolution should become law are succinctly set forth in a report by the Secretary of State to the President, as follows:

"The PRESIDENT:

"The Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana in January, 1928, at which the United States was represented, recommended the holding of an inter-American conference on agriculture, forestry, and animal industry.

"Acting on this recommendation, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union proceeded to organize in 20 of the 21 countries of the Americas national cooperating committees of leading experts on agriculture. Last May a comprehensive program for the proposed conference was adopted.

"The discussions will have three principal aims:

"(*a*) To define the outstanding problems in the several countries which may be solved by cooperation.

"(*b*) To discuss the policies and methods of procedure to be followed in a cooperative attack on these problems.

"(*c*) To decide on the organization to be set up, the location of research stations and laboratories, and questions of financial support. . . .

"In view of the closer understanding among the countries of the Americas which would undoubtedly result from the proposed conference and because of the benefit which would be derived by the various countries concerned through cooperative action looking toward the solution of the important problems involved, I have the honor to recommend that the Congress be asked to enact legislation authorizing the issuance of invitations to an inter-American conference on agriculture, forestry, and animal industry to be held at Washington, D. C., September 8, 1930, to September 20, 1930, inclusive, and likewise authorizing an appropriation of $25,600 for the expenses thereof.

"The Secretary of Agriculture has indicated his approval of this request and concurs in the amount of the appropriation asked for . . ."

This report . . . was approved by the President of the United States in a message to the Congress. . . .

Your committee believes that such conferences as the one contemplated in the pending resolution of leading experts on agriculture, forestry, and animal industry should be provided for as frequently as is wisely possible, because they are not only stimulators of industry and trade but also powerful promoters of peace.

Agricultural statistics.—The division has begun the compilation of production and other statistics for the principal agricultural products of the American Republics. In order to further this work, letters have been sent to all the National Departments of Agriculture, asking their cooperation in getting the most complete and reliable data possible. This information when completed should be highly valuable in connection with the coming Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry.

Fruit packing.—This division has recently received calls from a number of representatives of fruit-packing companies of the United States, who inquired about conditions existing in tropical America that might favor the establishment of fruit-packing plants in those countries and about the adaptability of certain tropical fruits for freezing and other forms of preserving on a commercial scale. It seems fairly safe to predict that in the near future some of the many delicious tropical fruits will for the first time enter commercial channels and become articles of food in temperate countries. Such an eventuality would result in a great benefit to growers, packers, and consumers alike.

TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

ARGENTINA-GREAT BRITAIN

Convention on industrial accidents.—On November 15, 1929, a convention was signed between Argentina and Great Britain providing for compensation for industrial accidents to workmen of one country while employed in the other. Each nation will grant to the citizens of the other the same benefits and guarantees enjoyed by its own, and these provisions will not be nullified by the fact that the injured person or his heirs have left the country in which the accident took place. The ratifications of this convention are to be deposited in Buenos Aires, and the convention will take effect one month after it has been ratified by both nations. (*Revista de Ciencias Económicas*, Buenos Aires, December, 1929.)

CHILE-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Treaty of inter-american arbitration.—On February 27, 1930, the instrument of ratification by Chile of the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration and the Protocol of Progressive Arbitration signed in Washington January 5, 1929, was deposited in the Department of State in Washington.

This treaty and protocol had already been ratified and the instrument of ratification deposited with the Government of the United States by the Dominican Republic, September 17, 1929, Guatemala, October 28, 1929, and Salvador, December 28, 1929. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, October 2, 1929; Treaty Division, Department of State, Washington.)

COLOMBIA

Colombian jurist honored.—The President of the United States recently conferred upon the distinguished Colombian jurist and diplomat Dr. Carlos Urueta the honor of appointment as foreign member of the Permanent Commission of Conciliation of the United States and Hungary.

The appointment came as the result of the conclusion of a conciliation treaty between the United States and Hungary which, similar to that signed by the United States with other countries, stipulates that differences arising between them which can not be settled through diplomatic channels shall be decided by a commission of five members, two of which shall be named by each of the countries concerned and the fifth by the joint agreement of the other four members of the commission. (*Cromos*, Bogota, January 25, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

PAN AMERICAN MONEY ORDER CONVENTION.—President González Víquez issued a decree on December 3, 1929, approving the Pan American Convention on Money Orders signed by 18 American States in Mexico City on November 9, 1926. The Pan American Postal and Parcel Post Conventions signed at the same congress had already been approved by President Jiménez on September 27, 1927. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, December 12, 1929.)

CUBA

PAN AMERICAN TRADE-MARK REGISTRATION REGULATIONS.—On December 4, 1929, President Machado issued new regulations governing the Pan American Trade Mark Bureaus at Habana and Rio de Janeiro, established in fulfillment of the Pan American Trade Mark Convention signed on April 28, 1923, by the delegates to the Fifth International Conference of American States in Santiago, Chile. These regulations have been approved by the Governments of Brazil and Cuba, in accordance with Article XI of the Convention, and will be effective until the Protocol on the Inter-American Registration of Trade Marks, signed at Washington February 20, 1929, shall be ratified by the signatory nations and put into effect. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, January 20, 1930.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CODE.—The ratification of the Pan American Sanitary Code by the Dominican Republic has been completed through the publication of the ratification in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 7, 1930. The Pan American Sanitary Code was signed at Habana, Cuba, on November 14, 1924. This code has also been ratified by the following nations: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, the United States, and Uruguay. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Santo Domingo, January 7, 1930; Pan American Sanitary Bureau.)

MEXICO-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

GENERAL CONVENTION OF INTER-AMERICAN CONCILIATION.—The instrument of ratification by Mexico of the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, signed in Washington on January 5, 1929, was deposited with the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs on January 9, 1930.

Mexico was the fifth country to deposit its ratification of the convention, the others being the United States, which deposited its ratification with the Government of Chile March 27, 1929, Guatemala, November 15, 1929, and Chile and Salvador, both December 28, 1929. (Treaty Division, Department of State, Washington.)

LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

BANK EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT AND PENSION BILL.—On December 5, 1929, President Irigoyen signed the bill passed by Congress three days earlier regulating the retirement and pension of employees of all banking establishments in the nation. The law also changes somewhat the operation of the Bank Employees' Retirement Fund Savings Bank. (*Boletín Oficial*, Buenos Aires, December 28, 1929.)

MINIMUM WAGE LAWS.—The Supreme Court handed down on October 23, 1929, a decision holding that it is unconstitutional for a Province to pass minimum wage laws, as that is a function belonging only to the nation. This decision was the result of litigation over a law passed by the Province of Mendoza in July, 1927, fixing minimum wages for public and private employees. (*Boletín del Museo Social Argentino*, Buenos Aires, January, 1930.)

CHILE

LAND LAW FOR INDIGENES.—The Government has promulgated a law dealing with land questions involving the indigenous part of the population. These have to do in general with the division of communal lands. The law provides five courts for indigenes, which will also act in cases involving both indigenes and others. No sentence will be final until it has been approved by the President of the Republic. The law includes a provision that any indigene dissatisfied with his patrimony may surrender it and be granted other public lands in the capacity of a national settler. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, February 5, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF MEATS.—Regulations governing the sale of meats in Colombia were issued by the National Director of Public Health on November 28, 1929, to supersede those of Act No. 22, of 1915. Among other provisions the new regulations set forth standards of cleanliness for the maintenance of the place of sale; specify the type of equipment to be used and its general arrangement; and require that all employees be in possession of a doctor's certificate attesting to their health. Meat markets may not be connected with any other store or a dwelling. Owners are further prohibited from selling meat other than that bearing the stamp of an authorized slaughter house, or placing it on sale outside the building in which they have received permission for its sale; selling meat which has become decomposed or that of animals in an unhealthy condition

when killed; permitting the entrance of dogs, cats, or other animals into the store, and having furniture, clothing, and other foreign objects within the shop. Fish may be sold only under license of the official veterinary. These regulations went into effect February 1, 1930. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, December 19, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

TEACHERS' PREPARATORY COURSE.—By an official decree dated December 9, 1929, the President appointed the teaching staff for a preparatory course for teachers desirous of obtaining a certificate qualifying them for appointment to positions in elementary or secondary schools. This course, to be given in San Jose, was to begin December 12, 1929, and last for two months. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, December 13, 1929.)

FOREIGN FELLOWSHIPS.—In order to insure the maintenance of a high scholastic record on the part of holders of foreign fellowships granted by the Government, and to enable the Department of Education to keep in closer touch with such students, the President of the Republic issued a decree on January 3, 1930, that all fellows abroad must take the prescribed final examination in every course, unless excused by illness, under penalty of the cancellation of the stipend, and that a report of the scholarship and conduct of each student shall be sent every six months to the department from the local consul, who shall render all necessary professional services to Costa Rican students without charge. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, January 5, 1930.)

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS IN COSTA RICA.—A law has been passed by Congress and signed by the President, altering certain clauses that deal with the organization of foreign corporations within the Republic in the existing law regulating mercantile companies. Among other provisions the law now requires that all foreign corporations having branch offices in Costa Rica shall appoint an agent with power of attorney to be responsible for all business done in the Republic; keep account of all operations carried on, or in any way affecting any one, in the nation; submit all legal questions to local jurisdiction in accordance with national legislation; and publish, through the agent, a summary of business done in the country, as a means of determining taxes and financial rating. The new regulations will be effective six months after the date of publication, in order that all companies may have ample time to comply with the law. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, December 11, 1929.)

CUBA

NEW DIVORCE LAW.—A new divorce law passed by Congress went into effect on February 6, 1930. This law is based on that of July 29,

1918, and the amendments of July 4, 1927, and May 7, July 4, and July 31, 1928; the new provisions deal chiefly with contingencies arising from countersuits and with the conduct of the case in the courts. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, February 10, 1930.)

FREE ENGLISH COURSES.—The President has decreed that in provincial capitals and other important cities the Secretary of Public Instruction establish classes in English open without charge to all who wish to learn the language, the only requirement being that students be over 12 years of age and know how to read and write. The classes are to be held in the public schools outside of regular school hours, and until an appropriation for them is included in the national budget they are to be organized to accommodate only the number that can be handled by the special English teachers at present employed in the primary schools. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, November 2, 1929.)

HEALTH CERTIFICATES FOR NURSEMAIDS AND GOVERNESSES.—In a decree issued October 22, 1929, President Machado added to the Sanitary Code a provision to the effect that all persons having to do in any way with the care of children, as well as those in domestic service, must obtain a certificate showing that they are in good health and have no habits that might prove injurious to children in the house. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, October 28, 1929.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NATURALIZATION LAW.—On December 4, 1929, the Chief Executive signed a new naturalization law repealing that of November 18, 1924. The main provisions of the new law are as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—Foreigners eligible for naturalization in the Dominican Republic are:

(a) Those who are of age, have lived in the Republic for three years, and have established a permanent residence there in accordance with article 13 of the Civil Code.

(b) Those who have lived for 10 consecutive years in the Republic, provided that if during this period several years have been spent abroad on a Government mission, such time, up to five years, may be computed in the 10 years' residence required.

(c) Those who have resided five consecutive years in the Republic and have established some industry or have acquired real estate, provided that those who have married Dominican women may be naturalized after two years' residence.

(d) Those who have established a permanent residence in the Republic in accordance with article 13 of the Civil Code may become naturalized after one year's residence if they can present proof of having under cultivation a tract of land of at least 100 *tareas* (1 tarea equals 0.1538 acre).

ARTICLE 2.—A woman married to a foreigner who becomes a Dominican citizen may become naturalized without complying with the residence requirement if she applies for naturalization conjunctly with her husband. After the naturalization of the husband she may become naturalized without fulfilling any other requirements provided she is duly authorized by her husband.

(1) A married woman of foreign nationality can not apply for naturalization until the termination of the marital status, except in the cases provided for in this article.

(2) Children over 18 years of age may become naturalized after residing in the Republic for one year if they apply for naturalization conjunctly with their mother.

(3) A woman who has lost her Dominican nationality by marrying a foreigner may regain it, upon termination of the marital status, by establishing her permanent residence in the Republic, provided she notifies the Department of the Interior of her intention.

ARTICLE 3. Children under 18 years of age become Dominican citizens by the naturalization of their father, provided that upon becoming of age and for one year afterwards they have the right to renounce their Dominican citizenship by notifying the Executive that they wish to retain their original citizenship.

(1) When the father is not living or when the mother has been placed in charge of the children, the naturalization of the mother will have the same effect upon the naturalization of the children as the naturalization of the father.

ARTICLE 4. To make a petition for naturalization it is not necessary to be 21 years old if the petitioner is married or if, over 18 years of age and under 21, he has obtained permission of his parents or guardian.

ARTICLE 5. A request for naturalization must be made to the Executive through the Secretary of the Interior and must be accompanied by all the documents required by this law.

(1) The documents to which this article refers are: (a) Certificates of good behavior and character issued by the governor and district attorney of the Province where the applicant resides; (b) birth certificate; (c) identification certificate.

(2) If a birth certificate is not obtainable a notarial certificate will be sufficient.

(3) If the Executive deems it convenient, he has the right to deny naturalization even when all the requisites are fulfilled and all the conditions required by this law are complied with, except in cases which come under article 2, paragraph 3, of this law.

ARTICLE 6. The naturalization papers if granted will be delivered to the applicant by the governor of the Province where the applicant resides after he has sworn allegiance to the Republic. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Santo Domingo, December 7, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.—December 11, 1929, the President of the Republic issued a decree granting the National City Bank of New York a license to establish in Guatemala City a branch office, with a capital of 500,000 quetzales. This license covers the period from the date of the decree to the 31st of December, 1939. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, December 23, 1929.)

MEXICO

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF TOURIST TRAVEL.—A law was promulgated by the President on January 13, 1930, providing for the creation of a National Commission of Tourist Travel. This commission, which will continue the work hitherto done by the Mixed Commission for the Promotion of Tourist Travel, created by Executive decree of July 11, 1929, will be composed of the Secretary of

the Interior, who will act as president *ex officio*, and representatives of the several Government departments and independent bureaus, the association of hotel owners, chambers of commerce, railway, steamship, aviation, and other companies engaged in transportation and communication, automobile clubs, and such other institutions or concerns as may be interested in the subject. According to the law the duties of the commission shall be to promote tourist travel in as many ways as possible, taking charge of all official efforts to attract visitors to the country, cooperating with the various local commissions organized for this purpose, and facilitating tourist travel in general. The law went into effect immediately. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, February 7, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

Council of State.—According to the regulations issued by the Chief Executive and put into effect January 1 of the current year, a Council of State may be organized whenever the President of the Republic deems it advisable. This council shall have the following duties, among others:

To advise the Government in the solution of important problems;

To render opinions on questions submitted by any public official;

To consider all proposals of or contracts with any company or individual, making such proposals or contracts conform to the Constitution and laws in force;

To suggest whatever changes are needed in legislation, drafting the respective bills therefor;

To compile and codify administrative laws, treaties, etc., and to publish them;

To publish a Review of the Public Administration for the following purposes: To acquaint the people both in Nicaragua and abroad with the work and the plans of the Government as a whole; to put the members of the administration in contact with each other in order to facilitate and stimulate their efforts; and to attract foreign immigration and inspire confidence in the future of the Republic by making known the laws, the progress and the condition of the country, in general; and

To endeavor to bring about the unity of action indispensable to the different branches of Public Administration, cooperating with them so that they may work harmoniously in the development of the plans of the President of the Republic, in order that his policies be carried out and that the public services may be stimulated to their greatest efficiency. (*El Comercio*, Managua, January 3, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

Creation of postal museum.—A decree was issued by President Guggiari on December 17, 1929, providing for the creation of a postal office and museum under the General Postal and Telegraph Bureau.

The duties of this office, according to the decree, shall be: To advise the Postal Bureau in the choice of designs for stamps so that those issued shall be in conformity with the recommendations of the Office of the Universal Postal Union in Berne; to examine and pass upon the

newly printed stamps before they are placed in circulation; to form a postal museum and have charge of the sale and exchange of postal stamps with collectors and dealers. In the choice of those to be sold, all decisions will be made by the chief of the museum.

The postal museum will be formed by the stamps printed by the Government, 10 to 100 of each denomination of which will be set aside for this purpose; the proofs of all postage stamps submitted by the firm printing the stamps; and general collections, especially of national and foreign stamps, duly classified. (*Diario Oficial*, Asuncion, December 19, 1929, and *El Diario*, Asuncion, December 31, 1929.)

PERU

American Confraternity Day.—By virtue of a decree recently issued by President Leguía, the anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho on December 9 will be set aside annually in Peru for celebration as American Confraternity Day. Similar action is now being awaited by other Governments which, with Bolivarian societies and other institutions engaged in promoting inter-American friendship, have been informed of Peru's initiative. Marking as it does the event which sealed the independence of a large part of the South American continent, it is considered most appropriate that this should be the day chosen for dedication to American confraternity. (*El Peruano*, Lima, December 10, 1929.)

Specification of values in national currency.—A decree providing that the specification of sums of money in any contract involving a monetary transaction shall be expressed in national currency was issued by President Leguía on December 14, 1929. (*La Prensa*, Lima, December 15, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

Bust of Miranda for the Pan American Union.—On December 18, 1929, the President of the Republic decreed that the Government of Venezuela give the Pan American Union a bust of Miranda to be placed on exhibition in its building in Washington. (*Diario Oficial*, Caracas, December 18, 1929.)

Monument to Andrés Bello.—On November 7, 1929, the President decreed the erection in Caracas of a bronze statue of the great philologist and author, Andrés Bello, born in Caracas in 1781. The inscriptions and other details connected with the statue will be decided upon by the Department of Foreign Relations, and the expenses will be borne by the Department of Public Works. (*El Universal*, Caracas, November 8, 1929.)

National Health Service.—On January 10, 1930, the President of the Republic, in accordance with article 12 of the Public Health

Law, issued the Organic Decree on Public Health. This decree, which repeals those of June 30, 1925, and September 20, 1927, contains 71 articles of which the first two refer to the offices in charge of the General Health Service and read as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The National Health Service will be carried on by the central office established in Caracas, branch offices, local health bureaus, and offices already existing or which may later on be established in various places. All these health agencies shall be under the authority of the Director of Health, in accordance with the stipulations of article 4 of the national health law.

ART. 2. The branch offices and health bureaus shall be established by the Federal Executive, and the health offices by the Director of Health when circumstances require.

The succeeding articles up to the sixty-third deal with the National Health personnel and its duties, and the rest contain general provisions. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, January 10, 1930.)

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO SEEDLINGS.—The Ministry of Agriculture, desirous of introducing better varieties of tobacco in the Republic, has distributed 84,000 seedlings among 12 tobacco growers of the Province of Corrientes. Each planter received between 1,400 to 10,000 plants, according to the amount of land he had under cultivation. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 10, 1930.)

NUTRIA BREEDING.—The demand for nutria fur has been so great in recent years that the animal has been hunted almost to extinction. For that reason an experiment in nutria breeding, which has been carried out in Goya (Province of Corrientes) for the past four years, is of great practical interest.

The nutria is a sturdy animal, with great powers of resistance against disease and injury. He is easily tamed, and quite intelligent, answering to his name, and eating food from any hand offering it; but even when domesticated, he can not be allowed in the house, for he eats or gnaws all the wood he can find.

Nutrias are bred in heavily wired inclosures, to protect them from predatory animals as well as keep them in; there should be plenty of clean hutches, superimposed one upon the other, and a reedy pond. In one inclosure, with a pond of only 1 hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres) a little over a yard deep in the middle, some 400 nutrias have lived without loss. Just how long nutrias live is not definitely known, but estimating from the size of skins brought to market it is thought that they may reach the age of 7 or 8 years.

As the darker skins are considered more valuable because finer and heavier, the problem of the commercial breeder is to provide for the animals the greatest possible amount of shade, that they may be sheltered from the sun winter and summer. As a business breeding offers great possibilities, for, besides the marketable pelt, the flesh is considered more delicate than that of the rabbit, and finds a ready sale. The greatest difficulty facing breeders at the present time is the difficulty of capturing wild animals to keep the stock from inbreeding. (*El Campo*, Buenos Aires, December, 1929.)

BRAZIL

WHEAT WEEK.—*A Semana do Trigo* (Wheat Week) was celebrated in Sao Paulo during the first week in January, 1930, with the inauguration of an exposition of modern agricultural and flour milling machinery and bread making equipment, held under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture. The exposition, part of a campaign inaugurated about two years ago by the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo, Parana, and Santa Catharina for the promotion of wheat cultivation in Brazil, consisted of eight sections where demonstrations were held showing the use of modern methods and equipment in the different stages of the wheat industry from the preparation of the soil and the planting of the grain to the final stages of milling and bread making. At present wheat constitutes one of the largest single items in the import trade of the country, Brazilian imports of wheat and wheat flour amounting to about $55,000,000 during the year 1928. Substantial quantities of this grain are, however, being produced in the southern States, where the 1928–29 crop is calculated at 146,856 metric tons. Rio Grande do Sul is by far the largest producer, and Parana, as a result of the State government's activity in distributing free seeds of acclimatized varieties and conducting practical field demonstrations in the rural communities, is already producing one third of the wheat it consumes. The motto of the Sao Paulo exposition, *Seja o teu pão o trigo que plantaste* (May your bread be the wheat which you have planted), is indicative of the aim of the southern States to obtain crop diversification by promoting a more intensive cultivation of wheat in those regions where the climate is sufficiently temperate to make its culture practicable. (*Informações dos Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes*, Rio de Janeiro, December 31, 1929, and January 17, 1930; *Gazeta da Bolsa*, Rio de Janeiro, December 30, 1929.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DURING 1928–29.—The Bureau of Inspection and Agricultural Promotion of the Ministry of Agriculture has published a report of the agricultural production of Brazil during the year 1928–29. According to an official summary

of this report, the production of the principal Brazilian agricultural products during the year 1928–29 was as follows:

Products	Quantities
Alfalfa ..... metric tons [1]	198, 695
Babassu nuts ..... do	18, 581
Bananas ..... stems	61, 896, 120
Barley ..... metric tons	9, 769
Beans ..... do	694, 950
Brazil nuts ..... do	21, 600
Cacao ..... do	79, 861
Carnauba wax ..... do	6, 735
Coconuts (Bahia) ..... hundreds	950, 379
Coffee ..... metric tons	1, 390, 330
Corn ..... do	4, 798, 093
Cotton (raw) ..... do	113, 881
Manioc meal ..... do	895, 675
Maté ..... do	210, 850
Oats ..... do	7, 276
Oranges ..... boxes	5, 021, 100
Pineapples ..... number	59, 208, 492
Potatoes ..... metric tons	248, 613
Rice ..... do	1, 098, 470
Rubber ..... do	19, 870
Rye ..... do	15, 551
Spirituous liquors and alcohol ..... hectoliters [1]	2, 177, 564
Sugar ..... metric tons	987, 823
Tobacco ..... do	108, 412
Wheat ..... do	146, 856
Wine ..... hectoliters	762, 643

[1] Metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds; hectoliter equals 26.42 gallons.

The total agricultural production of Brazil during the year was 11,071,891 tons, the highest in the history of Brazil from the point of view of quantity and exceeding that of the year 1927–28 by 1,989,080 tons. The following products showed an increase in quantity when compared with the production in 1927–28: Alfalfa, beans, cacao, carnauba wax, coconuts, corn, cotton, maté, manioc meal, oats, potatoes, rice, rye, spirituous liquors and alcohol, sugar, tobacco, and wheat. Barley, Brazil nuts, coffee, rubber, and wine showed decreases. (Release, *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores*, Rio de Janeiro, January 17, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

Employment of botanist.—The employment by the Bureau of Agriculture of a botanist to arrange a complete herbarium of Colom-

bian plants, prepare descriptions of the Colombian flora for publication, assemble a Colombian botanical library, and start a botanical garden in Bogota was authorized by an Executive decree of December 7, 1929. Dr. Enrique Pérez Arbeláez has been appointed to fill the newly created position. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, December 28, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

Foresters.—The Secretary of the Treasury has published regulations for foresters under his jurisdiction. Among their duties are to see that water or water power from springs, streams, or rivers is not used illegally, that no trees are cut down within a definite radius [70 meters in the hills, 50 meters in the plains (meter equals 3.28 feet)] of springs, and that the trees in the public domain are protected. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, February 19, 1930.)

CUBA

Cassava cultivation.—There is an important project before the Commission of National Economic Defense for the increase throughout the country of large-scale production of cassava, or yuca. Among the products of this plant are flour, tapioca, starch, glucose, alcohol, fertilizer, and paper pulp, so that greater production would mean the establishment of several new industries in Cuba. (*Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Estado*, Habana, November, 1929.)

Agronomist in the United States.—Sr. Fernando Agete, Chief of the Horticulture Department of the Agricultural Experimental Station at Santiago de la Vegas, Habana, has been commissioned to visit in the United States those experimental stations and commercial establishments from which he may gather information of value to Cuban agronomists about modern methods of cultivating and marketing agricultural products. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, January 30, 1930.)

Coffee production in Oriente.—The following statistics have been compiled concerning coffee production in the Province of Oriente for the years 1925–1928, inclusive.

	1925	1926	1927	1928
Hectares under productive cultivation	22, 427	22, 876	25, 715	26, 934
Yield in quintals (quintal equals 100 pounds)	426, 110	343, 140	437, 145	430, 944
Number of plantations	2, 854	2, 906	3, 204	3, 574
Total value of crop	$11, 504, 910	$9, 264, 770	$11, 365, 848	$11, 204, 544

(*Revista de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo*, Habana, December, 1929.)

TOBACCO EXPORTS.—The National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Tobacco has, with the Department of the Treasury, issued the following table showing the value of tobacco exports for the 10-year period 1920–1929, inclusive:

	Value		Value
1920	$48, 702, 259	1925	$41, 473, 033
1921	33, 247, 378	1926	37, 345, 184
1922	35, 068, 027	1927	36, 444, 723
1923	35, 850, 796	1928	39, 413, 995
1924	39, 405, 806	1929	37, 878, 765

(*Cuba Importadora e Industrial,* Habana, January, 1930.)

STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—On February 23, 1930, a 5-day Stock and Agricultural Exposition was opened in Santiago de las Vegas. One of its objects was to show the many opportunities open to Cuban farmers, and persuade them to practice diversification of crops. The Agricultural Experimental Station had a notable exhibit, as did the Bureau of Plant Inspection, whose school on wheels, organized to give field lectures to agriculturists, attracted much favorable attention. There were also exhibitions of milch cows, hogs, and poultry. (*Diario de la Marina,* Habana, February 24 and 27, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

ITINERANT INSTRUCTORS IN AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.—The Department of Agriculture of Guatemala has launched through all the agricultural zones of the country an active campaign of instruction by means of itinerant instructors in agriculture. Courses are given by a commission composed of the Director General of Agriculture, a veterinarian, two agricultural experts, and the Inspector of Agriculture. In their tour through the country they are taking the machinery best suited to the different kinds of soil, 2,000 doses of vaccine for various cattle diseases, and the instruments needed by the veterinarian of the commission. They are also taking a complete motion-picture apparatus for the showing of agricultural films, booklets on crops, and catalogues of machinery, as well as various kinds of seeds. The commission will lecture on the use of animal-drawn and self-propelled machinery; the treatment of diseases of livestock and the employment of vaccines and serums; the selection of seed corn; reforestation; and the importance of increasing wheat growing as much as possible. To encourage the cultivation of this crop small flour mills will be established in all the wheat regions. (*Diario de Centro América,* Guatemala City, November 21 and December 4 and 10, 1929.)

MEXICO

Appropriation for agriculture.—Appropriations for agriculture in the official budget for the year 1930 have been placed at 22,595,609 pesos. This includes a sum of 7,940,714 pesos for the Department of Agriculture and Promotion, 3,728,827 pesos for the National Agrarian Commission, and 10,926,068 pesos for the National Irrigation Commission. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, January 7, 1930.)

Progress on irrigation projects.—According to information issued by the Department of the Treasury in reviewing the activities of each Government department incidental to the publication of the budget of each for the fiscal year 1930, all the work on the President Calles Dam in the State of Aguas Calientes necessary for putting into use the first unit, which will irrigate approximately 10,000 hectares of land (1 hectare equals 2.47 acres), has been completed. Since the principal part of the Rio Mante project in Tamaulipas was finished in 1928, the work on it during 1929 was chiefly the execution of details. A total of 6,000,000 pesos was spent during the past year on the Rio Salado Dam, which will benefit the States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas and is considered the largest and most important yet undertaken by the commission. The commission is also directing work on the Tepuxtepec Dam in the State of Mexico, a project of the Light & Power Co. of Southeastern Mexico. The first stage of the construction of this dam, the principal unit of the system planned for the control of the Lerma River, is now completed.

Among the most important projects now under consideration should be mentioned the Rio Yaqui project, which will irrigate 200,000 hectares; the San Buenaventura, in Chihuahua; the Rio Conchos, also in Chihuahua, involving the irrigation of 45,000 hectares; and the projects for the Lerma and the San Juan Rivers.

Of the appropriation of 10,926,068 pesos authorized for the work of the commission during the year 1930, 5,000,000 pesos will be spent on the Rio Salado Dam, 750,000 on the Calles Dam, 1,000,000 on studies and projects, 650,000 on works not specified, 1,000,000 on the organization and promotion of various irrigation systems, 500,000 on the widening of the Requena Canal, and 170,000 pesos for the construction of a tunnel in the Vega de Metatitlan. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, January 7, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

School of Agriculture.—The Minister of Agriculture bought recently on behalf of the Government a piece of land near Masatepe. This tract was acquired for the School of Agriculture. (*El Comercio*, Managua, January 31, 1930.)

PERU

ANNUAL OBLIGATORY VACCINATION OF CATTLE.—In an effort to eliminate the danger of diseases which periodically threaten the cattle-raising industry, an Executive decree was issued, November 29, 1929, making obligatory the annual vaccination of all cattle in the Republic. The formulation of regulations necessary for the execution of the decree has been delegated to the Department of Promotion. (*El Peruano*, Lima, December 16, 1929.)

URUGUAY

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK CENSUS.—Acting in accordance with a law of January 7, 1913, which specifies that the Office of Economics and Agricultural Statistics take a general industrial census every five years, the National Council of Administration has issued a decree providing for an agricultural and livestock census of Uruguay from April 30 to May 30, 1930, and has authorized an expenditure of 20,000 pesos for this purpose. The work of organizing the census has been delegated to a national commission composed of the Director of the Office of Economics and Agricultural Statistics of the Bureau of Agriculture, the Director General of Statistics, and a representative of the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Bureau of Animal Sanitary Police, the national refrigerating plant, the Rural Association of Uruguay, the Rural Federation, the National Commission of Rural Development, and the Chamber of National Mercantile Products. Preliminary work and the taking of the census itself will be directed in each department by departmental commissions directly under the Central Office. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, December 28, 1929, and January 25, 1930.)

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.—The creation of an honorary commission to make a study for the purpose of determining the sections of the country most suitable for the cultivation of various kinds of fruit was recently authorized by the National Council of Administration. The commission is made up of two representatives each from the Bureau of Agriculture, the Agricultural School, the National Rural Development Commission, and the Fruit Growers' Association. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, January 16, 1930.)

FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.—The following data, compiled and considered approximately correct by the *Museo Social Argentino*, give information concerning cooperative societies functioning in Argentina during the past year:

Urban organizations:		
Merchandise	41	
Electricity	2	
Building	1	
Credit	14	
Industrial production (including pharmaceutical supplies, insurance, etc.)	16	
Total		74
Rural organizations:		
Agriculturists	92	
Innkeepers	36	
Wine growers	5	
Fruit growers and truck gardeners	3	
Miscellaneous agrarian producers	2	
Insurance	4	
Total		142
Total		216

(*Boletín del Museo Social Argentino*, Buenos Aires, December, 1929.)

HIGHWAY BONDS.—The Province of Mendoza has been authorized to issue bonds to the value of 1,500,000 pesos. They will be called rural-paving bonds, and the money will be spent in paving the highways from Godoy Cruz to Maipu and to Lujan. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 20, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

TEXTILE AND CEMENT PLANTS.—The "Laneficio Boliviano," a modern textile mill recently constructed in the outskirts of La Paz, has begun operations and is expected to produce 200,000 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) of various types of woolen textiles per year when operating at capacity. Although textiles will be manufactured from sheep wool, the factory is specializing in those of alpaca, llama, and vicuña wool. The goods made from the wools of these animals, which are indigenous to the Andean region, are especially fine and command the highest prices. An electrical plant of 180 horsepower has been installed to supply power for the mill. When capacity is

reached the operation of the mill will require the services of 200 employees. A decree from the Council of Ministers meeting at La Paz on May 15, 1929, freed from import duties all the machinery, accessories, and raw materials not produced in the country which were necessary for the establishment and operation of the factory. By the same decree the concessionaire was exempted from all national, departmental, and municipal taxes for a period of six years, with the exception of those on profits.

The cotton-textile mill located in Pura Pura, a suburb of La Paz, which began operations early in 1929, is reported to have gradually increased its production to about 20,000 linear yards of cloth per day. The mill is equipped with American machinery and its output consists principally of white sheetings and shirtings of high quality.

The cement plant at Viacha reached a production basis of about 4,500 barrels of cement a month during 1929 and it is expected that it will increase its output to 6,000 barrels monthly in the near future. (From the report of United States consul, Edward G. Trueblood, La Paz, January 17, 1930.)

BRAZIL

Budget for 1930.—The President of the Republic sanctioned the budget for the year 1930 by decrees issued on December 23 and December 27, 1929, respectively. The total revenue for 1930 is estimated at 199,272 contos gold and 1,371,431 contos paper, and the authorized expenditure at 135,113 contos gold and 1,639,114 contos paper. The allocation of expenditures is as follows:

Ministries	Contos de reis	
	Gold	Paper
Justice and Interior	124	159, 656
Foreign Affairs	6, 314	5, 399
Marine	1, 300	161, 205
War	400	290, 191
Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce	824	82, 511
Communications and Public Works	13, 729	524, 654
Finance	112, 422	415, 498
Total	135, 113	1, 639, 114

After converting the gold revenue and expenditure into paper and adding to these figures the paper revenue and expenditure a total revenue and expenditure in terms of paper is obtained, which is equivalent to 2,281,506 contos and 2,256,175 contos, respectively, thus

leaving an estimated surplus for the year 1930 of 25,331 contos paper (*Diario Official*, Rio de Janeiro, December 24, 29, 1929.)

THE BANKING MOVEMENT IN BRAZIL.—The growth of the general banking movement in Brazil during the years 1919 to 1928 and the rapid expansion of the national banks since 1921 is shown by the following table:

Year	National banks		Foreign banks		Total banking movement	
	Contos de reis	Index numbers	Contos de reis	Index numbers	Contos de reis	Index numbers
1919	4, 265, 736	100	3, 843, 822	100	8, 109, 558	100
1920	4, 762, 742	112	5, 028, 794	131	9, 791, 536	121
1921	6, 237, 578	146	5, 065, 026	132	11, 302, 604	139
1922	7, 861, 633	184	4, 908, 270	128	12, 769, 903	157
1923	9, 098, 943	213	5, 516, 682	144	14, 615, 625	180
1924	10, 232, 024	240	5, 856, 854	152	16, 088, 878	198
1925	10, 121, 315	237	5, 777, 133	150	15, 898, 448	196
1926	10, 777, 336	253	5, 807, 536	151	16, 584, 872	205
1927	14, 855, 045	348	5, 879, 684	153	20, 734, 729	256
1928	18, 298, 664	429	6, 501, 545	169	24, 800, 209	306

(Release of *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores*, Rio de Janiero, January 28, 1930.)

MODERN ELEVATOR IN BAHIA.—The *Revista das Estradas de Ferro* reports the inauguration on January 1, 1930, of what is claimed to the largest commercial elevator in the world and certainly is one of the most unusual. Sao Salvador, generally known in English as Bahia, capital of the State of the same name, is Brazil's oldest city and ranks third among Brazilian ports. It is located on the inner side of a picturesque and bluff-formed peninsula which ranges from sea level to an altitude of 250 feet and separates Todos os Santos Bay from the Atlantic Ocean. On account of the tremendous increase in population during the last three decades the city has outgrown its original bay-level site and to-day extends well over higher levels. Lower and upper sections of the city are connected by elevators and ramped roads, the distance between the two levels being approximately 197 feet. Thus the peculiar topography of Bahia has been responsible for the addition of the elevator to the electric cars, automobiles, and motor trucks which solve the transportation problem in other Brazilian cities.

The lower city, with its docks, warehouses, banks, and business houses, is the commercial and industrial section of Bahia. Fine residences, schools, theaters, churches, parks, and modern streets characterize the upper city. For many years, due to its central location, the Lacerda elevator carried most of the passengers traveling

between the business and residential sections. However, in recent years the company in charge of the elevator service found it necessary to increase its facilities in order to meet the traffic demands and contracts were let for the construction of a graceful cement tower in which two powerful elevators of the fast type used in New York's skyscrapers were to be installed. The construction of the tower began early in 1929 and the citizens of Bahia watched with interest the progress of the works. When the tower was finished and the elevators installed, an impressive inaugural ceremony was held on New

ELEVATOR TOWER, BAHIA, BRAZIL

This new elevator, completed January 1, 1930, will greatly facilitate passenger traffic between the lower and upper levels of the city.



Courtesy of United States Department of Commerce

Year's Day before the service was opened to the public. The governor of the State, the mayor of the city, and other officials spoke before a large audience invited for the purpose. Later the guests of the company were escorted to the elevators and carried from one level of the city to the other. The speed, safety, and comfort which characterize the elevators has made them popular among the people of Bahia. (*Revista das Estradas de Ferro,* Rio de Janeiro, January 15, 1930.)

CHILE

INSTITUTE OF BANKING.—An Institute of Banking, similar to those already established in other countries, notably England and the

United States, has been organized by the banks of Santiago. Its object is to give bank employees scientific training that will fit them to fill higher positions. Classes and lectures began April 1, 1930. (*Monthly Bulletin 24*, Banco Central de Chile, Santiago, and *El Mercurio*, Santiago, January 8, 1930.)

Railroad University.—After having been closed for two years, the Popular Railroad University reopened March 15, 1930, with due authorization of the General Bureau of State Railroads. The aim of the university is the preparation of railroad employees to fill their positions intelligently. The courses are open to all employees of the State Railroads 18 years old or over who have had a primary education. Classes are free, and will be held outside shop and office hours. Certificates issued by the school will be recognized by the railroad. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, January 26 and February 2, 1930.)

Pan American Railway.—Ing. Juan A. Briano, of Argentina, and Ing. Santiago Marín Vicuña, of Chile, members of the Pan American Railway Committee, have been appointed members of a special subcommittee to study the future work of the committee, in view of the resolution on the Pan American Railway adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States. As a preliminary, Señores Briano and Marín Vicuña have communicated with engineers in a number of the Pan American countries requesting advice and suggestions relative to a future program of activity.

At the Third South American Railroad Congress, held at Santiago, Chile, in last December, a resolution on the Pan American Railway was adopted, reading as follows:

> The Third South American Railroad Congress resolves to urge the Permanent Committee of the Pan American Railroad to continue the negotiations it has been conducting for the construction of the Pan American Railroad, in order that the nations of America may be closely linked as soon as possible.

Direct radiotelegraphic communication between Chile and the United States.—The opening of direct radiotelegraphic communication between the United States and Chile on February 3, 1930, was marked by an interchange of messages between Presidents Herbert Hoover and Carlos Ibáñez, and Acting Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton and Minister of Foreign Affairs Manuel Barros Castañón. (Release from the Department of State, Washington, D. C.)

COLOMBIA

Loans.—The value of long-time foreign loans contracted up to December 31, 1929, by the national, departmental, and municipal governments and the banks of Colombia, with the balance due on the same date, was as follows:

	Loans contracted			Balance due Dec. 31, 1929	
	Value in foreign money	Value in Colombian pesos	Total in Colombian pesos	Foreign money	Colombian pesos
The Nation:					
In English money	£5, 277, 538. 00	26, 387, 690. 00		£1, 920, 841. 00	9, 604, 205. 00
In U. S. money	$60. 445. 307. 00	62, 560, 892. 74		$58. 638, 000. 00	60, 690, 330. 00
			88, 948, 582. 74		
Departments:					
Antioquia	$32, 350, 000. 00	33, 482, 250. 00		$30, 561, 940. 00	31, 631, 607. 90
Caldas	$10. 200, 000. 00	10, 557, 000. 00		$9, 235, 500. 00	9, 558, 742. 50
Cundinamarca	$12 000. 000. 00	12, 420, 000. 00		$11, 814, 000. 00	12, 227, 490. 00
Santander	$2, 000, 000. 00	2, 070, 000. 00		$1, 946, 500. 00	2, 014, 627. 50
Tolima	$2, 500, 000. 00	2. 587, 500. 00		$2, 353, 500. 00	2, 435, 872. 50
Valle	$8, 500, 000. 00	8, 797, 500. 00		$8, 036, 500. 00	8, 317, 777. 50
			69, 914, 250. 00		
Municipalities:					
Bogota	$8, 700, 000. 00	9, 004, 500. 00		$7. 693, 500. 00	7, 962, 772. 50
Barranquilla	$2, 000, 000. 00	2, 070, 000. 00		$1, 585, 000. 00	1, 640, 475. 00
Cali	$2, 635, 000. 00	2, 727, 225. 00		$2, 470, 000. 00	2, 556, 450. 00
Medellin	$12, 000, 000. 00	12, 420, 000. 00		$11, 543, 500. 00	11, 938, 207. 50
			26, 221, 725. 00		
Banks:					
Agricultural Mortgage Bank	$16. 000, 000. 00	16, 560, 000. 00		$14, 648, 000. 00	15, 160, 680. 00
Do	£1, 200, 000. 00	6, 000. 000. 00		£1, 192. 500. 00	5, 962 500. 00
Bank of Colombia	$3, 050, 000. 00	3. 156, 750. 00		$2, 871, 000. 00	2. 971, 485. 00
Mortgage Bank of Bogota	$6, 000. 000. 00	6, 210, 000. 00		$5, 642. 500. 00	5, 839, 987. 50
Do	£2, 200, 000. 00	11, 000, 000. 00		£2, 166, 900. 00	10, 834, 500. 00
Mortgage Bank of Colombia	$13. 064, 000. 00	13, 521, 240. 00		$12, 031, 000. 00	12, 452, 085. 00
			56, 447, 990. 00		
Total			241, 532, 547. 74		213, 799, 795. 40
Balance due June 30, 1929					217, 034, 629. 00
Paid from June 30, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929					3, 234, 833. 60

(*Revista del Banco de la República,* Bogota, January, 1930.)

National revenue.—National revenue collections during the second half of the year 1929 were 39,099,235.44 pesos. This brought the total for the year to 75,000,000 pesos, a sum which compares favorably with that of 1928, when 74,345,000 pesos were collected. (*Revista del Banco de la República,* Bogota, January, 1930.)

Bananas, petroleum, and coffee.—Exports of bananas through the port of Santa Marta in 1929 reached a total of 11,202,543 stems, weighing 233,457,622 kilograms (1 kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) and valued at 8,988,996 pesos. During 1928, 10,221,426 stems, weighing 230,367,577 kilograms and valued at 8,884,862 pesos, were exported.

The production of petroleum in Colombia from 1922 to 1929, inclusive, was as follows:

	Barrels		Barrels
1922	322, 786	1926	6, 443, 527
1923	424, 870	1927	15, 760, 797
1924	447, 744	1928	20, 000, 000
1925	1, 006, 708	1929	20, 294, 925

Coffee shipped to the ports during 1929 reached a total of 2,863,171 bags of 60 kilograms each; shipments during 1928 had amounted to 2,795,111 bags. (*Revista del Banco de la República*, Bogota, January, 1930.)

ECUADOR

NATIONAL BUDGET.—The Council of State, by a decree signed by the President of the Republic on December 20, 1929, has fixed the national budget for the fiscal year 1930 as follows:

ORDINARY RECEIPTS

	Sucres
Income from national property	3, 171, 770. 00
National services	3, 112, 230. 00
Direct and indirect taxes	55, 487, 020. 00
Miscellaneous income	2, 266, 180. 00
Total	64, 037, 200. 00

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES

Legislative power	375, 180. 00
Judicial power	927, 340. 00
Presidency of the Republic	148, 560. 00
Government, police, and justice	19, 647, 022. 28
Foreign affairs	1, 923, 193. 30
Public instruction, fine arts, etc	9, 421, 677. 50
Social welfare, labor, etc	3, 403, 066. 24
Treasury	7, 431, 486. 24
War, navy, and aviation	9, 071, 113. 68
General and unforeseen expenses and State pensions	3, 669, 600. 00
Miscellaneous organizations	587, 400. 00
Public debt	6, 150, 816. 76
Treasury reserve, 2 per cent	1, 280, 744. 00
Total	64, 037, 200. 00

(*Registro Oficial*, Quito, December 24, 1929.)

PUBLIC DEBT.—The following is a summary of the public debt of Ecuador as of January 2, 1930:

	Original issue	Amount redeemed	Outstanding principal	Interest in arrears	Total debt	Annual service on original issue
	Sucres	*Sucres*	*Sucres*	*Sucres*	*Sucres*	*Sucres*
External debt	71, 308, 220. 00	4, 099, 801. 90	67, 208, 418. 10	43, 614, 421. 60	110, 822, 839. 70	4, 698, 121. 10
Internal debt	13, 135, 833. 28	1, 186, 204. 40	11, 949, 628. 88	----------	11, 949, 628. 88	1, 252, 610. 67
Total	84, 444, 053. 28	5, 286, 006. 30	79, 158, 046. 98	43, 614, 421. 60	122, 772, 468. 58	5, 950, 731. 77

In the national budget for the fiscal year 1930 (see above) the following provisions were made for the service of the public debt:

EXTERNAL DEBT

	Sucres
Interest and amortization of the first-mortgage bonds of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Co	3, 242, 400. 00
Interest and amortization of the salt certificates	430, 020. 00
Interest and amortization of the Condor bonds	94, 775. 09
Interest and amortization of the bonds of the $2,000,000 loan of the Swedish Match Co	931, 004. 00
Total	4, 698, 199. 09

INTERNAL DEBT

Interest and amortization of the debt to the Central Bank of Ecuador	1, 082, 903. 67
Extraordinary amortization of the debt to the Central Bank of Ecuador	200, 000. 00
Service of the internal consolidated debt	169, 714. 00
Total	1, 452, 617. 67

(*El Ecuador Comercial*, Quito, January, 1930; *Registro Oficial*, Quito, December 24, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

Establishment of a National Mortgage Bank.—By virtue of Decree No. 1040 issued December 4, 1929, the Executive has established the National Mortgage Bank of Guatemala. The main purpose of this institution will be to issue long-term loans on mortgages, refunded by periodic payments including interest and amortization. The head office will be located in Guatemala City; branch offices and agencies will be opened in other places designated by the board of directors. The initial capital of this institution will be 1,500,000 quetzales, together with 500,000 quetzales more as the initial reserve fund. According to the decree cited, the bank shall begin operations as soon as the Government deposits the sum of 1,000,000 quetzales, and shall be managed by a board of directors composed of five directors and five alternates. One of the directors shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, two selected from a list of 10 submitted by the Confederation of Agricultural Associations, one chosen from a list prepared by the Chamber of Commerce, and the other from a list submitted by the Association of Guatemalan Manufacturers. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, December 6, 1929.)

Branch of the National City Bank of New York.—See page 488.

HAITI

Tourist travel and new communications.—The net tonnage of ocean-going vessels entering and clearing Haitian ports increased in 1928–29 as against the preceding year. This was attributable mainly

to the larger number of tourist ships of heavy tonnage which visited Haiti. In point of fact, prior to the last fiscal year, comparatively few tourist ships had included Haiti in their itineraries. During the year an American steamship line instituted a regular passenger service between Haiti and Galveston, Tex., and the Pan American Airways (Inc.) established an air service providing passenger and mail accommodations between Port au Prince, Cuban points, Miami, Florida, the Dominican Republic, and San Juan, P. R. Development of air lines through the West Indies and on to South America finds Haiti in an enviable position due to central geographical location and security from hurricanes. Plans for the construction in the near future of a large modern airport at Port au Prince are under consideration, although present facilities are adequate for immediate traffic. (*Eighth Annual Report of the American High Commissioner*, Port au Prince.)

HONDURAS

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Through the kindness of His Excellency the Minister of Honduras, Dr. Ernesto Argueta, the BULLETIN has received a copy of the first number of a new monthly magazine, *Honduras Comercial*. Among other interesting articles, it contains a timely discussion of the national debt, both internal and external, with particular emphasis on the arrangements in force for the amortization of the latter. According to figures from the Revenue Bureau, the external debt was amortized during the economic year 1928–29 as follows:

Balance outstanding July 31, 1928		$11, 200, 000. 00
Payment of the fourth semiannual installment	$198, 854. 26	
Payment of the fifth semiannual installment	198, 854. 26	
		397, 708. 52
Balance July 30, 1929		10, 802, 291. 48

Other phases of this part of the national finances will be studied in a later number. (*Honduras Comercial*, Tegucigalpa, December, 1929.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF HONDURAS IN 1928–29.—Official statistics of Honduras' foreign trade during the fiscal year 1928–29 show that exports were valued at $24,569,165 and imports at $14,860,931, leaving a trade balance of $9,708,234 in favor of the Republic. Compared with the figures for the preceding fiscal year, 1927–28, imports and exports show an increase of $2,287,336 and $1,426,427, respectively, or an increase of $3,713,763 in the total foreign trade of the country.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports by classes during the fiscal year 1928–29 as compared with the year 1927–28:

Classes	Imports		Exports	
	1927–28	1928–29	1927–28	1928–29
Livestock	$71, 159	$66, 897	$100, 575	$207, 458
Foodstuffs and beverages	2, 182, 257	2, 694, 682	21, 308, 424	22, 298, 022
Raw materials	1, 954, 344	2, 090, 997	411, 176	421, 462
Manufactured products	8, 358, 835	10, 008, 355	50, 053	148, 367
Gold and silver bullion and coin	7, 000		1, 272, 510	1, 493, 856
Total	12, 573, 595	14, 860, 931	23, 142, 738	24, 569, 165

Of the total imports for the year 1928–29 the United States supplied $11,563,364; the United Kingdom, $824,598; Germany, $631,520; Curaçao, $450,576; and France, $295,579. The share of the United States in the export trade of the Republic during the year 1928–29 was $18,273,189; of Germany, $2,947,246; of the United Kingdom, $1,978,784; of Holland, $283,880; and of France, $60,143. (Compiled from reports of the General Bureau of Revenue, Accounts and Commercial Statistics published in *Honduras Comercial*, Tegucigalpa, December, 1929, and the *Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio*, Tegucigalpa, January–April, 1929; May–August, 1929.)

Government Printing Office.—The Government Printing Office has recently been reorganized and fitted with some much-needed equipment. Since this establishment does private as well as Government work, it is important that it have the machinery to perform a wide variety of operations, for the income during 1928 for nonofficial orders totalled 10,026.34 pesos. Figures for that year are as follows:

Kind of work	Pieces	Value in pesos
Printing:		
Official	13, 448, 676	33, 081. 85
Nonofficial	780, 019	7, 520. 09
Lithography:		
Official	7, 328, 030	19, 056. 11
Nonofficial	35, 999	340. 35
Photogravure:		
Official	565	4, 429. 56
Nonofficial	236	1, 866. 40
Binding:		
Official	56, 860	2, 561. 46
Nonofficial	11, 169	299. 50
Total	21, 661, 554	69, 155. 32

(*Honduras Comercial*, Tegucigalpa, December, 1929.)

WIRELESS STATIONS.—There are six wireless stations in Honduras, all belonging to foreign companies; these are established at Tegucigalpa, La Ceiba, Tela, Puerto Cortes, Puerto Castilla, and Las Islas del Cisne. Radio service is given the nation by the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., in accordance with a convention signed in 1921. (*Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio,* Tegucigalpa, May–August, 1929.)

SAVINGS BANKS.—There are five savings banks in Honduras: *El Ahorro Hondureño* (The Honduran Savings Bank), an incorporated company; *El Tesoro Fraternal* (Brotherhood Treasury) and *La Liga Nacional de Empleados en el Comercio* (National League of Commercial Employees), both cooperative institutions; *El Ahorro Escolar Hondureño* (Honduran School Savings Fund), a Government institution in which all elementary-school children deposit at least 0.02 peso a week; and *La Previsión Hondureña,* a recently established institution. Besides these, the commercial bank *El Atlántida* has a savings department in its main office, run on similar lines. The purpose of the School Savings Fund is not that of an ordinary savings bank; the money is used, among other things, to provide milk for undernourished children, pay for school uniforms at least once a year, and supply medical attention to poor children when necessary. (*Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio,* Tegucigalpa, May–August, 1929.)

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT BALANCE.—According to information given out by the Treasury Department, the total cash balance to the credit of the Government on December 31, 1929, deposited in the Treasury, the Bank of Mexico, customhouses, and other Federal offices throughout the Republic, was 17,895,235 pesos.

Compared with the balance at the end of 1928, that of 1929 is as follows:

Place deposited	Balance in 1928	Balance in 1929
	Pesos	*Pesos*
Federal Treasury	360, 701. 87	3, 754, 470. 00
Bank of Mexico		5, 758, 444. 00
Consulates	775, 428. 80	2, 601, 756. 00
Postal and telegraph offices	1, 451, 241. 94	3, 459, 543. 00
Customhouses and other Federal offices	1, 808, 271. 68	2, 321, 022. 00
Total	4, 395, 644. 29	17, 895, 235. 00

The current expenses of the present year will not affect this balance since they are covered by appropriations in the budget provided for by corresponding receipts. (*El Universal,* Mexico City, January 16, 1930.)

INSURANCE STATISTICS.—The Bureau of Insurance of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor recently published the following information on the general movement of insurance during the first six months of 1929:

Ten life-insurance companies were operating in Mexico during the first six months of 1929. Premiums collected amounted to 4,799,332.16 pesos. On December 31, 1928, 28,871 policies, representing insurance to the amount of 156,816,519.55 pesos, were in force. Deducting policies canceled or reduced during the first half of 1929, there were in force on June 30, 1929, 30,743 policies with a value of 173,095,247.04 pesos.

During the six-month period 37,326.85 pesos were paid in premiums on accident and health insurance. Policies in force on December 31, 1928, numbered 508 and covered 6,572,100 pesos insurance. During the following months until June 30, 1929, 456 policies with a value of 2,371,744 pesos were issued; 248 policies, covering 2,228,170 pesos of insurance, were renewed or increased, and 341 policies, representing 3,249,670 pesos of insurance, were canceled or reduced. The total amount of insurance issued, therefore, represented a value of 4,599,914 pesos, leaving in force on June 30, 1929, 871 policies with a net value of 7,922,344 pesos, the increase being 363 policies, totaling 1,350,244 pesos in value.

Fire-insurance policies in force on December 31, 1928, numbered 27,581, covering risks to the amount of 1,017,504,443.36 pesos. Premiums paid during the six-month period from January 1, to June 30, 1929, totaled 3,498,215.68 pesos; 4,610 policies, covering 119,165,836.45 pesos in insurance, were renewed, 15,812 policies, representing 548,517,582.51 pesos insurance, canceled, and 11,831 new policies, covering insurance to the amount of 422,864,492.71 pesos, issued. The amount of insurance totaled 542,030,329.16 pesos in value, this figure including 9,933,636.13 pesos, the value of 47 policies which were renewed after having been allowed to lapse.

Premiums for maritime and transportation insurance during the first six months of 1929 totaled 1,025,371.59 pesos, and the amount of insurance issued was 296,150,071.61 pesos. Five hundred and ninety-six disasters occurred during that time for which the company paid 501,487.65 pesos.

Insurance to the amount of 57,450 pesos was issued on baggage during the period under discussion. Premiums collected for this service totaled 820.43 pesos. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, January 15, 1930.)

FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CITY PLANNING.—Convoked by the Department of Communications and Public Works, the First National Congress of City Planning was held in Mexico City from January 20 to 25, 1930. More than 300 delegates, representing the various Government departments, State and municipal governments, and scientific societies throughout the Republic, were in attendance. The sessions as a whole were given over to discussions of city planning but trips about the city and to near-by points of interest, together with various social events, also found a place in the program of the Congress.

It is interesting to note that on January 27, 1930, just after the Congress had closed, a legislative decree was issued providing that the President draft a national law for city planning and present it to Congress for consideration within the following six months. (*El*

Universal, Mexico City, January 14, 19, 22–26, and 28, 1930; *Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, January 27, 1930.)

Aid for industrial arts and small industries.—Among the appropriations authorized for the Department of Industry and Commerce during the year 1930 are several for the development and promotion of industrial and popular arts. These include a sum of 26,827 pesos for the creation of a mixed commission to study the problems of small as well as large industries; and 200,000 pesos for the encouragement of popular arts and the carrying on of industrial experimentation. In pursuance of the last-mentioned purposes, the department will establish an exhibit of industrial arts and crafts in the former La Merced convent in Mexico City, and aid craftsmen throughout the Republic by purchasing their work for subsequent sale in Mexico City or abroad. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, January 7, 1930.)

Progress on irrigation projects.—See page 496.

NICARAGUA

Balance of the National Bank.—The balance shown by the National Bank of Nicaragua for the first half of the fiscal year 1929–30 amounts to more than 1,130,013 cordobas, some receipts in addition to this sum still being due when the statement was given out. This figure shows a noticeable increase over that for any other year, since the largest previous surplus was 707,000 cordobas in 1920. (*El Comercio*, Managua, January 14, 1930.)

Highways.—It is planned to begin in the month of May the construction of a highway which will connect the interior of the Republic with the Atlantic coast. This road will start at Tipitapa and will pass through Boaco and other important towns, reaching the Atlantic coast at Ciudad Rama. For some time funds have been set aside to defray the expenses of this work, the sum in hand amounting to more than 13,000 cordobas. The duties on the exportation of bananas from the Atlantic coast will be used exclusively for the construction of the road.

Last December the road connecting the cities of San Marcos, Masatepe, and Masaya was officially opened to traffic. (*El Comercio*, Managua, December 22 and 24, 1929, and February 5, 1930.)

Paving of Managua.—At the end of January of the current year the paving of the streets of Managua again started. Worn-out paving is being replaced and unpaved sections near asphalted streets are being surfaced for the first time. Sewer connections are being made to houses and other buildings. (*El Comercio*, Managua, January 19, 1930.)

PANAMA

PUBLIC WORKS IN PANAMA CITY.—The engineers in charge of extending the water mains from Panama City to Matias Hernandez have announced that through careful expenditures the cost of the works now in progress has been reduced to $60,000 instead of $90,000 as originally estimated. It has been decided to use the surplus in extending the water services farther out than was originally intended in order to reach the town of Juan Diaz, about 7 miles from Panama City, in one direction, and that of San Francisco de la Caleta in the other.

The Department of Agriculture and Public Works recently announced that a $30,000 surplus from the proceeds of water rates was available for the paving, widening, and extension of certain streets in Panama City. The resumption by the Government of Panama of its street-improvement campaign is considered of great importance, since the streets to be improved will provide excellent means of communication between the suburbs of the city, relieve traffic congestion, and provide ample parking spaces. The street-improvement work will be carried out, according to treaty arrangements, by the municipal engineering division of the Panama Canal.

The Baraza fill, a construction enterprise which has been undertaken under varying conditions several times during the last 14 years, has been recently finished, over a million cubic yards of material having been pumped by dredges in order to reclaim the area back of a sea wall more than 4,000 feet long at Panama City. A boulevard is to be built along the sea, connecting with highways in Balboa and lower Central Avenue in Panama City, as well as an additional street through the center of the area and lateral avenues connecting with these. The total cost of the undertaking, including streets, sewers, and drains necessary to make the area a first-class modern subdivision, is calculated at about half a million dollars. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, December 10, 25, 1929; January 1, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The total amount of internal revenue collected in Paraguay during 1929 was 7,164.87 pesos gold and 88,390,522.42 pesos paper, in comparison with 7,046.39 pesos gold and 70,471,473.28 pesos paper collected during 1928, an increase during 1929 of 118.48 pesos gold and 17,919,049.14 pesos paper. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, January 3, 1930.)

BUDGET OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ASUNCION.—In comformity with Law No. 915, President Guggiari issued a decree on December 10,

1929, by virtue of which the following general budget of receipts and expenditures is fixed for the capital for the year 1930:

RECEIPTS

Source:	Pesos paper
Commercial and industrial licenses	5, 400, 000
Tax for light and street cleaning	3, 100, 000
Tax on markets	1, 700, 000
Percentage from street-car companies	620, 000
Tax on rolling stock	400, 000
Registration of trade-marks	150, 000
Professional licenses	220, 000
Various sources	4, 483, 500
Total	16, 073, 500

EXPENDITURES

Destination:	
Municipal council	351, 800
Executive Department, Treasury, Comptroller's Office, and Bureau of Social Welfare	3, 396, 810
Bureau of Public Works, Bureau of Public Health, and Traffic Bureau	12, 324, 890
Total	16, 073, 500

(*Diario Oficial*, Asuncion, December 12, 1929.)

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.—The Director of the National Bureau of Public Works states that the plans for construction work during 1930 have been worked out and include the completion of all bridges and culverts on the San Lorenzo-Itaugua, the Ita-Paraguari, and Villarrica-Colonia Independencia roads at a total cost of 1,686,639 pesos paper. The construction of the first will involve the building of six bridges, their spans measuring a total of 90 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in length; the second, two bridges with spans measuring 27 meters, and the third with three bridges, their spans measuring 36 meters. Besides the three above-mentioned trunk roads, the National Bureau of Public Works has under consideration various projects requested by the various municipalities of the country and will probably undertake additional construction before the end of the year. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, December 30, 1929.)

EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The telephone service of Paraguay was recently greatly extended when long-distance service was put into operation by the International Telephone Co. on two lines from Asuncion to Villarrica and San Lorenzo del Campo Grande, respectively. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, December 31, 1929, and January 27, 1930.)

PERU

BUDGET FOR 1930.—On December 30, 1929, President Leguía signed Law No. 6652 passed by the National Congress in approval of the budget for the fiscal year 1930. This law estimates the receipts at 14,098,719 Peruvian pounds, and distributes the expenditures, which are fixed at a similar sum, in the following manner:

Expenditures

Destination		Peruvian pounds
Legislative power:		
Senate	83, 000	
Chamber of Deputies	259, 398	
		342, 398
Regional legislatures		20, 700
Ministry of the Interior		2, 200, 862
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		334, 951
Ministry of Justice		1, 969, 128
Ministry of Finance		5, 309, 201
Ministry of War		1, 625, 368
Ministry of Marine		823, 596
Ministry of Promotion		1, 472, 515
Total		14, 098, 719

(*El Peruano*, Lima, February 3, 1930.)

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.—The statutes of the National Savings Bank, created by a decree of July 31, 1929, were approved by Law No. 6653, passed by Congress December 30, 1929, and signed by the President, January 2, 1930. The main office of the National Savings Bank is in the capital; however, branch offices and agencies may be established in other cities of the Republic when its board of directors so approves. The initial capital is 1,500,000 Peruvian pounds, contributed entirely by the Government, which assumes the unrestricted responsibility for all operations which may be effected by the bank. The primary object for its creation was to provide a place where the public might deposit its savings, in conformity with Laws Nos. 5854 and 6161. The administration of the National Savings Bank will be in charge of the board of directors of the Reserve Bank of Peru, none of whom shall be a debtor of the former institution. (*El Peruano*, Lima, February 5 and 10, 1930.)

SPECIFICATION OF VALUES IN NATIONAL CURRENCY.—See page 490.

GOVERNMENT ACQUIRES WHARF AND DOCK AT CALLAO.—By virtue of Resolution No. 6680, the National Congress of Peru approved the

contract celebrated by the Government with the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation for the acquisition of the wharf and dock in the port of Callao, together with all the maritime and terrestrial equipment now being used in the service of the port. To this end the Cerro de Pasco Corporation will loan the Government a sum not to exceed $2,000,000 at 6 per cent interest, payable in quarterly installments and free from taxes of any nature. Of this sum, $1,700,000 will be used for the purchase of the property and equipment and $300,000 in the acquisition of new equipment and improvements to the dock. (*El Peruano*, Lima, January 29, 1930.)

SALVADOR

Opening of railway between Salvador and Guatemala.[1]—Official ceremonies attending the opening of the lines of the International Railways of Central America in Salvador with those in Guatemala took place on the La Virgen bridge at the international boundary on December 28, 1929. Evidence of the importance of the event was manifested by the presence of the Presidents of both Republics and numerous other persons gathered to witness the act, which was characterized by a spirit of general rejoicing.

The construction of the International lines in Salvador, which to-day cross the Republic from one end to the other, was begun at La Union (Cutuco), April 15, 1910. Then by progressive stages the work advanced, reaching San Miguel by July 6, 1912; Zacatecoluca and San Vicente, January 19, 1918; Santo Domingo, May 17, 1919; Cojutepeque, April 22, 1920; San Salvador, March 15, 1922; Santa Lucia, January 16, 1927; Ahuachapan, February 27, 1927, and finally, in 1929, the Guatemalan boundary. Including branch lines, a total of 459 kilometers of track (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) was constructed and its cost represents a sum equivalent to $18,580,095, of which $4,580,095 was contributed by the Government in the form of subsidies.

Aside from its importance as a link in the system of railways which will probably some day extend to every country of the American continent, the stretch recently inaugurated forms still another bond of union between two neighboring Republics and gives the Republic of Salvador direct communication with the Caribbean seaboard through Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, with a consequent saving of time for both traveler and shipper. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, December 29 and 31, 1929; *Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, December 30, 1929.)

Permanent exposition of industrial products.—The creation of a permanent national industrial exposition in San Salvador, in

[1] See Bulletin of the Pan American Union, August, 1929.

which all industrial concerns, individual producers, and farmers have been invited to place exhibits, was authorized by President Romero Bosque on November 18, 1929. The Director of the National Industrial School will be in charge of the exposition. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, November 27, 1929.)

URUGUAY

INTERNAL LOAN.—On December 11, 1929, the National Congress authorized the President to issue, in whole or part, a loan of 5,000,000 pesos at 6 per cent interest and 1 per cent accumulative amortization. The proceeds of the loan will be used to liquidate the "guaranty debt" created by law of March 24, 1892, and increase the capital of the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay to 5,000,000 pesos, the remainder being paid into the reserve fund of this bank referred to in the fifteenth and subsequent articles of a law of October 22, 1915. The "guaranty debt" to which reference is made guaranteed a loan from the Popular Credit Bank of Rio de Janeiro to the National Bank of Uruguay, assumed by the Mortgage Bank according to the terms of the law of March 24, 1892, which liquidated the National Bank and created the Mortgage Bank. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, December 27, 1929; Goyena: *La Legislación Vigente de la República del Uruguay*, Montevideo, 1898, vol. 2, p. 759.)

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.—In a special session of the National Congress of Commerce and Industry, held December 11, 1929, a project was approved which provided for the creation of a national federation of industry and commerce, to be composed of representatives of organized trade and industrial bodies, associations, and cooperative societies throughout the country. In general, the aims of the federation will be to afford ample and efficient protection to industry and commerce as a whole. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, December 8 and 12, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

HIGHWAY AND BRIDGE.—On December 19, 1929, the La Ceiba-Betijoque road was opened to the public. This highway is very important, because it offers a means of communication between the port of Maracaibo and several cities of the interior, including Betijoque, Trujillo, and Merida. Moreover, as it connects with the Transandine Highway it becomes a link between Caracas and Maracaibo, and between the latter and the Colombian frontier. On the same date the new steel bridge which spans the Guarico River was also opened to the public. This affords a route between El Sombrero and Calabozo. (*Venezuela of Today*, New York, January, 1930; *El Universal*, Caracas, December 1, 1929.)

POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

ARGENTINA

Immigration and colonization.—The *Museo Social Argentino* has established an Immigration and Colonization Committee for the special purpose of gathering the most complete data possible about the different phases of this important problem. The committee, whose chairman is Dr. Tomás Amadeo, President of the *Museo,* will investigate the social, economic, health, legislative, and administrative aspects of the question. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 15, 1930.)

CUBA

Seamen's Congress.—The National Seamen's Congress, at which representatives from over 50 organizations were present, met in Habana January 15 and 16, 1930. Many matters dealing with labor in general were discussed, but the main topics of the congress treated the marine problems facing Cuba in her capacity as an island nation. Among the subjects considered were: The promotion of a Cuban merchant marine; the establishment of free ports and zones; changes in the laws dealing with fishing regulations and marine accidents; and other matters affecting seamen. (*Diario de la Marina,* Habana, January 16 and 17, 1930.)

Population of Cuba.—According to figures given out by the Department of Justice, the population of Cuba on December 31, 1929, was 3,607,919, distributed as follows:

	Population		Population
Pinar del Rio	304, 275	Oriente	894, 380
Habana	951, 359	Immigrants	82, 531
Matanzas	349, 578		
Santa Clara	764, 072	Total	3, 607, 919
Camaguey	261, 724		

(*Diario de la Marina,* Habana, February 10, 1930.)

PANAMA

Restriction of immigration.—A quota of only four Chinese immigrants has been fixed for the year 1930 in an Executive decree issued on December 31, 1929, through the Department of Government. Article 12 of Law 6 of 1928, which restricted the immigration of certain aliens to Panama, empowered the Executive to fix a yearly

quota for Chinese, Syrians, Turks, and Negroes whose language of origin was not Spanish. Heretofore a quota of 10 immigrants yearly for each of such races was fixed. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, January 1, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

VITAL STATISTICS.—According to statistics compiled by the Civil Registry, 2,872 births and 1,476 deaths were registered in the city of Asuncion during the year 1929. The natural increase of the population was, therefore, 1,396. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, January 2, 1930.)

PERU

VITAL STATISTICS OF LIMA.—According to information issued by the statistical division of the Provincial Council of Lima, there were 9,800 births, 6,517 deaths, and 1,821 marriages registered in Lima during the year 1929. Compared with figures for the previous four years, these are as follows:

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Natural increase of population
1925	8, 196	6, 360	1, 423	1, 836
1926	8, 427	5, 747	1, 479	2, 680
1927	9, 295	5, 501	1, 554	3, 794
1928	9, 758	5, 927	1, 608	3, 831
1929	9, 800	6, 517	1, 821	3, 283

Of the births reported during 1929, 4,955 were boys and 4,845 were girls; 47.62 per cent of these were illegitimate. Deaths of children under a year of age registered during 1929 numbered 1,588. The following shows the number of deaths among infants during the past five years with the infant mortality rate per hundred:

Year	Total infant deaths	Infant mortality rate per 100
1925	1, 592	19. 45
1926	1, 197	14. 20
1927	1, 251	13. 46
1928	1, 379	14. 13
1929	1, 588	16. 20

(*La Prensa*, Lima, February 5, 1930.)

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

Course of study.—The course of study outlined for the new School of Law and Social Sciences of the National University of La Plata has been approved by the Minister of Public Instruction. The organization of the school was sanctioned by the Academic Council at its meetings on April 19 and 26, 1929, and by the Higher Council on August 8. (*Boletín Oficial*, Buenos Aires, December 24, 1929.)

Museum of Natural History.—On December 30, 1929, the first wing of the new building of the Museum of Natural History in Centenary Park, Buenos Aires, was dedicated and the second wing begun. The new edifice will house the fine collection which the museum possesses, the result of over a hundred years of investigation and labor on the part of the leading scientists of the nation. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, December 31, 1929.)

Journalist lecturing in United States.—Sr. José Santos Gollán, jr., one of the editors of La Prensa of Buenos Aires, is giving lectures at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. It is hoped that this visit of Señor Gollán will initiate a series of interchanges between professors of various Latin-American countries and those of the university, who will deliver lectures on journalism, literature, and allied subjects.

CHILE

New School of Fine Arts.—The Minister of Public Education, by virtue of special powers conferred upon him, issued a decree which unites in a School of Fine Arts, to be an integral part of the University of Chile, the present Academy of Fine Arts, School of Decorative Arts, National Conservatory of Music, Institute of Educational Cinematography, and Art Extension Department. The faculty will be composed of professors in these schools or in the university already teaching subjects properly coming within the scope of the new school. It was formally incorporated in the University of Chile on January 6, 1930. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, January 3 and 7, 1930.)

General Bureau of Libraries, Archives, and Museums.—In order to extend to museums the benefits of organization similar to those enjoyed by libraries and archives, the Minister of Public Education has evolved a plan for the coordination of the three branches of public service under the direction of a General Bureau of Libraries, Archives and Museums. The Director General of this division will be in charge of national, departmental, and public libraries, archives,

and museums; all libraries or museums open to the public, whether financed by public or private enterprise, are classified as public and come within the province of the bureau. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, November 20, 1929.)

Summer music school for teachers.—The Minister of Public Education has approved a course for the improvement of the teaching of music, to prepare special professors to take charge of musical education in the primary schools throughout the nation. The course, announced for February 1 to 28, 1930, was to be given at Constitucion; registration was limited to 30 teachers, two for each Province. Candidates must know how to play some musical instrument, have some knowledge of sol-fa, have taught at least 15 years, and be under 40 years of age. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, January 29, 1930.)

Railroad University.—See page 502.

School medical service.—See page 525.

COSTA RICA

School gardens.—In the Provinces of Cartago and Limon gardens have been established in connection with the schools, to foster interest in agriculture among the pupils. Both boys and girls have received practical education in the preparation and fertilization of the soil, the care of plants at various stages, grafting, and other processes, under the direction of their regular teachers with the assistance of the agricultural consultant employed by the Department of Education. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, December 14, 1929.)

Shopwork.—On December 15, in the presence of the President of the Republic, the Secretary of Promotion, and other officials, an exhibition of work done by shop employees of the Department of Public Works was opened. The exhibits were divided into several groups, of which cabinetmaking, machinery and ironwork, mosaics, and drawing and sculpture were outstanding. The quality of all the articles displayed was remarkably high, the work exhibited by apprentices, boys still in their teens, being worthy of special commendation. (*El Diario*, San Jose, December 15, 17, and 19, 1930.)

Teachers' preparatory course.—See page 486.

Foreign fellowships.—See page 486.

CUBA

New rector of the University of Habana.—Dr. Clemente Inclán y Costa, professor of experimental pathology of the Medical School of the University of Habana, was unanimously elected rector (president) of the university on February 10 by the university council. He succeeds Dr. Octavio Averhoff, who resigned to accept the office of Minister of Public Instruction left vacant by the death of Gen.

José B. Alemán on January 15, 1930. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, February 11, 1930, and *Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, January 18, 1930.)

Compulsory physical education in the University of Habana.—The athletic committee of the University of Habana has recently published the regulations for putting into effect the law of April 17, 1927, making physical education obligatory in the university. Among the requirements is the one that every student during his first two years at the university shall, unless excused by physicians, take part in physical education exercises (which include both gymnasium work and organized sports) from the first of November to the end of April, under penalty of not being allowed to take the final examinations. Students who prepare for the official examinations under private instruction may fulfill the requirement by tests during the month of May under the direction of the athletic committee or may, if they wish, take part in the physical education program of the university under the same conditions as regular students. (*Gaceta Oficial*, January 23, 1930.)

Interchange of law students.—At an address delivered at the International Congress of Universities held in Habana in February, 1930, Prof. Milton Colvin, of Tulane University of Louisiana, spoke of the dependence of successful trade and cultural relations upon the proper interplay and adjustment of the civil law system of Latin America and the Anglo-American common law of the United States. He said, in part:

> Civil law may be defined as that in practice among those nations having their modern law based on the Roman and derived from the Gallic written and common law which found its best expression in the Napoleonic Code. That was the model for the Code of Spain and of so many of the Latin American nations; many provisions, too, were copied in the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, which was the first district in the Western Hemisphere to draw up a civil code based on the Napoleonic. . . .
>
> Recent interest in comparing these two great systems (civil and common law) is not difficult to understand when modern means of communication and transportation are taken into consideration, for they have not only brought into contact people living under the two systems but have made it imperative that they dwell amicably together.

For that reason the growing interest in the exchange of university studies and students in the field of comparative civil and common law is of great importance. Owing to the demand for graduate courses in this field, Tulane University has established several with Pan American relations especially in mind, and the movement is being encouraged by many educators in this and Latin American countries. (From an address by Doctor Colvin at the International Congress of Universities, Habana, February, 1930.)

Florida club women visit Cuba.—A group of 14 women from Florida, all representing national and State club organizations, flew to Cuba on February 15, 1930, to carry greetings to the women of that

nation. They were cordially received by representatives of the Government, and entertained that afternoon by Sra. Machado, wife of the President of Cuba, at the palace. The visit was returned by Cuban delegates headed by Sra. de Giberga, President of *Pro Arte*, who spent March 16 in Miami as the guests of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs. (Information received at the Pan American Union.)

University of Habana honors foreign educators.—On February 28 honorary degrees were conferred by the University of Habana on Dr. James Brown Scott, of Georgetown University, and Dr. Thomas Barbour, of Harvard University, two of the delegates of the United States to the International Congress of Universities.

Among the several delegates to the Pan American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators who lectured during their stay in Habana were the following: Dr. Luis Chico Goerne, of Mexico, who spoke before the Association of Law Students of the University of Habana, and Dr. Enrique Molina, President of the University of Concepcion in Chile, who delivered a lecture open to the public.

Free English courses.—See page 487.

ECUADOR

Model primary school.—According to an Executive decree dated December 31, 1929, the National Government has appropriated the sum of 90,000 sucres for the construction of a model primary school for boys at Quito. This new school will be a special establishment directly under the supervision of the Minister of Public Instruction and will be governed by special regulations and programs of study to be issued by that Ministry. The object of the decree is the creation of an experimental institution in Ecuador, where new pedagogical methods can be put into practice. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, January 15, 1930.)

Gift presented by Goucher College.—The Spanish Club of Goucher College, Baltimore, recently presented a set of books to the Instituto Mejía of Quito through His Excellency the Minister of Ecuador in Washington, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte. These books, as well as a bound copy of essays written by members of the advanced Spanish classes of the college, were received by the Minister at a banquet given by the club in his honor. On this occasion the Minister gave a résumé of education in Ecuador, and Madame Viteri played some Ecuadorean music on the piano. The Spanish Club initiated last year its plan for interchange with Latin American schools by sending a set of books to No. 1 Normal School of Santiago, Chile.

MEXICO

Free textbooks.—In accordance with action taken by the Secretary of Education, 935,000 new textbooks have been purchased by

the department for use in the rural schools of the Republic. It was believed that this number would be sufficiently large to provide every child attending these schools with at least one textbook. As soon as the books were received they were turned over to the Rural School Bureau which sent them to the different States for distribution at the beginning of the school year in February. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, January 16, 1930.)

PANAMA

New publication.—Copies of *Nueva Luz*, the new publication of the Girls' Normal School of Panama, have been received. Besides literary selections, the publication contains an account of the activities of the school and news of general interest to normal schools throughout the Republic.

PARAGUAY

Records of indigenous music.—Arrangements have been made by representatives of a well-known American phonograph company with an orchestra of Asuncion for the making of a number of records of native Paraguayan music. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, December 27, 1929.)

PERU

Celebration of Bolívar centenary.—One of the special events marking the celebration in Peru of the centenary of the death of the great Liberator will be the meeting of a congress of Bolivarian societies from December 9 to 19, 1930. The program and other details of the congress, in which all Bolivarian societies on the American continent are expected to participate, are being worked out by the Peruvian society, which also has charge of the formulation of regulations for a literary and musical competition to be held in connection with the general celebration. (*La Prensa*, Lima, January 20 and 21, 1930.)

University statistics.—Statistics for 1928 at the University of San Marcos are as follows:

School	Enrollment	Number of professors	Number of degrees granted
Theology	42	11	5
Law	437	24	69
Medicine	390	35	148
Letters	289	32	32
Sciences	218	30	27
Economics	87	18	----------
Institute of pharmacy	38	9	4
Institute of dentistry	30	10	11
	1, 531	169	296

(*Revista Universitaria*. Lima, 3er trimestre, 1929.)

Honorary degrees.—Honorary degrees were granted last year by the Medical School of the University of San Marcos to the following distinguished persons: Dr. Carlos Chagas, director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute of Rio de Janeiro; Dr. Aloysio de Castro, formerly dean of the Medical School at Rio de Janeiro and now director of the National Department of Education of Brazil; Dr. Miguel Cueto, president of the Academy of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro; Dr. Henri Laugier, of France, who delivered lectures in Lima under the auspices of the Franco-Peruvian Cultural Institute; Dr. René Leriche, of Peru; and Mr. Daniel A. Mackenie. (*Revista Universitaria*, Lima, 3er trimestre, 1929.)

SALVADOR

Argentine section in National Library.—An Argentine section was formally opened in the National Library in San Salvador on January 21, 1930. The new section was officially declared inaugurated by Dr. Francisco Martínez Suárez, Minister of Foreign Relations, Public Instruction and Justice, acting for President Romero Bosque. A particularly appropriate feature of the program was an address by Dr. Máximo Soto Hall, a distinguished citizen of Guatemala, who is at present making a tour of the American continent in the interest of the well-known Buenos Aires daily, *La Prensa*, and happened to be in San Salvador at the time. The section just opened contains more than 2,500 volumes acquired through purchase, exchange, and donation. Especially noteworthy among the gifts are those made by the Commission for the Protection of Popular Libraries of Buenos Aires. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, January 21, 22, and 24, 1930.)

Books for children.—The National Library has recently purchased a number of books for children, many of which are by the best-known authors, and arranged a system whereby school children are permitted to borrow them when properly authorized by their parents or teachers. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, February 8, 1930.)

URUGUAY

Classes for gifted children.—The Board of Primary and Normal Education has approved a plan to establish classes for gifted children. Classes for backward and mentally deficient children have already been established by the board. (*Anales de Instrucción Primaria*, Montevideo, October, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

Gift to University of Quito.—The Minister of Public Instruction has sent to the Minister of Public Instruction of Ecuador an offer of books and supplies to assist in the reequipment of the physics

and chemistry laboratories, demolished in a destructive fire at the University of Quito. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, November 23, 1929.)

Literary competition to commemorate Bolívar's death.—To commemorate the centenary of the death of the Liberator Simón Bolívar, the newspaper *Occidente*, of Maracaibo, recently opened a competition for the best essay on the subject, "What influence had the death of the Liberator on the destinies of Colombia in particular and of America in general?" This contest is open to all writers born in the countries freed by Bolívar. (*El Universal*, Caracas, December 18, 1929.)

New primary schools.—According to an Executive decree dated December 18, 1929, nine new graded schools were founded in various States. By a decree of the President of the State of Guarico dated January 1 of this year six new schools for boys were founded in that State, each with a monthly allotment of 160 bolivars. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, December 18, 1929; *El Universal*, Caracas, January 7, 1930.)

Monument to Andrés Bello.—See page 490.

Bust of Miranda for the Pan American Union.—See page 490.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

ARGENTINA

Welfare work for the postal personnel.—The Director General of Mails and Telegraphs, Dr. Antonio S. Amallo, in his New Year's greeting to the employees, summed up the efforts of the department for the welfare of its personnel. To protect employees' health, medical and dental clinics have been established, strict rules of hygiene are in force for all post offices, means for the proper disinfection of mail are under investigation, and land has been granted for an employees' athletic field, on which a club house and a stadium will be erected and provision for outdoor and indoor sports for both men and women will be made. In its interest in their further education, the department has established a school with elementary classes as well as courses in stenography and typewriting, modern languages, commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping, and dressmaking; the school was attended last year by 1,654 employees and 123 children or relatives of employees. A library has also been opened, with a large collection of books on literature and philosophy as well as on technical and scientific subjects. The department has a bureau for free legal consultation and a kindergarten and day nursery for children of women employed in the capital. Employees are granted

reductions on railway fare and a half holiday on Saturday and prizes are offered periodically for the best suggestions for the improvement of the service. (*Boletín de Correos y Telégrafos*, Buenos Aires, January 1, 1930.)

Library for the blind.—In November, 1929, the corner stone was laid of the new building for the library for the blind in Buenos Aires which, since its establishment in 1924, has been housed in rented quarters. This edifice of eight stories, when completed, will provide room not only for the growing library, which receives many donations of books copied for it into Braille, but also for workshops for the blind. As the activities of the institution increase, the staff is enlarged, preference being given to the blind in so far as possible; of the nine employees, all but two, the secretary general and a shopworker, are sightless. An important element is the printing shop, which during the past year, besides publishing in Braille a monthly review of about 30 pages, called *Hacia la Luz*, printed 373 sheets of music and a literary supplement of 38 sheets, as well as issuing new editions of the general catalogue of the library and binding over 600 books. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 26, 1930.)

CHILE

School medical service.—The General Bureau of Public Health recently decided to extend the medical inspection service to include rural schools. The expenses of this service will be taken from the regular appropriation for public health, of which a maximum of 20 per cent may be used for the purpose. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, October 6, 1929.)

Creation of National Radium Institute.—The Central Commission of Social Welfare has created a National Radium Institute for the treatment of persons suffering from cancer. Dr. Caupolican Pardo C. has been appointed director of the new institution. The project also provides for the construction of a building equipped with everything known to modern science for the treatment of the disease. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, November 9, 1929.)

Campaign against tuberculosis.—In accordance with action taken by the Central Commission of Social Welfare, 3,300 new beds will be made available in Chile for the treatment of tuberculosis. Other details of the campaign are summarized in part as follows:

> While preventive measures and the enforcement of sanitary legislation will be under the direction of the General Bureau of Public Health, the Central Commission of Social Welfare will take charge of the treatment of tuberculous patients in dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, sanatoriums, or at home, and supervise the work done through the Red Cross and private institutions to instruct the public in precautionary measures, treatment of the sick, and the solution of domestic or economic problems arising from the illness of one or both parents.

The actual work of the campaign will be carried on through special dispensaries for patients well enough to go about, and by hospitals and sanatoriums for graver cases. To this end a number of new dispensaries will be opened, and temporary buildings constructed in connection with hospitals. Five sanatoriums, including one for the treatment of surgical cases, will also be built, and, when funds so permit, institutions for the prevention of tuberculosis will be established.

A commission of specialists who will act as a legal advisory board to authorities engaged in the campaign has been established; the declaration on the death certificate as to whether the deceased had been suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and if so, whether this disease had been the determining factor in his death, has been made obligatory; and the use of Calmette vaccine in Chile has been introduced. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, October 10, 1929.)

COLOMBIA

Restaurant for working girls.—One of the most interesting and helpful of Bogota's social welfare services is the restaurant for working girls maintained by a number of well-known women members of the Sagrado Corazón de Jesús and directed by Dr. José Alejandro Bermúdez of the National University. The purpose of the restaurant is to provide inexpensive lunches and dinners to working girls; however, it does much more than serve as a place to lunch and dine. Here the girls find wholesome amusements, a library filled with many hundreds of books, classes in typewriting, stenography, spelling, arithmetic, Spanish and English, a place to deposit their savings, no matter how small, the advice of a physician and medicine when they are sick, and even clothing should they be in need. At the present time almost 200 girls are thus being served; the majority work in factories, shops, or with industrial or commercial firms. Since they earn little, the restaurant, with its cheerful atmosphere and sympathetic help, fills a real need. (*Cromos*, Bogota, January 18, 1930.)

Construction of houses for laborers.—In an effort to relieve the congested housing condition of the laboring and middle classes due in a large measure to the high cost of living and greatly aggravated by the rapid growth of the population, the mayor of Bogota has made arrangements with the banks of the city for loans sufficient to cover the cost of constructing a number of cheap houses, each bank extending credit to the amount of 20,000 pesos. In selecting the location for the houses special efforts will be made to secure a locality where there is a good water supply and an abundance of fresh air. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, February 1, 1930.)

CUBA

Cuban Nurses for Mayo Clinic.—The Secretary of Public Health and Welfare, in response to a request that two Cuban nurses be sent to the Mayo Brothers' Clinic, in Rochester, Minn., has appointed Stas. Justina Renta and Paula Gutiérrez, who have already spent

some time in the United States. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, February 7, 1930.)

HEALTH CERTIFICATES FOR NURSEMAIDS AND GOVERNESSES.—See page 487.

GUATEMALA

COMBATING MALARIA.—In December of last year the first station for the combating of malaria in Guatemala was opened to the public in Puerto Barrios. This station will not only take care of the inhabitants of Puerto Barrios but also of the people of the neighboring countryside. The building is well constructed, large, and comfortable. It has a fine laboratory for research work and all the necessary elements to fight malaria successfully. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, November 27, 1929.)

HAITI

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE IN 1929.—Total disbursements for the Public Health Service increased from $796,701 in 1928 to $986,334 in 1929. Of this last total the National Government furnished $887,086, the Central Relief Committee, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the American Red Cross contributed $51,820 and municipal governments $29,080, the balance of the receipts being from hospitalization and sanitation work.

Rural clinics were increased in number from 139 to 147, giving a total of 1,341,000 treatments, an increase of 36 per cent over the total of treatments in the preceding 12 months. Hospital admissions increased 17 per cent during the year to a figure of 10,588. On July 1 the Public Health Service took over from the Garde d'Haiti the hospitalization of patients with mental diseases and the care of delinquent minors. The Haitian General Hospital at Port au Prince was greatly modernized and its service improved during the year. Helpful reorganization was effected in the outpatient, radiology, maternity, and private ward departments, and the institution dispatched a traveling clinic for three months to survey the isolated populations of the Morne la Selle Mountain Range. At Aux Cayes, Petit Goave, and Gonaives additions to Public Health Service hospitals were made. In the other six hospitals maintained by the service throughout Haiti improvements were also effected. (*Eighth Annual Report of the American High Commissioner*, Port au Prince.)

MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS.—In 1929 the waterworks for 10 Haitian cities were operated by the Municipal Engineering Service and maintained with a 5 per cent increase in subscribers. An improved water supply was gained for Port au Prince by the completion of the renewal of the Plaisance-Cerisier Aqueduct. In spite of the subnormal yield of the springs supplying the capital, an adequate supply for the city

was maintained by the checking of wastage. Of great importance was the installation of a chlorinator at the Bourdon Reservoir, which completes the means of sterilization of the water supplies at both Port au Prince and Petionville. This accomplishment has resulted in a most gratifying reduction in morbidity rates from water-borne diseases. A site has been bought for a much-needed reservoir in the Bolosse section of the city. Other accomplishments made in the field of municipal waterworks during the year include partial reconstruction of the water-distributing system at Petionville; a large extension of the distributing system at Petit Goave and the completion of an excellent headquarters building there; the capping and connection of the water mains and the cleaning of the entire system at Gonaives; the installation at Cayes of a new Diesel plant, enabling the pumping of twice the amount of water formerly pumped with the same cost; the drilling of seven additional wells for water supply for various villages in the Republic; and the capping of a spring at Furcy for public use. (*Eighth Annual Report of the American High Commissioner*, Port au Prince.)

PANAMA

Decrease in infant mortality.—Infant mortality, probably largely due to the use of impure milk procured from infected cattle, has dropped from 230 per 1,000 children for the 5-year period 1914 to 1918 to 133 per 1,000 for the period 1924 to 1928, according to the Panama Health Department, under whose direction the problem of decreasing the death rate through improvements in the dairy industry is being successfully solved.

The reconstruction of dairy barns in accordance with acceptable standards, together with improvements in the methods of milking, adoption of a better type of utensils for actual milking purposes, and higher standards of cleanliness in general, are all a part of the improvements which have resulted from the cooperation of the dairymen with the sanitary program of the health department.

Through the cooperation of the Government of Panama and the owners of dairy herds practically all cattle afflicted with tuberculosis have been eliminated. Herds are being observed and tested, and tuberculous cattle removed, and the indications are that in the very near future the dairy herds will be entirely free of tuberculosis. The owners, according to reports from the health department, recognize that their profits as individuals depend on both quantity and quality production and are now engaged in improving the breeding stock and getting rid of poor milk producers.

A central cooperative pasteurizing plant has been established in Panama City and the distribution of milk not pasteurized in accordance with accepted methods is prohibited.

It should be noted in this connection that the milk produced in the vicinity of Panama City has quadrupled in amount over the output of former years and has improved greatly both in quality and nutritive value. (*Star and Herald,* Panama, December 1, 1929.)

PERU

HOME FOR CHILDREN.—Situated on a tract of land 153,300 square meters (square meter equals 10.26 square feet) in area on the outskirts of Lima is one of Peru's newest child-welfare institutions, the Pérez Araníbar Home for Children.

The buildings are large and spacious, containing the most modern equipment, and the landscaped grounds with their trees, shrubbery, flowers, and grass contribute to the healthfulness of the surroundings. Large swimming pools, playgrounds, outdoor dining rooms, recreation and music halls, gymnasiums, and schoolrooms are also features of the institution.

One section of the buildings is devoted solely to children under 7 years of age, another to girls 7 years and over, and still another to boys 7 years and over. Two sections are set aside for children convalescing from illness or coming for vacation and two others are devoted to the use of children whose parents are sick or traveling.

Two of the most interesting sections, however, are the schools for children whose health demands a change of environment. Here 1,000 children, 400 girls and 600 boys, can be cared for at one time, and can enjoy the wholesome benefit of changed surroundings without loss of time from their classes. Since each group brought from the Government schools remains two months, a very large number can be given an opportunity to spend some time at the home during a year.

Although its construction and maintenance has been made possible in a large measure through the generosity of private individuals, the home is also receiving substantial government aid. (*La Prensa,* Lima, February 9 and March 10, 1930.)

SALVADOR

ADDITIONAL SERVICES IN HOSPITAL.—A special ward for the treatment of the eyes has been opened in the Benjamin Bloom Hospital for Children in San Salvador. The new section is provided with the most modern equipment and at the present time has 10 beds for children undergoing treatment there. Further improvements in the hospital include the installation of a chemical and bacteriological

laboratory, the construction of an annex to afford better accommodations for the 23 nurses employed in the hospital, and purchase of electric machines for the laundry. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, January 27, 1930.)

URUGUAY

Institute of Clinical Pediatrics and Child Welfare.—An institute of clinical pediatrics and child welfare has been created in connection with the School of Medicine in Montevideo. According to the law, the institute will comprise a section for the treatment of 50 children; another having accommodations for 20 infants and room for the mothers as well; two small wards for 20 surgical and orthopedic cases; a section containing 50 beds for the isolation of children having communicable diseases; laboratories for chemical, bacteriological, and physiological analysis, and radiological and electrotherapeutic rooms. There will also be a section where mothers, nurses, teachers, volunteer workers, and others can receive training in child care and a special dietetics section for the preparation, and instruction in the preparation, of the proper food for children. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, December 28, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

New building of the Simón Rodríguez Institute.—Last December the new building of the Simón Rodríguez Welfare Institute of Caracas was officially inaugurated. This new building is modern in construction and equipment and has consultation offices, two operating rooms, and a special department for the child health center. (*El Universal*, Caracas, December 25, 1929.)

National Health Service.—See page 490.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 15, 1930

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Annual review of commerce and industries of Argentina for the year 1928.	1930 Jan. 16	Leslie E. Reed, consul at Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929.	Jan. 17	Edward G. Trueblood, vice consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Coffee shipments from Pernambuco, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929.	Jan. 2	F. van den Arend, consul at Pernambuco.
The 1930 budget for the city of Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 13	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Pernambuco cotton shipments for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929	Jan. 16	F. van den Arend.
Sugar shipments and crop prospects	do	Do.
Review of Santos consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929	Jan. 17	Arthur G. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Financial and economic conditions of Sao Francisco do Sul, State of Santa Catharina, for 1928.	Jan. 21	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Pernambuco for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929, and for the year 1929.	Jan. 30	F. van den Arend.
Brazilian bank holidays in 1930	Feb. 14	S. Reid Thompson.
Films censored in Rio de Janeiro in 1929	Feb. 17	Do.
The Brazilian market for automobiles, tires, and inner tubes	Feb. 18	Do.
Roads in the State of Goyaz	Feb. 22	Do.
CHILE		
Review of Iquique consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929.	Jan. 19	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Iquique.
Proposed development in the industrial zone of Valparaiso	Jan. 28	Carl F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Review of the Concepcion district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929	do	Camden L. McLain, vice consul at Concepcion.
Commerce and industries of Iquique district, for year ending Dec. 31, 1929.	Feb. 5	S. L. Wilkinson.
Declared exports to the United States from the Valparaiso district, during quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929.	Feb. 6	Carl F. Deichman.
COLOMBIA		
Review of the Medellin consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929.	Jan. 20	Carlos G. Hall, vice consul at Medellin.
Commerce and industries of Santa Marta, for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929.	Jan. 28	LaVerne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
The review of Barranquilla district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929.	Feb. 12	Fletcher Warren, consul at Barranquilla.
Annual report of Santa Marta district for the year 1929	Feb. 18	LaVerne Baldwin.
COSTA RICA		
Report on the commerce and industries, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929, and budget for 1930.	Jan. 24	R. W. Uncles, vice consul at San Jose.
CUBA		
Cuban market for prepared medicines	Feb. 5	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
Continuance of public works program and construction in Cuba.	Feb. 11	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
Protest against the 1½ per cent sales tax	Feb. 17	F. T. F. Dumont.
Commerce and industries of the Nuevitas district, calendar year 1929.	Feb. 19	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
An analysis of Cuban tobacco statistics	Feb. 20	F. T. F. Dumont.
The Cuban coffee industry	Feb. 21	Do.
Exploitation of gold mines in Cuba	Mar. 3	Do.
Inauguration of a new air line	Mar. 4	Do.
Construction of a modern lighthouse at Point Peregrina	do	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Review of commerce and industries quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929	Feb. 1	Reed Paige Clark, consul at Santo Domingo City.

Reports received to March 15, 1930—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
GUATEMALA		
New restrictions on immigration in Guatemala	1930 Feb. 14	G. K. Donald, Guatemala City.
HAITI		
Review for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929	Jan. 29	George LaMont, vice consul at Port au Prince.
Annual report on commerce and industries for the year 1929	Feb. 14	Do.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Castilla district, calendar year 1929.	Jan. 23	Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
Review of the Ceiba district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929	Jan. 28	Nelson R. Park, consul at Ceiba.
NICARAGUA		
Report on commerce and industries for calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1929.	Feb. 20	Samuel J. Fletcher, consul at Bluefields.
PANAMA		
Annual review of the Colon consular district for the year 1929	Feb. 8	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
SALVADOR		
Trade-mark registration in El Salvador	Feb. 4	A. E. Carleton, consul at San Salvador.
Preliminary figures, import and export trade for the year 1929	Feb. 11	Do.
The imports of motor vehicles for the years 1928 and 1929	Feb. 25	Do.
URUGUAY		
Railroad and other construction in Uruguay during the year 1929.	Feb. 20	Prescott Childs, vice consul at Montevideo.
VENEZUELA		
Review of the commerce and industries of La Guaira district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929.	Jan. 18	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of the Caracas district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929	Jan. 27	H. M. Wolcott, consul at Caracas.
Review of the Puerto Cabello district, calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1929.	Jan. 30	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.

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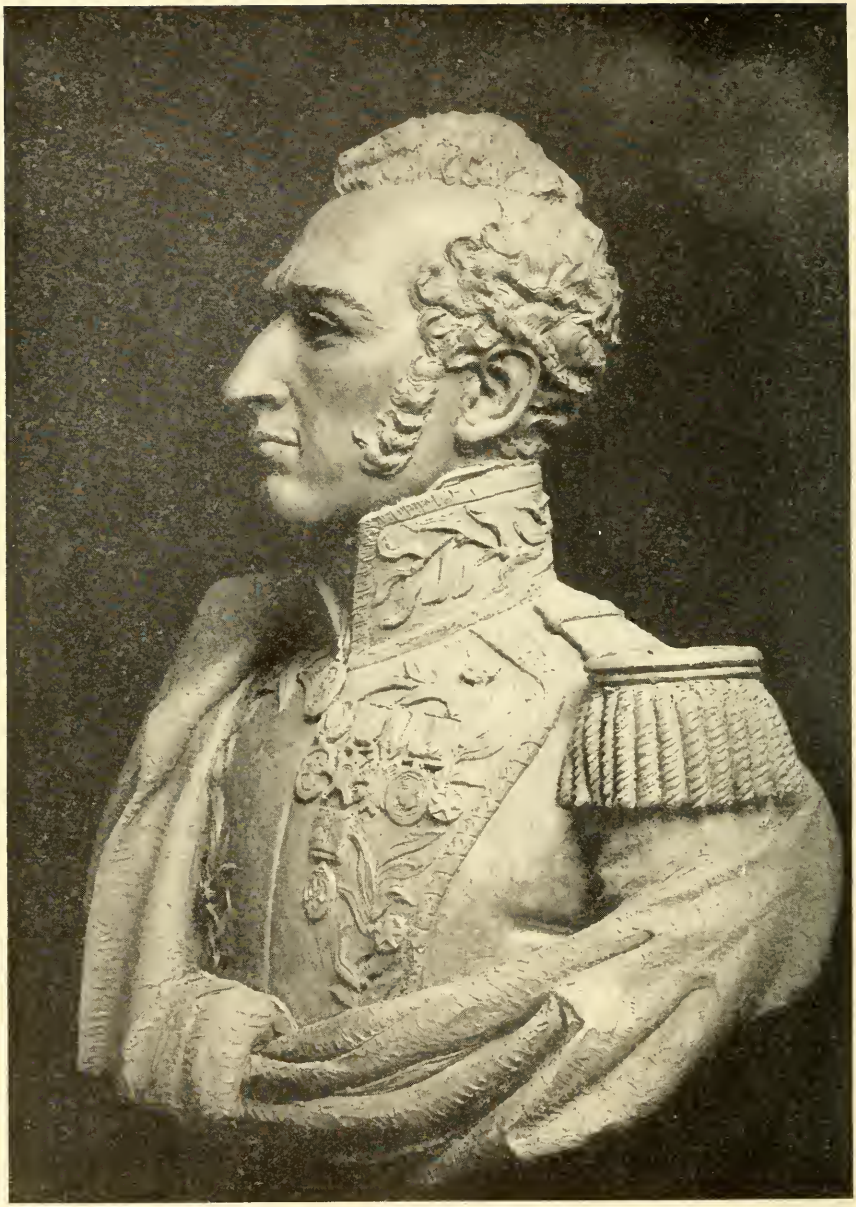
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Courtesy of the sculptor, Sallie James Farnham

ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE

Grand Marshal of Ayacucho.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV JUNE, 1930 No. 6

ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH BY THE LIBERATOR SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

(Written in Lima in 1825)

> Believe me, General, I yield to no one in admiration of your fame. Never has a commander paid greater tribute to a subordinate. Even now an account of your life which I have written is being printed; following the dictates of my conscience, I give you your due. I tell you this so that you may realize that I am just; I am not slow to disapprove whatever does not appear right to me, but at the same time I admire what is sublime.—BOLÍVAR to GENERAL SUCRE. (*Paragraph of a letter written in Lima, February 21, 1825.*)

GENERAL Antonio José de Sucre was born in 1790[1] in the city of Cumana in the Province of Venezuela, of wealthy and distinguished parents. He received his early education in the capital, Caracas. In 1802 he commenced the study of mathematics in order to engage in the engineering profession, and it was this branch of the service he entered when the revolution started. From the first he showed a devotion to work and an intelligence which distinguished him among his fellow students.

Very soon fighting broke out, and Sucre immediately joined the troops in the field. He served with distinction under General Miranda during 1811 and 1812. When Generals Mariño, Piar, Bermúdez, and Valdez undertook in 1813 to reconquer their country from the east, the youthful Sucre accompanied them in this daring and reckless undertaking. A mere handful of gallant soldiers, not over a hundred in number, they attempted and actually effected the liberation of three Provinces. In truth, Sucre was ever conspicuous for his indefatigable activity, his intelligence, and his valor. On the famous fields of Maturin and Cumana he was always at the side of the most audacious, breaking the enemy's ranks and routing the opposing forces with the three or four companies of volunteers that comprised

[1] Authorities differ on the year of Sucre's birth, some giving 1793 and others 1795.—*Editor's note.*

our entire forces. Greece offers no greater miracles of valor. Five hundred country-bred recruits, commanded by the intrepid Piar, vanquished 8,000 Spaniards in three battles waged in the open field. General Sucre was one of the outstanding figures among these heroes.

He served on the general staff of the Army of the East during 1816 and 1817, always with the zeal, talent, and intelligence which have so greatly distinguished him. He was the soul of the army wherever he was. He systematized everything; he directed everything, but with the modesty and pleasing manner which has graced everything he has ever done. Amid the dissensions necessarily arising from war and revolution, General Sucre frequently found himself the mediator, the counselor, the guide, never losing sight of the good cause or the right road. He was the scourge of disorder, yet the friend of all.

His loyalty to the Liberator and to the Government often placed him in difficult situations when internal strife raged. All through such storms General Sucre stood like a rock buffeted by the waves, his mind centered on his country, never losing the esteem and the regard even of those whom he opposed.

After the Battle of Boyaca, General Sucre was appointed chief of staff of the liberating army, in which position he displayed his usual astonishing activity. In this capacity, in association with General Briceño and Colonel Pérez, he negotiated with General Morillo in 1820 an armistice and the treaty for the conduct of the war. This treaty is worthy of the soul of General Sucre; its terms were dictated by kindliness, clemency, the essence of benevolence; it will endure forever as the most beautiful example of mercy applied to war; like the name of the victor of Ayacucho, it will be eternal.

Soon, at the desire of the authorities in Bogota, Sucre took command of the division placed at his orders by the Government of Colombia to relieve the city of Guayaquil, which had risen in revolt against the Spanish Government. Here he showed once more his conciliatory and engaging personality, his energy and courage.

Two defeats in succession had brought Guayaquil to the brink of disaster. All seemed lost; the only hope of salvation lay in a miracle of good furtune. But General Sucre was in Guayaquil, and his mere presence was enough. The people sought freedom from slavery; General Sucre realized their ambition with one brilliant stroke; by his victory at Yaguachi, Guayaquil was free. Somewhat later a new hostile army, strong and triumphant, appeared at the gates of the city. General Sucre exorcised and repulsed it without engaging it in battle. His diplomacy achieved what his army could not have accomplished, for it secured from the Spanish general an armistice which amounted to a victory. The subsequent triumph at Pichincha is largely due to these skillful negotiations, for otherwise

that famous battle could not have been fought; Sucre would have had to yield, since he did not have means of resistance at his disposal.

During that armistice General Sucre organized a considerable army with the troops he raised in the country, those sent by the Government of Colombia, and General Santa Cruz's division, which he obtained from the Protector of Peru by untiring perseverance in recruiting everywhere the enemies of the Spaniards, then in possession of Quito.

The campaign that ended the war in the south was directed and commanded by General Sucre in person; in it he demonstrated his military talents and virtues; he overcame difficulties which seemed insuperable; nature harassed him with obstacles, privations, and the severest sufferings; yet his fertile genius found a solution for everything. The Battle of Pichincha consummated the work of his zeal, his sagacity, and his valor. In reward for his services he was appointed major general and *Intendente* [governor] of the Department of Quito. The inhabitants of Quito looked upon him as their liberator and friend; they seemed better pleased with the chief assigned to them than with the freedom they received at his hands. But happiness is not enduring; it was soon lost.

The perverse city of Pasto rebelled shortly after the capitulation granted by the Liberator [Bolívar] with a generosity unparalleled in the history of war. Even the generosity displayed at Ayacucho, which we have just contemplated with amazement,[2] was not comparable to this manifestation. Nevertheless the ungrateful and faithless inhabitants forced General Sucre to advance against their city at the head of various battalions and squadrons of the Colombian guard. The chasms, torrents, and rocky precipices of Pasto were crossed by the indomitable soldiers of Colombia. Under the leadership of General Sucre they again reduced Pasto to obedience.

General Sucre was soon appointed to a twofold mission—military and diplomatic—before this Government [Peru], the purpose of which was to have him near the President of the Republic in order to supervise the operations of the Colombian troops that had been sent to aid Peru. He had no sooner reached this capital [Lima] than the Government of Peru urged him repeatedly and earnestly to take command of the united army; he declined to do so, from a sense of duty and his own modesty, until the approach of the enemy with greatly superior forces made acceptance of the command an honorable obligation. Everything was in disorder; all would have been lost without a military leader to put the stronghold of Callao in condition to defend itself with the forces occupying this capital. Reluctantly General Sucre assumed command.

[2] The battle of Ayacucho took place Dec. 9, 1824. This sketch was written early in 1825.

The Congress, which had been flouted by President Riva-Agüero, deposed him as soon as he entered Callao and authorized General Sucre to act as supreme military and political chief. The situation was acute; it was not a time for hesitation but for resolute action.

Nevertheless General Sucre refused the command conferred on him by the Congress, but the latter continued to urge it upon him with ever greater insistency, for Sucre was the only man who could save the country at that terrible crisis. Callao was a veritable Pandora's box and a chaos as well; the enemy was at the very gates with forces double those of the defenders; the city was not prepared to withstand a siege; the army corps garrisoning it came from different countries and belonged to different parties; Congress and the Chief Executive were at swords' points; in the confusion everybody issued commands, but apparently General Sucre was responsible for everything. He therefore agreed to defend the stronghold on condition that the supreme authorities leave, a decision already reached by both the Congress and the Chief Executive. He advised them to come to an understanding and compose their differences at Trujillo, which was designated as their seat.

General Sucre had positive orders from his Government to support the Government of Peru but to refrain from intervening in its domestic differences; he made this his invariable rule, in rigid obedience to instructions. For this reason both parties complained of the indifference, indolence, and apathy of the Colombian general who, although he had assumed military command, had done so with great reluctance and only to please the Peruvian authorities; and he was firmly resolved to exercise no command other than a purely military one. That was his line of conduct in such trying circumstances. Peru knows whether I am writing the truth.

The operations of Santa Cruz in Upper Peru, which had begun successfully, promised well. General Sucre, who had received orders to embark for that region with 4,000 Colombians and Chileans, landed at the port of Quilca and took the city of Arequipa. He established communications with General Santa Cruz, who was in Upper Peru; although he had received no request for aid from Santa Cruz he put everything in readiness to act immediately against the common foe. His troops were worn out when they arrived, as was usual after that trip; horses and equipment had been obtained with enormous difficulty; the Chilean troops were almost naked and had to be outfitted before undertaking a hard campaign. Nevertheless, everything was accomplished in a few weeks. General Sucre's division received a dispatch from General Santa Cruz asking for aid, and a few hours after the message arrived the division was on the march, only to be met with the disheartening news of the defeat of the Peruvian

division in the neighborhood of the Desaguadero. This changed the aspect of things entirely, and plans had to be altered. General Sucre held a conference with General Santa Cruz in Moquegua, and there they agreed upon their further tactics. The division under General Sucre went to Pisco and thence, by order of the Liberator, to Supe, to oppose the plans of Riva-Agüero, who was in fact acting in collusion with the Spaniards.

In these circumstances General Sucre urged the Liberator to permit him to occupy the Valley of Jauja with the Colombian troops, so as to make a stand there against General Canterac, who was coming from the south. Riva-Agüero had offered to cooperate in this maneuver, but he was treacherously trying to deceive us. His real intention was to delay action until the arrival of his confederates, the Spaniards. This obvious stratagem could not deceive the Liberator, who had foreseen it, or rather had learned of it through intercepted documents of the traitors and the enemy.

General Sucre on this occasion gave brilliant evidence of his generosity of character. Riva-Agüero had slandered him outrageously; he had accused him of being the author of the decrees of the Congress, the agent of the Liberator's ambition, and the instrument of his downfall. In spite of this, Sucre earnestly, even vehemently besought the Liberator not to employ him in the campaign against Riva-Agüero, even as a common soldier; he was with difficulty induced to follow as a spectator and not as the leader of the united army. His determination was unshakable. He maintained that the participation of the auxiliary army in that struggle was in no sense proper and infinitely less so his own, because he was believed to be a personal enemy of Riva-Agüero and his rival for the command. The Liberator yielded with deepest regret, as has been said, to the vehement protests of General Sucre, and took command of the army himself until General La Fuente, nobly resolving to thwart treachery on the part of a leader and to suppress civil war in his own country, captured Riva-Agüero and his accomplices. Then General Sucre reassumed command of the army, quartered it in the Province of Huailas, where he reorganized it, and demonstrated his great resourcefulness in measures of economy to keep the Colombian troops comfortable and contented. Up to then that Province had contributed little or nothing to the State. Nevertheless, General Sucre made the necessary arrangements for the subsistence of the army, at the same time reconciling the inhabitants to necessary sacrifices, and with his inexhaustible goodness and great kindliness reducing to a minimum the burden caused by military exactions. Therefore both the people and the army found themselves as well off as circumstances permitted.

Sucre had orders to make a reconnaissance along the border; this he did with his usual thoroughness, suggesting preparatory measures which would aid in the next campaign.

When the defection of Callao and Torre-Tagle brought the enemy to Lima, General Sucre received orders to block the complicated system of treason and intrigue which had spread throughout the region against the freedom of the country, the glory of the Liberator and the honor of the Colombians.

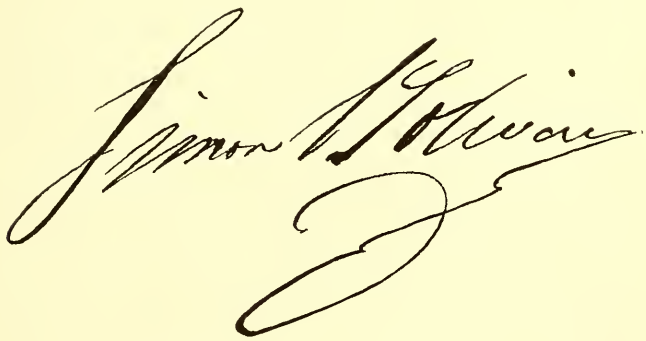
General Sucre combated successfully all the adversaries of the good cause; he covered in his own hand reams of paper to confute the enemies of Peru and liberty, to support those who were on the side of right and to encourage those who were beginning to lose heart at the apparent triumph of wrong. He wrote to his friends that he had taken greater interest in the cause of Peru than he ever had in his own or his family's. Never had he shown such indefatigable zeal, and his services were not in vain; he succeeded in retaining in the cause of liberty many who would have abandoned it except for his generous efforts. At the same time he took charge of the preparations which led to the marvelous march of the army over the frozen wastes of the Andes to the Valley of Jauja. On this march the army received plentiful support, due unquestionably as much to the Peruvian people who furnished it as to the leader who had arranged it with such timeliness and discretion.

After the Battle of Junin, General Sucre again devoted himself to improving and mitigating conditions in the army. He provided supplies for the hospitals and cared for the sick and wounded who were sufficiently recovered to return to the army; these services added to his forces 2,000 men who might have perished in destitution had it not been for the concern shown by this man, who devoted all his waking hours to such acts of mercy. To General Sucre every sacrifice for humanity and for country seems glorious. He considers no act of kindness beneath him; he is the soldier's general.

When the Liberator intrusted him with the conduct of the coming winter's campaign, General Sucre set to work all the great talents which enabled him to achieve the most brilliant campaign of the many redounding to the glory of the sons of the New World. The march of the united army from the Province of Cotabamba to Huamanga was a remarkable feat, comparable perhaps to the greatest in military history. Our army was only half as strong as the enemy's, which also possessed many material advantages over us. We were forced to advance over crags and mountain passes, rivers, peaks, and abysses, always in the presence of a hostile army of superior strength. The value of this short but terrible campaign is not yet fully appreciated; it deserves a Cæsar to describe it.

The battle of Ayacucho was the climax of American glory and of the achievement of General Sucre. The preparation was perfect and the execution superhuman. In one hour swift and skillful maneuvers destroyed a perfectly organized and ably commanded army which had been victorious for 14 years. Ayacucho was the death blow to the enemy's cause. Just as Waterloo decided the destiny of Europe, so Ayacucho settled the fate of American nations. Coming generations will look back upon the victory of Ayacucho to bless it and personify it on the throne of liberty, ordaining to Americans the exercise of their rights and establishing the sacred empire of nature.

General Sucre is the father of Ayacucho; he is the redeemer of the Children of the Sun; he broke the chains with which Pizarro bound the Empire of the Incas. Posterity will represent Sucre with Pichincha and Potosí at his feet, bearing aloft the cradle of Manco-Capac and contemplating the chains of Peru, sundered by his sword.





PORTRAIT OF SUCRE BY ARTURO MICHELENA

Presented by the Government of Venezuela to the sister Republic of Bolivia in 1920.

"Sucre, most modest of great men, most generous of victors, most unselfish of citizens; Sucre, most extraordinary of beings, who knew how to combine virtue with achievements, study with war, love of his fellow men with fame; Sucre, the warrior who appeared on the mountain top as if he had descended from heaven, and fell like a thunderbolt upon the enemies of America; Sucre, the conqueror of Pichincha, the hero of Ayacucho, the right hand of Bolívar, was the personification of honor, magnanimity, virtue, and glory."

—JUAN MONTALVO (*Ecuador*).

SUCRE, THE MAN

By Carlos R. Tobar [1]

THE general was of medium height, but rather over than under it, and slender without being thin. He had a well-modeled head; a high forehead, from which his thick, black, curly hair receded on the temples; a complexion darkened by exposure, except where protected by his hat; eyebrows lightly traced and perfectly shaped; brown eyes, usually expressive and kindly, but flashing in the heat of battle; a long, aquiline nose, not devoid of beauty; finely chiseled lips, which protruded somewhat, no doubt from the effect of shaving. His round chin was also clean shaven, as were his unfurrowed cheeks, except for short, narrow side whiskers.

The lines between his eyebrows were slight, rarely deepening into a frown. He smiled readily—for he was keen witted and clever—disclosing even white teeth; but he laughed seldom and then briefly, for he was not given to noisy demonstrations of joy, grief, or anger. Circumspect, agreeable, reflective, he engaged in discussion with his comrades or in conversation with his friends, or gave orders to his subordinates, in softly spoken words which seemed the tranquil expression of a cultivated intelligence, an upright judgment, a kind heart—in a word, of a superior soul. Being tractable, dutiful, and magnanimous, he was never induced when not in command, to imperil the success of a battle by the rivalries, jealousies, and blind obstinacies that often swayed officers of a willful, stubborn, and domineering nature. Gifted with foresight and caution, calm in the face of danger, compassionate, generous in the hour of victory, he never forced events or caused the needless sacrifice of patriot or royalist. Nor did he ever fight for personal glory, but always for the advancement of the Republic and for the love of liberty.

A philosopher under arms rather than a soldier, he looked upon the shedding of blood—the red sweat of lofty ideas, and alas! of petty ambitions also—with the sorrow of one who infinitely preferred to the fields of battle the contests of reason in the peaceful domain of the forum and the printed page. Baralt wonders that Sucre should have had enemies, but to me it is not surprising. The radiance of merit hurts the eyes of envy, and arouses the evil passions of those who can shine only in chaos.

[1] A noted Ecuadorean writer, born in Quito in 1855. He is well-known in the field of international law as author of the Tobar Doctrine.

THE GRAND MARSHAL OF AYACUCHO

By Dr. E. Diez de Medina

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia in the United States Cuba, and Mexico

ONE hundred years have elapsed since the death of Antonio José de Sucre, Grand Marshal of Ayacucho and first President of Bolivia. As time passes the figure of the eminent son of Cumana stands out more and more clearly, and the peoples of America feel increasing gratitude and affection for the man whose conduct and character are indelibly printed on the pages of their history.

The life of Sucre was a splendid example of heroism, integrity, and benevolence. None surpassed him in constant efforts for the common weal, in unswerving adherence to high ideals, in thoughtfulness for his own men and for the fallen foe. And so posterity acclaims him not only because he was an invincible warrior and statesman who opened new horizons to the peoples he liberated, but because of the clear footprints he left in the road leading toward human welfare and justice.

Toward human welfare and justice he directed all his steps; guided by them he achieved his destiny, thus setting an example to future generations, to strong, weak, or oppressed peoples. Justice! The unselfish soul of Sucre ever honored it, as if he wished to hold it always before the peoples freed by the sword of the liberators, in order that they might make it the norm of all their acts and be restrained from selfish gesture or enslaving greed, that egoism might not blind them with desire, nor man sacrifice his own brother by depriving him of the right to liberty and a full life.

Justice! The norm of nations and the basis of all civilization, a shield that, however battered, always protects and saves the innate rights of every man; justice, the title to greatness of the men and peoples universally venerated! Dr. Orestes Ferrara, a statesman of our day, has said: "The soul of our collective life is justice, and in order to continue its existence a nation must be just. The course of history shows that great powers, victorious far and wide, with dominion over extensive territory, have fallen to the lowest depths and succumbed in utter impotence. Imperial and royal dynasties, puissant for centuries, disappear like the most trivial victims of chance when no longer vitalized by the requisite spirit of justice."

Sucre made a cult of justice. His acts as Chief Executive were always inspired by the principles of public welfare and indicated to his fellow citizens the true paths by which men and nations attain

immortality. So upright and loyal was he that the nation which he organized can never be unmindful of the legacy of its founder; with right and justice it will maintain amid all perils its integrity and independence.

* * *

Bolívar, it is true, was the guiding spirit of emancipation, the most outstanding figure in American achievement, the man who created nations; but the founder and true father of Bolivia was unquestionably Sucre, Bolívar's chosen disciple, the inspiration and mainstay of the Liberator, in his youth a great soldier, as in his later years a profound philosopher, an illustrious warrior, and the wise counselor of the Republic founded and established by his invincible sword and his brilliant intellect.



STATUE OF SUCRE IN LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

The young Venezuelan, who from his early years showed the genius and virtues of warrior and philosopher, reached early manhood with laurels won in a hundred combats in which he had fought with remarkable courage by Bolívar's side for the liberty of the nations then under the Spanish yoke. His fearlessness, his stoic calm, the admirable tactics which brought him victory even when his position was obviously inferior to that of the enemy, gained for him the admiration and affection of the Liberator and an early appointment as commander in chief of the United Army.

It is said that this assignment was a great disappointment to General Lamar, who later wrote to Sucre, "When you were captain, I was colonel; when you were colonel, I was general; and when you were general, I was grand marshal; nevertheless it was you who, by the Liberator's advice, were selected to command the united army, thereby doing me an irreparable wrong." Sucre answered, immediately after the battle of Tarqui in which he cut to pieces the forces

commanded by Lamar himself: "When you were colonel, I was captain; when you were general, I was colonel; and when you were grand marshal, I was general; yet I was given preference when it came to directing the war; to-day I have proved to you that I deserved the confidence shown by the Council of War in appointing me; but that is no reason why I should fail to be generous to my fellow Americans after sparing the Spanish Army at Ayacucho." In fact, although the forces under Lamar were destroyed, Sucre offered him terms of surrender which saved the rest of the army, and prevented other sanguinary encounters; at the same time he gave the general and his companions the most ample protection, guaranteeing their lives and their interests.

At Yaguachi as at Tarqui, at Pichincha as at Ayacucho, Sucre was always humane and generous to the conquered. Aspiring to glory only as an accompaniment to the realization of his ideals and his service to the newly emancipated nations, he could find no place in his noble and unassuming heart for the passions of hate or vengeance. He pardoned even those who would have murdered him, and so little did he value his life that he never tried to escape the cowardly attempts made against him on many occasions. Thus, when Sucre learned of the plot for an uprising in Chuquisaca he refused to take vigorous measures to repress it, saying, "It would be a violation of the Constitution to proceed by force." Sucre was absolutely incapable of breaking the law. And so the uprising broke out and the assailant's bullet crushed the arm never raised to decree injustice nor lifted against the law.

The great grandfather of the author, Lieut. Col. Don Clemente Diez de Medina, a hero of the War of Independence who fought with Castelli in Upper Peru and with San Martín at Maipu and Chacabuco, was so deeply moved by the news of the attack upon Sucre that, laying down knife and fork, he rose from the table where he had been dining when the message came, mounted his horse, and departed to bury himself in his estate, Calachapi, which he never left again and where he refused to receive any one to the day of his death. To him, the attempted assassination of the Abel of America was the most hideous of crimes, for if ever a man incarnated nobility of spirit and civic virtue, winning through sheer merit the gratitude and respect of all with whom he came in contact, that man was Don Antonio José de Sucre.

* * *

The hero who won his laurels at Pichincha and led his victorious legions from the Orinoco to the Desaguadero later engaged the enemy in the decisive battle that confirmed the independence of Peru, assured peace in America and prepared the way for the independent organization of Upper Peru. At Ayacucho, where 14 Spanish generals, accord-

ing to Rodó, surrendered with their swords Spain's title to that fabulous estate which Columbus had, three hundred years before, presented to Ferdinand and Isabella, Sucre severed with one stroke the bonds which had subjected the peoples of Upper and Lower Peru, and thereby destroyed the absolutist régime in Spanish America.

Though his courageous men numbered barely half the Spanish troops, the young general routed and defeated the royalist forces commanded by Spain's most able and valiant generals. On learning of that Homeric victory, Bolívar declared to Sucre and his army, "You have given liberty to South America, and a fourth part of the world is the monument to our glory. Where have you not been victorious?" They might have answered him, "We have always triumphed because wherever we fought to gain glory, we were fighting with the ideal of liberty before us."

Though years have passed, over the heights of Condorcunca still hover fleet chargers, the waving banners of the liberating army, and above all the knightly figure of the eponymous hero now wrapped in the mantle of immortality. Sucre's fame, a sun whose radiant beams lighted the dawn of the nations born through his deeds to a free and sovereign life, shines with ever-increasing splendor.

Sucre embodied the greatness of Bolívar, the genius of San Martín, and the glory of O'Higgins, but he surpasses all three in a virtuous modesty unequaled in other illustrious sons of independence. Of him Robledo rightly says, "His is the most stainless figure, the most noble character in our history." Bolívar also had reason to call him "the most illustrious general of Colombia," for very few heroes have possessed the noble traits of the Marshal of Ayacucho. Prudent in counsel, modest in victory, calm in danger, he won affection and inspired respect by his harmonious personality and even disposition. Others had his valor but not his prudence; others equaled his triumphs but not his unselfishness. The glory won on that great day at the foot of Condorcunca he valued only because it enhanced the fame of Bolívar, to whom he wrote, "To have carried out your orders and enabled you to finish successfully the undertaking in Peru causes me more happiness than the victory itself and the personal renown which I may gain." What a noble example of selflessness and matchless friendship!

Although Sucre may not surpass Napoleon in genius nor in the brilliancy of his military campaigns, on the other hand the South American general never knew defeat nor had to surrender his unconquered sword; if, like Caesar, he was the idol of his undefeated legions, he was also more merciful and greater in his dealings with conquered adversaries than the Roman general; and if, like Washington, he was



ASSASSINATION OF SUCRE ON MOUNT BERRUECOS

Painting by Arturo Michelena, now in the Michelena Museum Caracas.

first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he has been and always will be the first to Bolivians.

* * *

When Upper Peru became an independent nation, the hero of Ayacucho became, by the wish of its people, first President of Bolivia. His administration was exemplary, every act being irreproachable and in accordance with law and the Constitution. The austere Executive, after fulfilling the duties of First Magistrate as conscientiously as the finest and most patriotic Bolivian would have done, uttered these simple and moving words in his message to Congress when he left office: "The Constitution says that I am responsible to no one, but I beg Congress in recognition of my services, great or small, to deprive me of that prerogative and summon me to the bar of justice to answer for any infraction of the law found in my administration." A century has passed since the American Cato made so unusual a request, but in the years that have elapsed the Bolivians have not summoned Sucre to answer for his acts; they have enshrined him in their hearts, where the unsullied recollection of their great President lives and shall live forever.

The founder of the Republic of Bolivia has no equal in the history of America. His strong physique found its counterpart in his inflexible moral integrity; and his youthfulness, although it deprived him of the benefit of experience, gave him the probity and vitality which characterize young men athirst for pure and incorruptible glory. Moreover, Sucre sought no reward and was not susceptible to flattery. One supreme, unselfish ideal—the liberation of subject peoples—inspired all his noble deeds. Only one incentive could induce him to seek triumphs, the desire to prove his loyalty to his friend and chief by working for the greater glory of the Liberator. For this reason Bolívar exclaimed one day, "If God should give men the right to select the members of their own family, I should choose Sucre for my son."

But Sucre, that just man, like Christ, like Columbus, like every redeemer of men and of nations, was soon to feel the chill blast of ingratitude, while under cover of darkness assassins were preparing their treacherous deed.

Sucre had a presentiment of his end, but he awaited it with stoic fortitude; one who had never felt a cowardly impulse would not hesitate at danger nor draw back from the sight of the traitor's dagger. When the murderers were upon him, there was no evidence of surprise; apparently he did not even try to confound them with a look of authority. And so, without a struggle, on his lips the pardon which always rose from his pellucid spirit, he fell at the cross roads of Berruecos, from the heights to which the liberation of a continent

had raised him, to the depths of the blackest and most repellent human ingratitude.

The immortal Rodó called Bolívar "great in thought, great in action, great in glory, great in misfortune, great enough to ennoble the base residue found even in the soul of the greatest, and great in enduring in abandonment and death the tragic expiation of greatness."

The words are equally applicable to the Grand Marshal, because he too showed greatness in thought, in action, and in glory, because he too knew how to endure magnanimously and without complaint his tragic expiation of greatness; he even surpassed the Liberator and all his fellow victors of the heroic struggle by the nobility of his spirit, open, like a flower of pity, to the refreshing dews of pardon and generous forgetfulness. Thus was Sucre great in victory, unique in the majesty of his triumphs, and superlatively great because of the greatness of his conquered foe.

If the monument which we raise to Sucre is to reflect and be worthy of his natural grandeur of spirit, it should be set up on the heights of our eternal Andes; and the incomparable peak which majestically rises by La Paz should be the pedestal on which to raise the statue of the Grand Marshal, cut out of living rock, surrounded by the unsullied and eternal snows, and gilded by the rays of the sun, which equals but does not surpass him in the transparency of its light and the purity of its glory.



SUCRE IN ECUADOR

By Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in the United States

THE Spanish conquerors first set foot on the territory of the present Republic of Ecuador in 1526, beginning their work of conquest and settlement after the death of the Inca Atahualpa, ruler of Quito, which occurred in Cajamarca on Saturday, August 29, 1533.

The town of San Francisco de Quito was founded on August 28, 1534, by Marshal Diego de Almagro in the name of Francisco Pizarro, whose representative he was. The new town, established in an important center of Indian culture, grew and progressed so fast that in 1541 the Emperor Charles V granted it the rank and privileges of a city, as well as a coat of arms. In 1556 the Emperor bestowed on Quito the right to be called "very noble and very loyal" and gave it the royal colors.

In 1563 a Royal Audiencia was set up in Quito and the Royal Patent, in describing its jurisdiction, recognized the permanent existence there of an independent social and political unit known as the Kingdom of Quito. This kingdom, transformed into Audiencia, and especially its capital, were recognized throughout the whole colonial period for their liberty loving and independent spirit.

About the year 1592 the so-called "Alcabala Revolution" broke out in Quito. The theory that the people had a right to be heard was courageously and resolutely upheld and for the first time the necessity for "defending our native land" was expressed. Then came the successive attempts of the Creoles to rebel against the Spaniards in 1625, 1734, and 1736. In fact, the germination of the idea of emancipation may be said to have begun definitely in the last-mentioned year. In 1765 the rebellion became serious. Quito resounded with cries of "Down with bad government" and "Death to the Spaniards," and after considerable fighting in the streets, the Audiencia was forced to capitulate and surrender its arms to the victorious rebels.

Among those taking part was Dr. Francisco Javier Eugenio de Santa Cruz y Espejo, then but 18 years of age. He was later to be known as the precursor of American independence, a writer, journalist, and the patriot who conceived the idea of the simultaneous emancipation of all the Spanish American colonies. Persecuted and imprisoned as a "disturber of the peace and subversive character" in 1781 and 1788, Espejo prepared a definite *coup d'état* in 1794. But his plan was discovered and he was thrown into prison, not to be released



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE IN QUITO

At the point marked with a cross there is a column indicating the field where the battle of Pichincha took place on May 24, 1822.

until 1795, when he was at the point of death. The friends and followers of Espejo, however, continued the work of their predecessor and teacher, and although the conspiracies of December, 1808, and March, 1809, were failures, the band of patriots was not discouraged.

On August 10, 1809, Quito proclaimed her independence. The authority of the President of the Audiencia was repudiated, he was made prisoner, and the reins of government were seized by the Supreme Council. Almost immediately the Spanish authorities rushed a large body of troops to the Audiencia of Quito; the revolutionary movement was put down by force and trickery and Quito subjected to an exceptional vigilance and oppression.

The citizens of Guayaquil, however, deposed the Spanish authorities of the city on October 9, 1820, proclaimed their independence and set up an autonomous government, news of which was immediately sent to Bolívar and San Martín, with a petition for their aid in order to assure the independence of Ecuador and Colombia. The events of 1809 and 1810 in Quito had deeply moved the Venezuelan and Colombian patriots, who continued to follow with interest happenings in Quito, then called the "Light of America." Informed of the revolution of October 9, 1820, and fully understanding its importance,

Bolívar immediately sent General Mires to greet and felicitate the new Government.

And then, in order to take effective measures for the cause of liberty in Ecuador and the entire continent, Bolívar, on January 21, 1821, issued orders from Bogota and made the necessary appointments for sending General Antonio José de Sucre with troops to Guayaquil to open a campaign there against the royalist divisions.

When Sucre received orders to leave for Guayaquil he was chief of operations in southern Colombia. By March 6, 1821, he was already in Cali, where he made rapid preparations for his expedition, and on April 4, 1821, he set sail from Colombia for Guayaquil, taking with him 400 men of the battalion organized by Santander and named in the latter's honor.

But who was Sucre?

Antonio José de Sucre was born in Cumana, a city in the present Republic of Venezuela, on February 3, 1795. His parents were Don Vicente de Sucre y Urbaneja and Doña Manuela de Alcalá y Sánchez Vallenilla. He had not yet finished his engineering course when the revolutionary movement broke out in Caracas on April 19, 1810. Sucre, then but 15 years of age, entered the ranks of the liberating forces, distinguishing himself from the very first by his bravery and modesty, his extraordinary military genius and gift of leadership.

During 1811 and 1812 he fought under the celebrated Gen. Francisco Miranda and in 1813 under Mariño and Piar. When in 1814 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel he was cited as a technical officer of marked "executive ability and bravery." Shortly after, Bolívar made him Chief of Staff of the Army of the East.

When the campaign of 1814 ended unfavorably for the cause of independence, Sucre took refuge on the Island of Trinidad. Upon leaving to join another independence movement his boat was wrecked and he was only accidentally saved after having floated on a trunk for more than 20 hours at the mercy of the waves.

In 1817 the Liberator Bolívar gave him the epaulets of colonel, and in 1819, having repeatedly proved his bravery, training, and perseverance in heroic engagements and in the discharge of commissions as important as they were difficult, he was commissioned brigadier general. Through sheer merit, Sucre was honored in 1820 with appointment to the high position of General Chief of Staff of the Liberating Army.

During this same year Bolívar and Morillo, chief of the Spanish Armies, agreed to end the terrible "war to the death" and Sucre was one of those commissioned to draw up the treaty and approve it. The treaty was signed on November 26, 1820, and speaking of it Bolívar said: "This treaty is worthy the soul of Sucre; its terms were



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

THE HOME OF THE MARCHIONESS OF SOLANDA, WIFE OF THE GRAND MARSHAL

In this house on Sucre Street, Quito, the hero of Ayacucho lived during his residence in the Ecuadorean capital.



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

SUCRE THEATER IN QUITO

dictated by kindliness, clemency, the essence of benevolence; it will endure forever as the most beautiful example of mercy applied to war; like the name of the victor of Ayacucho, it will be eternal."

It should not be forgotten that as early as 1816 Bolívar had expressed his opinion of Sucre in these well-merited words: "He is one of the best officers in the army, for he combines Soublette's professional knowledge, Briceño's generosity, Santander's talent, and Salom's activity; yet, strange as it may seem, he is not aware of his ability nor does he even suspect it. I am determined to push him forward, convinced that some day he will rival me."

On the night of May 6, 1821, General Sucre arrived in Guayaquil and on May 7 presented himself before the council, which received him with special manifestations of friendliness and cordiality.

His extraordinary and tireless activity immediately began to make itself felt and, thanks to the enthusiastic aid of the patriotic populace of Guayaquil and to detachments of troops sent from Colombia, a fairly good army corps was quickly organized. Sucre left Guayaquil for the interior on June 29, 1821, and on August 19 routed the Spanish in the Battle of Cone. On September 12 he was defeated at Huachi, but if this affected his morale it did not keep him from continuing his task with unwavering resolution.

Once back in Guayaquil, he began to reorganize his troops and by the beginning of January, 1822, started to mobilize them. On February 21 he occupied the important city of Cuenca, where he made further preparations for his expedition; after receiving auxiliaries from Peru he left on April 8, to join the troops which he had sent on ahead at the end of March.

On April 14 he joined his division and after a series of marches and countermarches, always with the enemy before him, he successively occupied the cities of Riobamba, on April 22; Ambato, on April 30; and Latacunga, on May 2.

After a series of clever strategic maneuvers during which he surmounted unbelievable obstacles, General Sucre won the decisive Battle of Pichincha, on May 24, 1822.

Never before in all military history, says the Ecuadorean historian Pedro Fermín Cevallos, had a battle taken place 15,000 feet above sea level, almost on the rim of a volcano. There the combat was fought in full view of 40,000 inhabitants of Quito, whose hearts must have throbbed in awful uncertainty, not knowing whether to celebrate their freedom or to mourn their return to slavery.

The magnificent victory at Pichincha not only assured the independence of Ecuador, but that of Colombia and Venezuela as well.

After Pichincha, Sucre was promoted by Bolivar from brigadier general to general, and was appointed Governor of the Southern Department, which comprised the present Republic of Ecuador.

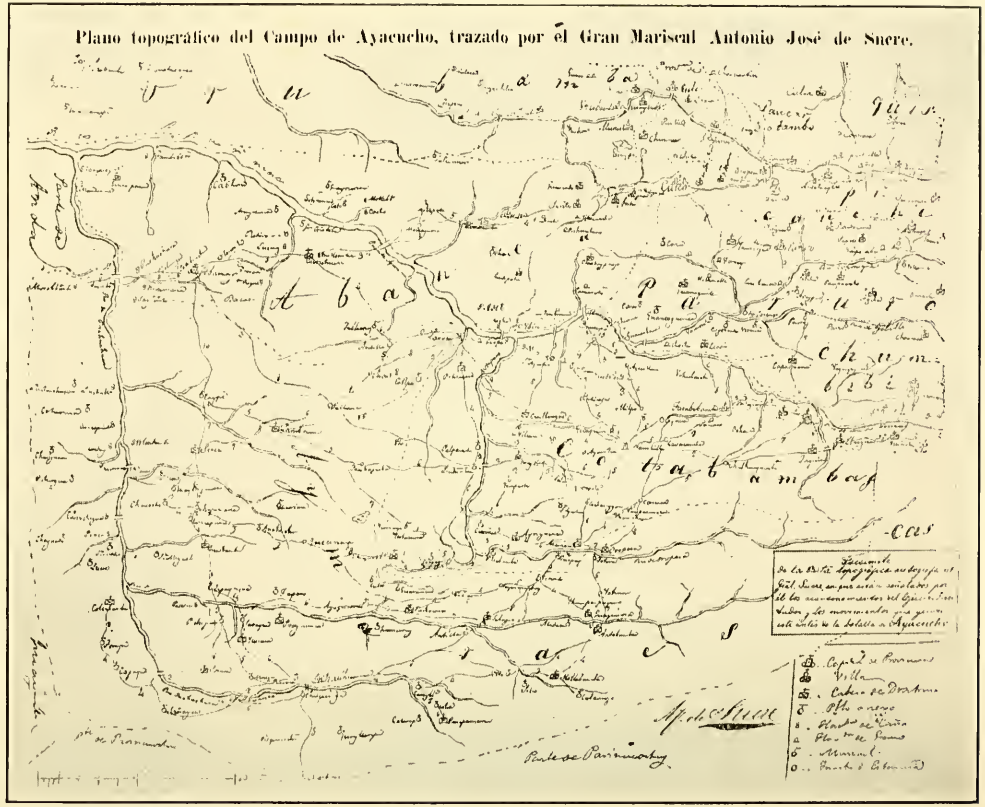
PLAN OF THE BATTLE FIELD OF AYACUCHO

Facsimile of Sucre's original sketch on which he marked the encampments of the Liberating Army and the movements which it executed before the battle of Ayacucho.

At Ayacucho fourteen generals of Spain, in surrendering their swords to their enemies, relinquished title to that fabulous property which Columbus had placed three hundred years before in the hands of Isabella and Ferdinand.—JOSÉ ENRIQUE RODÓ (Uruguay).

The battle of Ayacucho crowned Sucre with immortal glory. He well deserved it. Surrounded with the trophies which he had so nobly won, with the flags of Castile at his feet, and receiving the broken swords of those who for fourteen years had been victors in the strife, the illustrious avenger of the Incas vaunted not himself. Good fortune, which dazzles weak men and often leads them astray, did not lessen his modesty. Not a boastful nor insulting word embittered the misfortunes of the humiliated royalists: the simple letter announcing to the Liberator the result of the campaign which made Sucre's name immortal is proof of this.—SIMON B. O'LEARY (*General in the Colombian Army*).

Often have the incidents of this great military feat been recorded, but few historians have called attention to the movements which preceded it and which constituted the real achievement of Sucre. At an altitude of more than 10,000 feet Sucre marched his army and preserved its morale unimpaired. Neither obstacles, nor lack of resources, nor the hostility of some Indian tribes impeded his advance. The field of his operations appeared to be the realm of snow and eagles rather than the scene of human action. Nothing could terrify the patriot army—neither the mountains, which appeared insurmountable, nor the chasms, which appeared impassable. Never was war waged under more difficult conditions, nor upon a grander stage.—VÍCTOR ANDRÉS BELAÚNDE (*Peru*).



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

There his administration won him great regard, affection, and respect, mutual sentiments which were maintained between him and the Ecuadoreans until the end.

Sucre possessed marvelous creative ability. While in charge of the reorganization of the Department of the South, he adapted himself to difficult and unusual circumstances in his endeavor to transform an aristocratic and monarchic form of government into a democratic and republican system, thereby displaying his versatility in multiple activities embracing every detail. And always his even and thoughtful mind, his moderation, his modesty and his sense of duty and honor were everywhere evident.

In the victor of Pichincha we do not find unbridled passions, or the exaltation of overbearing violence. Between his magnificent intelligence and the desires of his firm, calm will there was perfect equilibrium and admirable correlation.

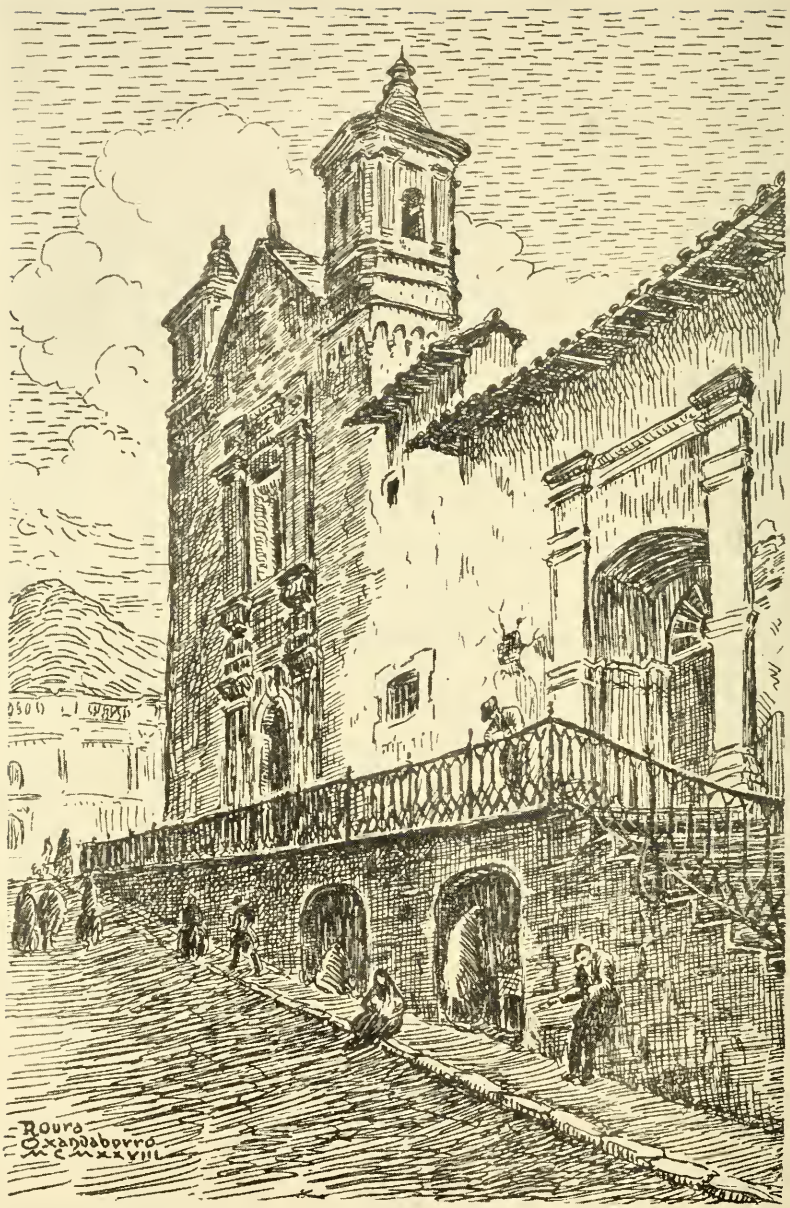
Sucre had to attend to judicial and administrative organization; to the growth of public instruction; to the construction of roads and other public works; to the development of city government; to the reorganization of the fiscal and economic system; and all this in addition to the cares incidental to maintaining and increasing the army.

It should also be kept in mind that the independence of America had not yet been consummated. There were still several royalist centers not at all in sympathy with the Republic, as well as large bodies of experienced Peninsular troops controlling vast territories. Pasto, a formidable stronghold of the royalists, rebelled toward the end of 1822. Sucre, appointed commander in chief of operations, opened a campaign against the insurgents, and new triumphs and new victories increased the prestige of the 28-year-old general.

However, he did not stay long in Quito. Bolívar's statesmanlike vision considered the liberation of Peru necessary for the independence of America, and thither he sent Sucre in the capacity of diplomat and soldier, to mold public opinion and make preparations for winning the final victory. On April 9, 1823, Bolívar received Sucre in Guayaquil to give him instructions, and on the 15th of the same month the victor of Pichincha left for Lima.

We can not follow Sucre in his arduous campaign, which culminated in the triumph of Ayacucho and the creation of the Republic of Bolivia. We must confine ourselves to his life and work in Ecuador.

The Grand Marshal of Ayacucho—the title given to Sucre by the Congress of Peru in 1825—left Chuquisaca for Ecuador, on August 2, 1828, reaching Cobija on the 25th of the same month. He traveled slowly because the wound he had received at the Chuquisaca uprising on April 18, 1828, was still open. In the course of this trip he arrived on August 10 at Callao where his love of peace led him to offer,



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

CHURCH OF THE MODERN CARMELITE ORDER IN QUITO

Here Sucre's remains reposed in secret from 1833 to 1900, when they were solemnly removed to the cathedral.

although in vain, his good offices to effect a reconciliation between Colombia and Peru in an effort to avoid the war which was brewing.

It should be remembered that before leaving for the Peruvian campaign in 1823, Sucre was betrothed in Quito to Doña Mariana Carcelén y Larrea, daughter of Don Felipe Carcelén y Sánchez de Orellana, Marquis de Solanda y Villarocha, and Doña Teresa de Larrea y Jijón. While discharging his duties as President of Bolivia, Sucre gave a proxy to his friend Col. Vicente Aguirre y Mendoza to have the marriage performed; accordingly it took place in Quito, April 20, 1828.

The Grand Marshal of Ayacucho enjoyed for but a short time the peace of his home. On October 8, 1828, he was appointed Chief of all the Departments of Ecuador, and on the 28th of the same month he was intrusted with the command of the Colombian Army in the war with Peru.

The short campaign ended at Portete de Tarqui on February 27, 1829, with the triumph of the Colombian troops under Sucre; both before and after the battle his magnanimity was again manifested.

Once more in Quito he was surrounded by the love and respect of the Ecuadoreans, who saw in the marshal the model governor and statesman.

On July 10, 1829, Sucre's only child, Teresita Sucre y Carcelén, was born; but she lived only until November 15, 1831.

In December, 1829, he left for Bogota to preside over the Congress of Colombia known as the Admirable Congress, which opened January 20, 1830, and closed May 11. Every day more disillusioned with public life, he was returning home when, on crossing Mount Berruecos, he was treacherously assassinated.

Marshal Sucre lived in the territory now the Republic of Ecuador for about three and a half years in all. But this relatively short space of time was sufficient to forge close bonds between him and the Ecuadoreans. Bolívar, who had direct and personal means of observing Sucre's popularity in Ecuador, was fully aware of this. In a letter to General Santander written in Quito, Bolívar said: "Sucre is the popular idol; he is a liberator and I believe he has every quality necessary to serve the Republic well and to govern successfully."

Again, in a letter to Gen. Juan de Escalona, also written in Quito, Bolívar states: "Sucre has won the adoration of these nations."

Furthermore, the Marshal of Ayacucho left many written avowals of his ardent affection and esteem for the Ecuadoreans. So happy was the marshal in Quito that, on several occasions, he expressed and confirmed his desire to withdraw from politics and the Government and live there quietly. In a letter to Bolívar, Sucre said: "Tired of

THE CATHEDRAL OF QUITO

The remains of the Marshal of Ayacucho have rested here since 1900. In commemoration of the centenary of his death they have been removed to a beautiful side chapel especially prepared for this purpose.

Quito, the capital of the Republic of Ecuador, was founded by Marshal Diego de Almagro, August 28, 1534. The Bishopric of Quito having been instituted the 8th of January, 1545, the construction of the cathedral was immediately begun, and when finished it was inaugurated in 1572 by the second bishop of Quito, Fray Pedro de la Peña. In 1767 the cathedral was enlarged and beautified by the eleventh bishop of Quito, Alonso de la Peña Montenegro. Completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1775 it was rebuilt about 1800 by Baron de Carondelet, twenty-ninth president of the Royal Audiencia of Quito. While the cathedral of Quito does not have the beauty of San Francisco, the artistic sumptuousness of the Compañía de Jesús, the æsthetic importance of San Agustín, La Merced, Santo Domingo, San Diego, and other churches of Quito renowned throughout the American continent, it enshrines many exquisite details and artistic works of extraordinary value.



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

disappointments and ingratitude, I shall bury myself in Quito to live a retired life." In a subsequent letter from Bolivia he added: "* * * I shall go home as soon as possible, happy to leave duties which exasperate me and make me long more and more every day for private life in Quito."

To General Santa Cruz Sucre also wrote in similar vein in 1827, when President of Bolivia: "I have no ambition other than to retire next year and live peacefully in Quito as a private citizen."

PORTICO OF THE CATHEDRAL

As has already been mentioned, the Cathedral of Quito was completely destroyed by earthquake in 1775 and later rebuilt by Baron Luis Francisco Héctor de Carondelet. Before going to Ecuador he was governor of Louisiana, ceded by France to Spain according to treaties made with Charles III in 1763. The baron's administration is gratefully remembered in Louisiana, where he did much for the progress of the city of New Orleans. When he governed Quito he executed many laudable public works. In connection with the reconstruction of the cathedral, it should be borne in mind that this building owes to him its beautiful domed portico, as well as the stone façade of one of the side entrances.



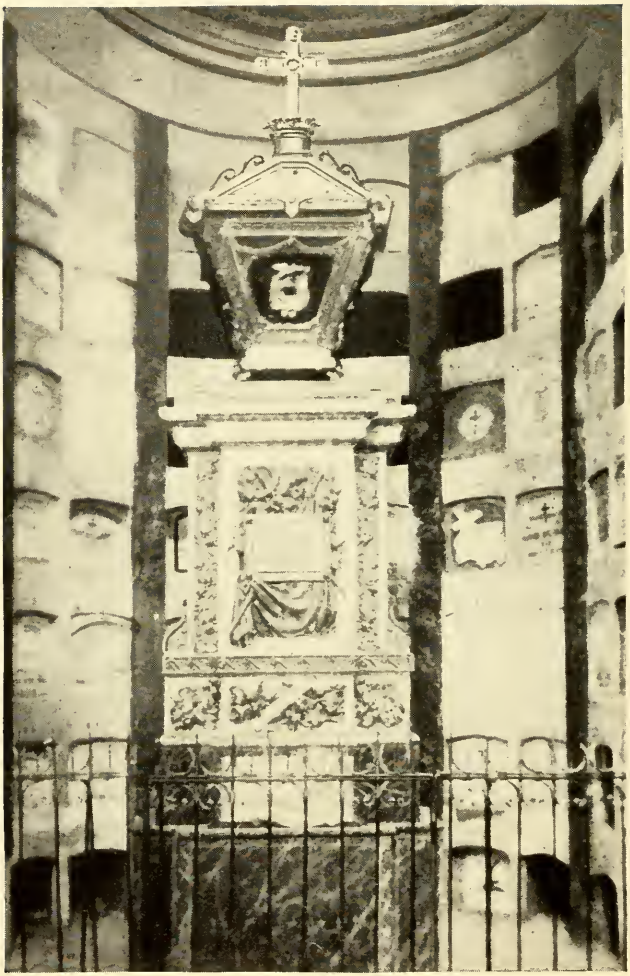
Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

Since space is lacking to insert a series of important documents eloquent of Sucre's love for Ecuador, we must limit ourselves to reproducing two which are especially significant.

On May 24, 1824, the second anniversary of the Battle of Pichincha, Sucre wrote from the barracks of Huaras the following note:

To the Very Illustrious City of Quito:

Before leaving to-day to commence the operations of the Peruvian campaign, permit me to recall with you the grateful memory of that day when the liberty of Quito was assured, and also those principles with which your city has inspired Colombia during her struggle for independence.



MARSHAL SUCRE'S TOMB IN THE CATHEDRAL OF QUITO

This photograph was taken before the tomb was moved this year.

For me May 24 will always be a day apart, rather because I witnessed the breaking of the chains of oppression with which Quito was bound to the ignominious chariot of Spain, than because the army I commanded triumphed on the slopes of Pichincha.

Devoted from that time almost exclusively to the service of Quito, it is my pleasure to-day to offer to it, through you, a new tribute of regard and of patriotic love, at a time when, war having been banished from the frontier of the Republic by the army under my command, this army can assure the people of Ecuador that its labors in the present campaign have as object the liberation of Peru and as recompense the establishment of lasting peace in the south of Colombia.

I beg you to accept the testimony of my respect and deferential esteem, and remain

Your most obedient servant,

A. J. DE SUCRE.

When Sucre won the splendid victory of Ayacucho—in which campaign Ecuador cooperated very effectively—the Municipality of Quito sent the marshal its congratulations in affectionate and expressive terms.

Sucre answered as follows:

LIBERATING ARMY, POTOSI BARRACKS,

April 9, 1825—15th.

To the Very Illustrious City of Quito:

It must certainly be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to the illustrious and patriotic city of Quito that the rays of liberty which illumined the heights of Pichincha have reached the lofty summit of Potosi. On May 24, 1822, the obstacle barring the march of the Colombian legions through Ecuador was removed, enabling them to enter Peru and rout the arrogant enemies of America; and on December 9 the cherished hope of the Liberating Army was fulfilled at Ayacucho.

The felicitations which you are pleased to send me on this happy event are all the more appreciated since they come from the people nearest my heart. Tell them, I beg you, that my love for the people of Quito will dwell in my soul to the last days of my life, and that I shall always remember tenderly and gratefully the services which they generously rendered in the Peruvian campaign.

Kindly accept my gratitude for the honors and privileges accorded me in your note of January 24, which I now take pleasure in answering.

May God keep you.

ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE.

* * *

The remains of the Marshal of Ayacucho were buried on Mount Berruecos soon after the assassination.

Later his body was secretly removed to Quito and deposited in a crypt of the church of San Francisco, whence it was taken to the church of the Modern Carmelite Order, part of a convent in which two aunts of the Marchioness of Solanda were nuns. There Sucre's body remained until 1900, when it was solemnly removed to the cathedral of Quito.

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To commemorate the centenary of the marshal's death a beautiful old chapel in the same metropolitan cathedral has been especially arranged and his remains reverently placed therein.

* * *

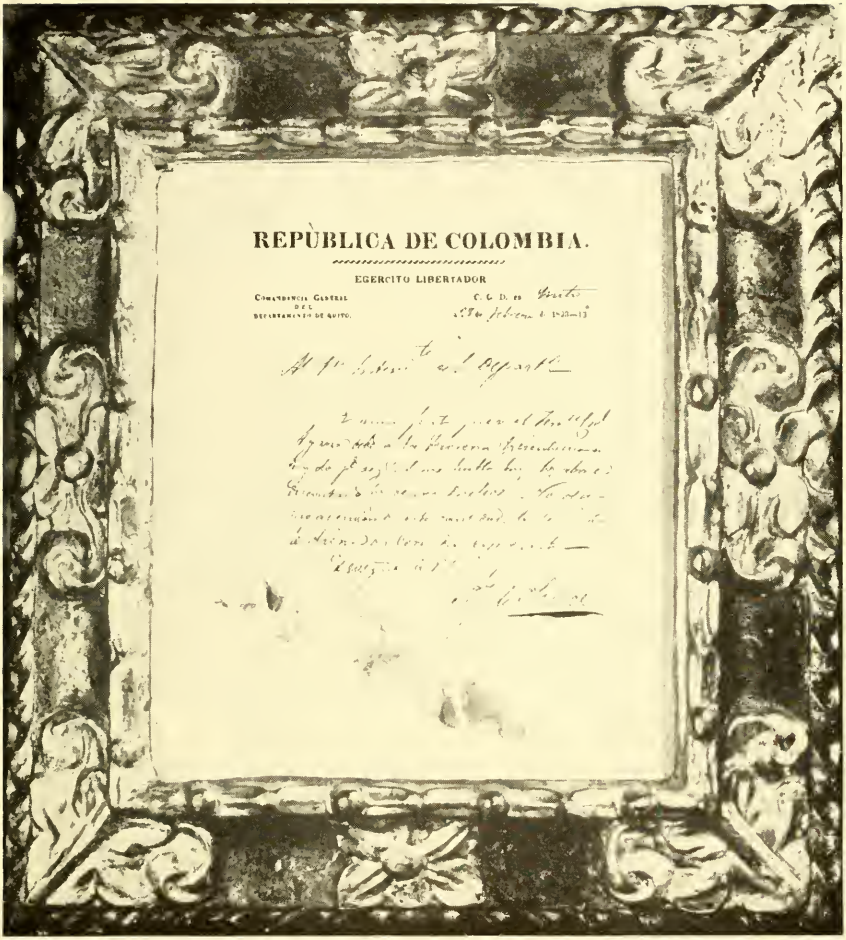
The scholarly Ecuadorean historian, Don Cristóbal de Gangotena y Jijón, on one occasion wrote these fair and truthful words:

> Ecuador is the nation which has most honored Sucre's memory. Everything here recalls the Grand Marshal; our currency bears his name and effigy; all our public offices are decorated with his portrait; our principal cities have erected statues to him; the home of the laborer and the farmer guards his picture, and children still in arms babble his glorious name.

And it must be added that the name of Sucre has been given in Ecuador to territorial divisions, colleges and schools, public squares, streets, and theaters.

Ecuador honored the noble Sucre in life, and venerates his memory. May the august shadow of the upright statesman and magistrate ever preside over the destinies of the Republic of Ecuador!





AUTOGRAPH OF THE GREAT MARSHAL OF AYACUCHO

Personal gift made to President Hoover by His Excellency the Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte. The antique frame in which the autograph is mounted, a specimen of the rich and varied art of Quito, is also of historical value, having belonged, according to tradition, to Doña Manuela Espejo, a sister of Dr. Francisco Javier Eugenio Espejo, precursor of American independence, and wife of Don José Mejía, deputy from Quito to the Cortes of Cadiz and the greatest orator in that celebrated assembly.

(Translation of Text)

Departmental Headquarters, Quito
February 18, 1823—13th

To the Intendant of the Department:

If Lieutenant Colonel Ayarza owes the Treasury the one hundred forty-two pesos of which you spoke to me to-day, it is only right that he pay it in installments deducted from his salary. I do not understand why, when he owed this amount, the Ministers discharged him without mentioning it.

May God keep you.

A. J. DE SUCRE

SUCRE[1]

By Cristóbal L. Mendoza [2]

Posterity will represent Sucre with Pichincha and Potosí at his feet, bearing aloft the cradle of Manco-Capac and contemplating the chains of Peru, sundered by his sword.—Bolívar.

FROM the day when Venezuela proclaimed its independence, Sucre, though little more than a boy, appears on the pages of history. He girt on the sword of the patriot under the ill-starred Miranda who, realizing the value to the cause of the lad's professional studies in engineering, early in the struggle called the young lieutenant to his side.

The year 1812 was inauspicious for Venezuela; once more the country was conquered, not by her enemies but by a veritable catastrophe which paralyzed the arms of her liberators. An earthquake shook the young Republic and her cities. A wave of fear, desolation, and death swept the country, leaving in its wake homes without bread; mothers who wept the bitter tears of despair; and disheartened soldiers who gave up hope of breaking the bonds which fettered their native land. Only the stoutest hearts remained undaunted. In the midst of ruin the voice of Bolívar could be heard defying nature. Among the dauntless spirits was Sucre, his soul steeled against adversity, his heart tender toward misfortune, a warrior indefatigable in the cause of liberty, envisioning a happy, free, and sovereign fatherland.

So we see him in 1813, an outstanding figure among the heroes of Chacachacare, pledging himself to struggle until death for the reconquest of his country. In the golden fields of the east he fought untiringly until 1814, when Bolívar summoned his soldiers of liberty to fight the savage hordes of the ill-famed Boves. Defeated with other heroes, Sucre still clung to the cause of his country and on other battlefields fought with renewed hopes and epic bravery. The fields of Aragua and Urica serve the men who fell fighting there both as sepulchres and monuments of glory. The example of their bravery

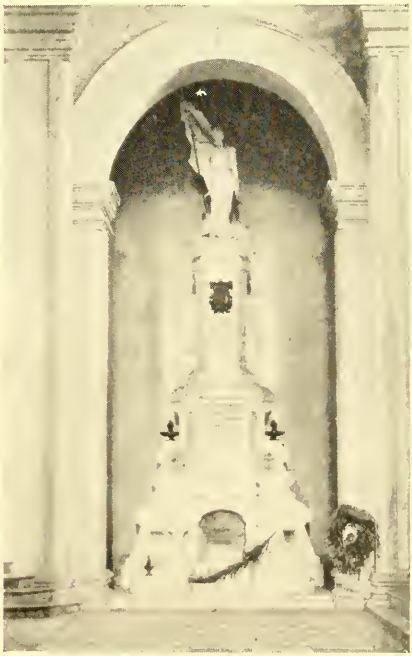
[1] Translated and condensed from *Memorias de la Academia Nacional de la Historia*, Vol. 1, Caracas. Competition held under the auspices of the Academy in honor of the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, Antonio José de Sucre, October 25, 1890.

[2] Doctor Mendoza was an eminent Venezuelan jurist, orator, and author, descendant of Bolívar's most intimate friend, Dr. Cristobal de Mendoza, whom the Liberator once called a "model of virtue and kindness." The Liberator also honored Doctor de Mendoza by presenting him a wreath of oak leaves as a symbol of his integrity, in accordance with the ancient Roman custom of rewarding citizens eminent for their civic virtues with such wreaths. At the beginning of the campaign of 1813, called the "Admirable Campaign," Bolivar summoned his friend, saying to him: "Come; I will go ahead conquering and you shall follow me organizing. I am the man of conquest; you are the man of organization."









MONUMENTS TO SUCRE

Upper, left: Statue in Quito, Ecuador. Right: Statue in Lima, Peru. Lower, left: Statue in Bogota, Colombia. Right: Monument in the National Pantheon, Caracas, Venezuela.

and heroism revived the ardor of all the revolutionary army, kindled rather than checked by adversity.

As the sun shines more brightly after storm, so the gallant flag of the liberators flew once again after sanguinary battles where the flower of Venezuela's manhood was sacrificed on the altars of freedom. Bolívar, standard bearer of that flag, was escorted by a color guard of heroes, among them Sucre, ready to dedicate his life to the emancipation of his country.

Sucre's foresight and loyalty taught him that harmony and unselfishness among leaders were indispensable qualities which must be preserved if their great venture were to be successfully accomplished; for the revolutionists faced a powerful enemy which controlled Venezuela with veteran troops abundantly furnished with arms and supplies. He knew that only the skill and prestige of Bolívar could carry on the struggle of emancipation in which so many lives had already been sacrificed on a hundred battlefields from the Orinoco to the Tachira. So when certain disagreements occurred among the leaders in Cumana, where Sucre was fighting at the time, his loyalty to the Liberator made him leave Mariño to join the Commander in Chief.

Under the immediate command of Bolívar, Sucre rendered varied services to the country with such zeal, ability, and valor that in 1818 he was rewarded by promotion to the rank of brigadier general. Those were hard days for the Republic, whose poverty was hardly compensated by success in battles. Bolívar, who had closely observed the young general, so efficient an aid in manifold administrative tasks of public concern, intrusted Sucre with a mission for purchasing supplies in the West Indies for a new campaign. His errand accomplished, he rejoined Bolívar and was honored by appointment to the General Staff of the Liberating Army, a promotion generally applauded not only as a fitting recognition of the services of a distinguished warrior but as a guarantee that the Liberator's great plans would be successfully executed.

By the year 1820 the Republic was an established fact, no longer fighting for its existence at every turn but well established on democratic foundations, its cities won after heroic combats by a veteran army confident of its power and the ability of its officers. No longer were the insurgents to be ignored. Morillo, the haughty commander of the Spanish armies, had offered peace to the Republic. No discussion of terms except on the basis of the acknowledgment of Colombia's independence was admissible, but a treaty was necessary to humanize the cruelty of warfare. Sucre, in company with Briceño Méndez and Pérez, was sent to discuss and sign the humanitarian convention, of which Bolívar some years later said: "This treaty is worthy of the soul of Sucre; its terms were dictated by kindliness,

clemency, the essence of benevolence. It will endure forever as the most beautiful example of mercy applied to war; like the name of the victor of Ayacucho, it will be eternal."

When the liberators of Colombia moved southward Sucre was placed in command. He came, saw, and conquered the enemy at Yaguachi, adding new victories to the American cause and freeing Guayaquil. At Bombona Bolívar's sword was again victorious and soon the dead crater of Pichincha blazed forth again, not as of yore with its own internal fires, but with the blood-red light of the battle which won for Sucre new and lasting laurels. This victory inspired Bolívar to say: "Colombians! The whole of your native land is free. The victories of Bombona and Pichincha have completed your heroic task. In its triumphal march from the banks of the Orinoco to the Andes in Peru the Liberating Army has preserved and defended Colombia. Only one stronghold stands and that soon will fall."

In recognition of the military ability shown by Sucre during the arduous campaign in southern Colombia, he was promoted to General of Division and made Governor of the Department of Quito where, although idolized by the people he had freed, he remained but a short time. New heroic enterprises and fresh laurels were awaiting him in the Land of the Sun.

At the close of the war in Colombia the Liberator decided to turn his attention to Peru, where conditions had changed and domestic harmony was sadly lacking, to help the people conquer their common foe and gain national independence, necessary for any assurance of stability in Spanish America. Among the leaders in this high emprise who but Sucre was capable of controlling misdirected zeal or moderating swollen pride that all might work together to reach the desired goal? Therefore it was he to whom the Liberator intrusted that important mission; and although he was urged from the moment of his arrival in Lima to take command of the Republican Army, his innate modesty and the caution so characteristic of his public conduct led him to refuse; shortly afterwards, however, threatening activities on the part of the enemy, jeopardizing the nascent republic, obliged him to accept.

While conditions were still critical, the Liberator arrived in Peru, eager to devote himself to the urgent task of reconciling opposing interests and of finishing the work of conciliation begun by Sucre, in order to unite all the forces of the country single-mindedly in the struggle for independence. The Liberator proceeded to reorganize the Republican Army which, although inferior in numbers to the enemy, was heartened not only by its own prowess, well-proved throughout the length and breadth of the continent, and by the fact that its officers were veterans of crucial battles, but especially by the presence of the Liberator as Commander in Chief, considered a sure sign of victory. Nor was their faith in vain, for soon the banners o[illegible]

Colombia and Peru were waving in triumph on the memorable hill of Junin where the myrmidons of Spain were forced to leave the field, humbled by the patriotic efforts of our soldiers. After the glory of that day has been sung in inspired verse,[3] who shall describe it in prose? The formidable enemy was not vanquished by guns dealing death from afar; no, the combat was homeric; men fought hand to hand; and instead of the roar of cannon was heard the ringing clash of steel against steel amid cries of fervent patriotism. Such was Junin.

Pressing public duties called the Liberator to Lima, and the honor of supreme command fell to Sucre. It was a marked distinction, when one remembers that there were in the republican ranks more experienced officers deserving recognition for their long years of heroic consecration to the cause of country; a signal honor, indeed, but fraught with the responsibility of overcoming almost insuperable obstacles in the campaign on whose success the definitive triumph of independence in America hinged. Military maneuvers continued with the skill and vigor to be expected from this notable warrior, who hoped to delay the final battle until reinforcements should arrive, so that his troops might not be so inferior in numbers to the opposing forces. This hope was in vain, however; Sucre learned that the additional troops expected had suffered misfortunes on land and sea, and realized that the situation, worse every day, would be critical if the Spanish Army from Upper Peru should appear. Therefore he decided to seek out the enemy and hazard a conflict, whatever might be his number, position, or military strength. Sucre's only concern was that the field be appropriate for the decisive battle between free America and haughty Spain.

Day dawned at Ayacucho on that 9th of December, 1824. The flower of the Spanish forces in America occupied the hill of Condorcunca. The proud regiments of Castile were commanded by the Viceroy, la Serna, and Lieutenant General Canterac, assisted by a brilliant staff, including Field Marshals Valdés, Carratalá, Monet, and Villalobos; Brigadiers Bedoya, Ferraz, Camba, Somocursio, Landázuri, Vigil, Pardo, and Tur. At the head of the patriots was Sucre and with him La Mar, Córdova, Lara, Miller, Carvajal, Silva, and Sandes. The air was filled with patriotic shouting which to strains of martial music acclaimed Colombia, the Liberator and the dauntless leader whose efforts were to be crowned by victory that glorious day. The engagement was stubborn and sanguinary; Castilian troops have never retreated without paying a heavy toll of life and limb, and at Ayacucho they manifested their traditional heroism and constancy; but the patriot army had, besides the heritage of bravery and heroism common to both armies, that enthusiasm and energy characteristic

[3] *La Victoria de Junín*, by José Joaquín Olmedo.

of men convinced that their cause is just. Córdova and his men charged up the steep hill and captured the Viceroy; La Mar dashed across precipitous ravines in pursuit of the enemy; and Lara, attacking the center, finished the prolonged struggle in which so many lives were sacrificed on the altar of freedom.

At sunset the Spaniards yielded, perhaps convinced that an unshakable faith in their cause inspired the patriots to irresistible heroism, perhaps overwhelmed by the magnitude of the disaster which had befallen their forces. Canterac himself, the commander in chief of the Spanish forces, went to the encampment of the patriots to request an honorable surrender for the remnant of his forces, which under the circumstances were at the mercy of the enemy. Of this treaty Sucre wrote: "Although the position of the enemy was such as to expose him to an unconditional surrender, I felt it incumbent upon American generosity to concede some honors to the vanquished, for 14 years victorious in Peru. The capitulation was negotiated on the field of battle according to the terms of the attached treaty which, as Your Excellency will see, provides for the surrender of the survivors of the Spanish Army, the Peruvian territory occupied by their forces and all garrisons and military stores, including the fortress of El Callao with all its supplies * * *. The Spaniards do not know which to admire more, the bravery of our troops in battle or their calmness in the steady and orderly retreat from the outskirts of Cuzco to Huamanga, in which they traversed 80 leagues in sight of the enemy and engaged in frequent combats. The compaign in Peru is ended; her independence and the peace of America have been won on this battlefield * * *."

Such was the Battle of Ayacucho. The congress of Peru honored Sucre with the illustrious title of Grand Marshal of Ayacucho and that of Colombia presented him a gold sword. With all the vehemence of his patriotic fervor and characteristic generosity, Bolívar, who found pleasure in extolling the merits of others and belittling his share in the achievements of that glorious war, said of Sucre a few months after the battle had been fought: "Posterity will represent Sucre with Pichincha and Potosí at his feet, bearing aloft the cradle of Manco-Capac and contemplating the chains of Peru, sundered by his sword."

Sucre continued his triumphal march into Upper Peru where Olañeta, disregarding the orders of his superiors and blind to reason, insisted on prolonging a futile war. But Olañeta was not to succeed in his rash undertaking. Exasperated by a rebellion of part of his troops, he marched to subdue the insurrection and was killed in the encounter. Their morale shattered, the troops surrendered and Upper Peru was free. One of the trophies of this campaign was the royal banner which Pizarro had carried 300 years before in the con-

quest of Peru. On the Andean heights where this proud banner once waved, the hero of Ayacucho raised the flag of the Republic, a symbol of the changes made by Providence in the life of nations to fulfill the law that justice is a prerequisite to all human progress.

The independence of the five Provinces of Upper Peru was solemnly proclaimed and the name Bolivia adopted by the General Assembly which had been convoked by Sucre so that the people of the nation might decide its destiny. The Liberator was proclaimed President for such time as he might live in the Republic and Sucre was delegated to take immediate charge of the administration, but the First Constitutional Congress, which met in 1826, issued a decree placing the executive power in his hands for life. This honor he refused, accepting the presidency for two years only, and to even that he agreed only for the sake of organizing affairs for the public good, to which he subordinated his own renown and happiness. "It can not be said too often in honor of that eminent Venezuelan," writes a distinguished historian, "that his modesty and unselfishness led him to regard his almost unanimous election to the presidency and unanimous confirmation by Congress as insufficient to justify any violation of the spirit of the constitution. Such a violation he considered the conferring of the Chief Magistracy upon a foreigner who, thanks to the prestige of victory and authority, might be thought to have promoted his own political aggrandizement in the land where his soldiers were still quartered. The moderation which characterized his short incumbency and the punctiliousness with which he fulfilled his voluntary promise are proofs that these were the dictates of his conscience."

Sucre was occupied in making arrangements for the repatriation of the Colombian Army, a proof to the neighboring countries and the malcontents at home of the pacific and patriotic character of his administration, when there occurred that unfortunate uprising which filled his soul with bitterness. It takes more than heroism to endure injustice, treason, and ingratitude; one must be, as Sucre was, a philosopher as well. Rising above human frailty, he resigned his political office with the same ease with which he had ungirt his sword when war was over. At peace with himself, he returned home after an absence of six years spent in liberating Peru, creating Bolivia, and ending the war of American independence.

The Congress of 1830, in which Sucre represented Ecuador, honored him with the presidency of that assembly of distinguished citizens of the Great Republic. Shortly thereafter he was appointed head of the delegation which conferred with Venezuelan commissioners as to the best plan for the reorganization of Colombia.[4] In the discharge of these duties Sucre gave new proof of his profound political foresight and the unselfishness which characterized all his public life. He dealt

[4] "La Gran Colombia," consisting of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

a death blow to the misuse of military power when he proposed that "all generals who had held the offices of President, Vice President, minister, or other high rank in any of the States constituting the proposed federation be automatically excluded from the two highest positions in the executive branch of the Government for a specified number of years." This sensible proposal was rejected, but it testifies to the personality of Sucre during the whole of his eventful life: Sincerely patriotic, frank, definite, outspoken, and entirely devoid of personal ambition. Unsuccessful in his endeavors, Sucre returned to Congress to labor once more for the welfare of the nation in those difficult days of discord and intrigue which tested the patriotism of Colombia's most eminent citizens. Despite, or perhaps because of, his impartial and conciliatory efforts to bring peace and stability to the nation, Sucre became an object of hatred to all those who were fighting to promote personal ambitions, a hatred which was to cost America one of her greatest men.

It was daybreak on June 4, 1830. Sucre was passing through the mountains, his heart heavy with the misfortunes of Colombia, comforted only by the knowledge that he had fulfilled his duty by personal sacrifice for the sake of justice and the welfare of his people. A volley suddenly reverberated through the forest, and the hero of American independence fell, basely assassinated.

The greatness of a hero is not most truly preserved for posterity in marble or bronze, but rather in the remembrance of noble deeds and the patterns of virtue bequeathed to generation after generation. Neither statues nor letters of gold are needed to glorify the name of Sucre, which is as immortal as the Andes, and will be revered as long as mankind pays homage to talent, valor, probity, generosity, and clemency. By the exercise of every virtue which ennobles and elevates a man, a soldier, and a patriot, Sucre not only exalted his country but humanity as well. May his memory be blessed by the nations loving liberty and justice and his example followed, that right may prevail and the Republic live forever!

BOLÍVAR AND SUCRE

By Dr. José Rafael Bustamante [1]

SUCRE, the Washington of South America, stands out in bold relief among the many heroes of the wars of independence because of the moderation, noble proportions, and harmony of his character. Inflamed by the heroic impulse, other leaders, ardent and uncontrolled, reacted violently to the rude assault of events and the fatal demands

[1] Ecuadorean diplomat and essayist.

of the struggle and were overwhelmed by the chaos of those social and historical conditions in which all barriers were destroyed and all scruples swept away. But one man still maintains his place, thanks to his consistent character, still sharply defined and untarnished by the judgment of the years, a man whose deeds, always forceful and effective, were guided by the precepts of honor, the principles of ethics, the requirements of prudence, and the dictates of chivalry.

In delineating the figure of Sucre, one should compare him with the Liberator, not only because the two complemented each other in the War of Independence, but also because it is especially interesting to contrast the tempestuous nature of Bolívar with the thoughtful and restrained temperament which moderated and calmed it.

Every one recognizes in Bolívar the greatness of genius, every one admires his heroic and awe-inspiring qualities, his piercing and all-embracing vision, the manifold aspects of his mind and achievement. But notwithstanding this, when one contemplates beside this exalted genius that wise, gifted, energetic, loveable man, who so well coordinated his many talents; when one sets beside the driving force of the one the controlled strength of the other, one can not but be drawn to Sucre by his very humanness and by his admirable ability for directing affairs, even the most difficult military matters, with so much skill and tact that the desired outcome appeared to be natural and spontaneous.

Sucre was merciful, gentle, calm. Bolívar intimidated and overawed; one divined him to be ruthless in crushing men and things while executing his purposes and realizing his destiny. Sucre, that elect spirit, was perhaps incapable of forcing men or events to work a miracle of themselves; instead, his was the preeminently human function of correcting and molding to his purpose acts of genius and natural events.

On notable occasions Sucre stood out because of his influence in tempering the asperities of the times, now calming the passions of the Liberator, all too inclined to be imperious and absolute, now trying to soften the fate of the vanquished, now bringing order into the army and bending his skill and good judgment to achieve definite successes.

He it was who drafted and celebrated the treaty for the conduct of the war, thus putting an end to the barbarous "war to the death"; by his opportune and tactful intervention he succeeded in saving General Mariño from the fate of the unfortunate Piar—whose death, observes Villanueva, could also have been prevented if intervention had been made on his behalf by a man like Sucre, endowed with courage, prudence, authority, and eloquence, and firmly holding the even scales of Justice. Wisely and perspicaciously he refused the life presidency of Bolivia which the Liberator insistently tried to establish and which

was repeatedly offered to Sucre—he understood how erroneous is the belief that the harsh hand of despotism is indispensable in the education of nations, especially when young and rebellious; he preserved the sovereignty of Bolivia, devoting his whole heart and soul to this cause and finally overcoming the indecision of Bolívar himself.

And in his campaigns in Ecuador and Peru, what skill Sucre displayed in recruiting armies, organizing and training them; what confidence in planning the campaigns; what resolution in leading the troops to victory! And in governing who, even to-day, can surpass him in judgment, in liberal and democratic spirit, in administrative ability, in patriotic self-abnegation, in high regard for all liberties and human rights?

Such were Sucre's virtues and traits of character that it seemed impossible that they should have developed in the atmosphere of those times. Without disregarding reality, but wisely molding circumstances to his purpose, he never ceased to be an upright and self-controlled man, an unselfish patriot. "He was the scourge of disorder," said Bolívar, when disorder was the rule.

He was disinterested in the midst of unbridled ambition, gentle in the midst of cruelty and vainglory, loyal to the Liberator when others were deriding, denying, and forsaking him or tempting him with a dictatorship or the magnificence of a monarchy. Sucre was, indeed, the very incarnation of reason and fair-mindedness.

In the unsullied perfection of a character maintaining its serenity notwithstanding its passionate devotion to liberty, Sucre seems one of the heroes nurtured in the harmonious culture of Hellas. His personality gains in beauty by contrast with the times and with his associates, and is enhanced by the sweetness of soul that he preserved among so many difficulties and vicissitudes. Admirable indeed was the marvelous spirit of that happy warrior who was dazzled neither by glory nor by fortune and who always betrayed a certain scornful detachment from the honors and pomp surrounding him.

The heart of a philosopher underneath his military genius; a serene Platonic outlook which vanquished the worries unavoidable in a life devoted to varied and turbulent activities; a sublimity of moral concepts which purged the political corruption of frenzied nations; a never-ceasing desire for solitude and retirement, for a life of peace in the midst of the tumultuous grandeur which was the reward of his talents—these dwelt, perhaps, in the secret depths of Sucre's being.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

DR. RAFAEL BRACHE

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic to the United States

THE NEW MINISTER OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, DR. RAFAEL BRACHE

DR. Rafael Brache, newly designated to represent the Dominican Republic near the Government of the United States, was received at the White House as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on April 24, 1930.

On placing his letters of credence in the hands of President Hoover, Doctor Brache spoke in part as follows:

My Government, which has followed with lively interest the effective development of the policy of international cordiality which Your Excellency's administration has been sincerely engaged in stimulating, preferentially with the countries of the Caribbean, declares with the utmost enthusiasm, through my humble agency, that this intelligent and noble labor has obtained for your great people and for your illustrious name this precious conquest—greater esteem and greater confidence among the peoples of Latin America.

Under the auspices of such an encouraging prospect for my diplomatic efforts, it is pleasing to me to state to you furthermore that I bring express instructions from my Government to cultivate with painstaking care and loyal devotion the very cordial relations of friendship which exist between our two countries, and to express to you the great admiration and sincere sympathy of the Dominican people for your great Nation.

To these words President Hoover made cordial response, saying in part:

It likewise gives me much pleasure to receive the autograph letter which you have presented from His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic, informing me of his assumption of the duties of that high office. I shall be grateful if you will convey to him in my name and on behalf of the people and Government of the United States an expression of friendship and of our earnest wish that he may fulfill to his own satisfaction and that of the Dominican people the important task he has assumed.

The statements which you have been pleased to make concerning the efforts of this Government in behalf of international good will are most gratifying. Such a labor only attains its fullest effectiveness when it is reciprocal, and it was a matter of profound satisfaction to me to observe during the tour of Latin America, to which you have alluded, a sincere cordiality and earnest desire for international amity and cooperation among the Governments of this continent.

The new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic was born in the city of Moca July 8, 1888. His parents, however, soon transferred their residence to La Vega, where he commenced his early education, continuing through the normal school.

In 1909, when only 21 years of age, he began his public career as chairman of the Municipal Council of La Vega, and five years later, in 1914, was elected to the Constitutional Assembly. Moving sub-

sequently to Santo Domingo, he became Chief of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the National Bank. He was at that time owner and director of the daily newspapers *El Siglo* and *El Tiempo*, both of which became, under his able direction, important factors in the journalistic world.

In 1915 Doctor Brache was appointed consul general in London, and in the same year was promoted to be chargé d'affaires of the Dominican Republic in that capital. During the administration of President Vicini-Burgos he was director general of immigration, and in 1924 was elected to the National Congress as representative from the Province of La Vega. In 1925 he represented his country as delegate to the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union which assembled in Washington and in Ottawa, and the next year he served in the same capacity at Paris.

Doctor Brache, accompanied by his charming wife, Señora Doña Dolores Bernard de Brache, made the trip from Santo Domingo to the United States in one of the planes of the aerial fleet now operating so successfully between several capitals of this hemisphere.

CHILE'S NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

By Lucy L. W. Wilson, Ph. D.
Principal, South Philadelphia High School for Girls [1]

EVERY experience, no matter how intellectual, how spiritual, how exalted, must include the physical as one conditioning element. The recent remarkable educational and social revolution in Chile is a direct response to its extraordinary geography, its unusual people.

Chile stretches out 3,000 miles along the Pacific coast, as far as from Alaska to Southern Mexico, from the hot, dry desert to the cold tundra. But it is very narrow, only 90 miles on an average. Nevertheless, two mountain ranges parallel the sea. Between them are the high pampas of the north, rich in nitrates and copper. Farther south, a beautiful rich, fertile valley occupies central Chile. Here, in a fifth of the total area reside four-fifths of the population. Here grow all the grains and vegetables and fruits of California and more besides. Here one gets the spur of the changing seasons with cool nights, even in summer, and much sunshine, productive of health-giving vitamins, even in winter. Small wonder that teachers and children both are bursting with vitality. Still farther south, coal, lumber, and pasture lands add their wealth to the nation.

Chile, with desert on the north, the high Andes on the east, and the Pacific on the west and south, is potentially an island. All its life forms exhibit the segregating tendency of an island—the peculiar and indelible stamp of intense nationalism. In consequence, the people, product of many races, are unified, homogeneous. Some of the original Spanish *conquistadores*, to whom flocked the adventurous of many nations, took to themselves Indian wives—Araucanians unconquered and unconquerable. Later their descendants and those of unmixed European strain assimilated easily the immigrants who came to them slowly from other lands—Spain, Germany, the British Isles, France, Switzerland. "You are German," said I to flaxen-haired Dr. Cora Mayer. "No; Chilean," she answered. "But my father was German."

Chile is insulated, not isolated. One must not forget that from it radiate three international railroads, many steamship lines, and two world air routes—one to Europe, the other to North America. Accessibility, an adventuring, wayfaring spirit, both island characteristics, belong rightfully to Chilean psychology.

[1] In 1929 Doctor Wilson spent several months in Chile, having been engaged by the Government to direct a Dalton experimental school for girls.

Of course, this nation has not hesitated to go far afield in her search for creative education; of course, she will first assimilate whatever she adapts and adopts.

THE OLD PROGRAM

For two generations, under German tutelage, Chile has been content with a dual educational program. She has been giving excellent secondary and university education to the classes, while the elementary schools, inadequate in number and in quality, have been the only opportunity for the masses. The *liceos* (high schools) long ago added preparatory classes, reaching steadily downward, with the early teaching of a foreign language. This effectively closed their



THE FEDERICO ERRÁZURIZ SCHOOL, SANTIAGO

A primary school for boys.

doors to graduates of the elementary schools. In consequence, the elementary schools have been teaching only those with no knowledge of, no desire nor hope for, more than primary education. In point of fact, in the past they have really educated only a small number even of these. For, on the basis of standardized examinations, usually only about half of the first grade, even, were promoted to the second, with heavy mortality all along the line. In the sixth grade of the school of which I had charge, a full third of the class was three or more years in retard, and yet many of the 16 year-olds were markedly intelligent.

Since 1925, Chile, newly democratic, with characteristic initiative, courage, and vigor, has been wrestling with the basic problem of more and better education for all of her children.

AN EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

The program (1928–1930) includes the building of some 600 new and modern primary schools, in addition to the complete reorganization of the curricula, of the courses of study, and of the teaching methods of elementary and normal schools.

Intensely but not ignorantly patriotic, wanting for Chile the best that exists in the world, the Government has been sending yearly some 10 to 30 able teachers and students to study education in Europe and the United States. In 1928, in addition, a magnificent plan was formulated for experimental and model schools and classes, which



Courtesy of Inspección General de Arquitectura de Chile

PRIMARY SCHOOL AT TALAGANTE

One of the newer Chilean schools, accommodating 160 pupils.

began to function effectively early in 1929. These are bringing education right to the doorsteps of Chilean educators.

There are now two types of experimental schools. The one, temporary, is manned with foreign directors working with Chilean teachers and for Chilean children. The other, permanent, is under the direction of the ablest Chileans available, dominated by the desire to assimilate and adopt any useful educational technique, regardless of its origin, at the same time adapting and correlating it to Chilean needs and to Chilean conditions.

TEMPORARY EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS

Foreign educational advisers from Germany, Belgium, and the United States have been demonstrating the detail and the advantages

of the Kerschensteiner, the Decroly, and the Dalton plans, as well as the Vineland methods for children of low mentality. These experimental schools are located in Santiago. They are constantly visited, under Government organization, by large numbers of teachers from all over Chile. For example, last December, Valparaiso sent up several hundred teachers for a three days' visit. This necessitated elaborate planning, so that they might see everything, with not more than 30 at a time in any single school. In addition, demonstration exhibits and demonstration teachers are sent to more distant centers. An excellent interpretation of Decroly ideals and Decroly technique reached some 21 different centers last November and December.

The teachers for these schools were selected with great care. More than 400 were recommended from all over Chile by their superior officers. To them was given a group intelligence test (our national test, translated and adapted). This reduced their number to about 200. They were then offered the opportunity in the capital for summer study of modern psychology and modern education. Finally, an eligible list of 80 was prepared, from which the first 50 teachers for the experimental schools were selected.

I have never encountered anywhere a faculty more vigorous, more able, more earnest, more adaptable, more hard working, than that of the Dalton School in Chile. They demanded two faculty meetings a week, and greedily accepted two English lessons. These four weekly meetings were scheduled from 4 to 5 p. m. As a matter of fact, they went merrily on, usually, until 6 p. m.

In every way the Chilean Government has been most generous to the foreign advisers. The Minister of Education said to all of us, "Ask for whatever you want; it will be given you." In other words, we were given rope enough to hang ourselves, or water in which to swim to real success. One consequence of this challenge is that classrooms are adequately and intelligently equipped. Instead of the stupid and unhygienic nailed-down desks to which we are accustomed, they have devised the best possible movable tables. They are light but strong, about a yard square, with an incurve on each side to fit the body, and a full-sized shelf underneath for books. All corners are rounded. Both tables and chairs are of various heights to fit the needs of pupils. Only three children sit at a table, lest a fourth cast an undesirable shadow.

The walls are lined with low, easily accessible, closed-in shelves, definitely adapted to housing comfortably a recreation library and the work of each child, including his tools and teaching materials. There are also special sections for maps, wall pictures, and other unwieldy materials.

PERMANENT EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS

Much more important than the experimental schools and classes in the charge of the foreign advisers are the permanent experimental schools under the direction of Chileans. In these schools is now being developed the new education for new Chile, for which educators have been intelligently and ardently longing and dreaming and working. The primary function of these schools is to submit to wider experimentation whatever seems worth while in foreign educational methods and plans, "to capture gradually those aspects of different systems that can be assimilated into a harmonious whole, responsive to our national necessities."



Courtesy of Lucy L. W. Wilson

A SCHOOL PATIO

Patio of the model school connected with the Núñez Normal School. Experimental classes are conducted on the Decroly (Grades 1 and 2) and Kerschensteiner (Grade 3) plans.

Among the permanent experiments are schools for adults, for a rural community, a home school for the homeless, an open-air school for the anæmic and tuberculous, and the city experimental school of Santiago.

The latter is housed in a new building large enough to permit at least three classes for each grade of work. The building is beautiful and well planned. Not only are there well-equipped laboratory classrooms, workshops, an auditorium, a library, a museum, gardens, gymnasiums, a swimming pool, but also a paidometric laboratory, a laboratory for vocational guidance, a statistical bureau, and a department for research. At present this school is investigating for evaluation, adaptation, and adoption the theories of Claparède, Ferrière, and others, and American schemes for educational and vocational guid-

ance, in addition to the welter of methods and plans in process of demonstration in the temporary experimental schools.

Education in Chile is still highly centralized, but it is not hidebound. For example, the fact that the authorities were experimenting with evening classes for adult illiterates did not prevent them from accepting and developing at the same time the Society of Little Teachers. The "little teachers" are young boys who are encouraged (with money) to liquidate the illiteracy of their parents and neighbors—not more than five altogether—under helpful direction. In three years illiteracy has been reduced from 60 to 20 per cent, and



Courtesy of Lucy L. W. Wilson

A SCHOOL BUS

A bus used in the daily transportation of anæmic and tubercular children to the experimental school at Apoquimbo.

the fight against it continues vigorously. In 1929, for example, the classes for illiterates increased to 550 from 30 in 1928.

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS

In the old days the normal schools required for admission only graduation from the 6-year elementary school. It must be remembered, however, that Chilean children did not and do not now go to school until 7, that elimination from the grades was and is extraordinarily high, that compulsory education has never been enforced. Those who survive to the end, therefore, must possess much courage, some learning, and a strong desire to learn. Most normal schools give their students room and board; nevertheless, few of the socially fit elect to enter. Instead they seek the six years' additional education in a liceo. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that one of the first of the many revolutionary details in organization was to

raise the standard of admission, rejecting as unfit some two hundred normal pupils and about forty teachers already in these schools. Now, all normal schools require some secondary education for admission, although only the city normal schools at present require graduation.

Late in 1929 the control of the normal schools was transferred from the department of primary education to the University of Chile. Dr. Luis Tirapegui, chief of that division, has expressed the belief that the dependent schools should be model, not practice, schools; that in addition to board and room each normal-school student ought to receive a small stipend to cover other necessary expenses,



Courtesy of Lucy L. W. Wilson

A DALTON EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL

Science laboratory for the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. All classrooms in the experimental schools have been fitted with this type of furniture.

and that the four years' course ought to be of college quality, in spite of its different objectives.

One of the normal schools, in Chillan, under a very able principal, is successfully putting special emphasis on the right preparation of rural teachers, that they may be real community leaders. The trend in all schools is toward broad cultural experience and a philosophical conception of life, to which must be added specialized teaching techniques. In Santiago, there are three normal schools—two for women and one for men. In all of them there is adequate emphasis on cultural background and physical and mental hygiene, as well as on teaching skill, techniques, and methods of various kinds. Their laboratories are remarkably well equipped and up to date. I was much impressed, in one of the normal schools for women, with the

quality of their well-documented theses and the wealth of teaching materials—maps, charts, models—with which each student had equipped herself. These graduates are sent to all parts of Chile, oftenest, probably, to schools with no teaching equipment. One felt that under their direction the desert would bloom. Except in Leningrad, in the college for training officers, particularly the section for training officer-teachers, I have never seen a better scheme for the adequate training of teachers to help them toward real community leadership.

EXPERIMENTAL HIGH SCHOOLS

There are a hundred liceos in Chile, all excellent schools, according to German pre-war standards. No longer are they content with their high scholastic accomplishment. At the beginning of 1930 a council was organized to plan for experimental high schools in connection with the *Instituto Pedagógico*, the teachers college of the University of Chile. Dr. Wilhelm Mann, formerly of Jena, director of the *Instituto;* Don Enrique Marshall, director of secondary education; and the two directors of the practice liceos now connected with the *Instituto*, Señor Carlos Silva and Señorita Marta Sudy, in charge of the new undertaking, began by looking for a location, with sufficient land for large gardens to afford abundant opportunity for practical work. The new schools—one for boys, the other for girls—will be organized to give six years of secondary education, with *anexos* to give two years of preparatory education. They "will not imitate any foreign model unless they are first convinced that it will yield the highest values to the necessities of Chilean education," says the council.

To diminish the number of teachers to whom the students must report will be their first reform. Instead of ten or more, they expect to limit the number to four for each year of the course. This can be accomplished only by giving each teacher at least two subjects—for example, science and mathematics, drawing and manual work, Spanish and social science, foreign languages. The teachers will not be allowed to teach elsewhere. All their educational activities must be at the service of the experimental liceos. They will be expected to take part in all social functions, in sports, in parents' meetings, and most especially in all discussions of new roads to learning and of modifications of the old.

The new schools will be genuine activity schools, conducted in the open air as much as possible. Special emphasis will be put on physical education. This will not be confined to the daily 15 minutes of gymnasium practice, but will function in excursions, in garden work, in all open-air classes.

There will be a laboratory for experimental psychology, with apparatus for anthropometric measurements and tests of all kinds under the direction of Doctor Tirapegui, and there will be a definite

program for educational guidance, with especial attention to mental hygiene.

Can enough well-prepared high-school teachers willing and able to teach more than a single subject be obtained? Willing and able to give all their time and thought and skill to the evolution of a spirit of cooperation within and without the school, to give themselves unreservedly to the creation of a child-centered high school? My guess is yes, at least as long as the *élan* of the revolution continues.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Fortunately, Chile has begun to study the difficult problem of right educational and vocational guidance before her schools are



A DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS

Girls of the Javiera Carrera School in Santiago acquire experience in purchasing foods by visits to the markets of the city.

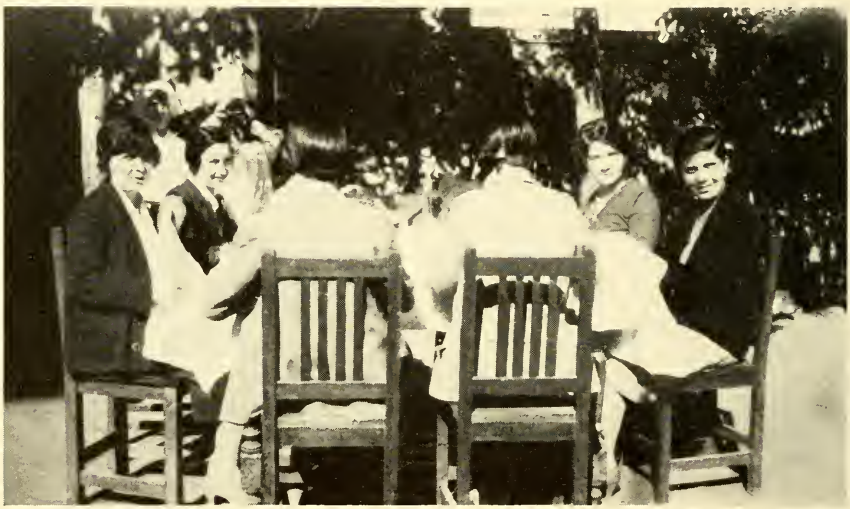
flooded—as, hopefully, soon they will be—with more than a hundred different intelligences and with 57 or more varieties of each intelligence quotient.

No single incident of my stay in Chile helped me better to understand her educational revolution, better to make a hopeful prognosis of its future, than my part in its first concrete experiment in guidance.

After I had discovered the enormous overage in each grade of the Dalton school in my charge, I visited other schools and found everywhere the same conditions. In reporting this to my chief, he capped my story by telling me that it was practically universal in Chile. He agreed with me that the cause was the acceptance by the teachers of the results obtained from examinations imposed by the inspectors (district superintendents) from the first grade up. The cure? To

tell the teachers, said I, to promote, regardless of marks, every child, who, in their opinion, probably would be able to do the work of the next grade; to give all the teachers the opportunity to study the problems and the principles of educational guidance, using their wisdom as fast as it accumulated; and then, finally, to evolve a plan for guidance.

After much discussion, it was decided that the city experimental school (for boys) should experiment with vocational guidance; we, with educational guidance; and that when both of us were ready, there should be a joint conference in the office of Señor Riquelme, director of the department of primary education, with the chief of the



Courtesy of Lucy L. W. Wilson

A GROUP OF CHILEAN TEACHERS AT LUNCHEON IN A SCHOOL PATIO

technical division, Señor Martin Bunster, and one of his assistants, Señor Donoso.

After talking over the problem with the Dalton faculty, we decided upon the following program for ourselves: (1) A survey of the sixth grade children to explore their abilities, their attitudes, their ambitions, the family desires and economic position, visiting homes for confirmation; (2) a survey of post-sixth-grade educational and vocational opportunities in Santiago; (3) excursions with the children to these schools, factories, shops, offices, and the like; (4) individual conferences with each sixth-grade child; (5) evolution of a school program to make the guidance a curricular activity for the next year.

We made a little outline on which to record our findings *re* the individual child. The home group, or "family," of each teacher was a cross-section of the whole school, so that the teachers were actually

responsible for only two or three children. They became deeply interested, all of them. Three of them stood out as especially understanding and wise. One was made chairman of the educational committee, the other two of the vocational group. The first result was an unconscious, but an immediate curricular change, motivated by the intense interest of children and teachers in their investigations. Then followed actual placement. I shall never forget my astonishment, several weeks before the school closed, to see five of the children whom I had known only in their dark blue school uniforms and brimmed velour hats, transformed into young ladies, dressed in light-colored costumes, with cloche hats of the same shade. Accompanied by two of their teachers, they were being introduced as cadets into a job that they needed, but else had not secured. I never found out where the clothes came from, only that their teachers had outfitted them for the experiment.

In our enthusiasm over the guidance program and its immediate results, we quite forgot that we had been expected to report on the educational side of guidance only. Nevertheless when finally we met for the office conference, the real life vocational material that had been accumulated was voted worth presentation to a larger group. First one *seminario* was planned with four numbers, a statement of the problem by the director of the city experimental school, followed by three papers—educational guidance (for girls), vocational guidance (for boys), and vocational guidance (for girls). This was expanded into two meetings to give ample time for discussion. Purposely, no notice was sent to the schools. The authorities wanted to try out the value of newspaper publicity in securing audiences. Perhaps it was the newspapers, perhaps the subject, perhaps the intense interest of the teachers in whatever concerned their work—at any rate, the hall was packed for both meetings, without even standing room, and the audience remained to hear the last word. The platform was full of officials, from the Minister, General Navarrete, down, and all were as deeply interested as the rest of us!

What was my amazement to read in the morning newspaper that there would be a third *seminario*, and then, the next day, a fourth! Both these latter meetings were very interesting, with splendid attendance, too. What had happened was this: From all over Chile, as well as in Santiago, teachers demanded to be heard, some of them to tell of their experience with these problems, and others of the need for an immediate solution. In particular I remember the almost tragic story of a teacher of an adult class of 20 men. They had come to her because they were dissatisfied with their occupations and longed to prepare themselves, even at this late day, for something else.

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very heaven."

TWO SOUTH AMERICAN POETS: GABRIELA MISTRAL AND JUANA DE IBARBOUROU

By Luisa Luisi [1]

THE poetry of two great women of our day expresses, for the first time in Spanish-American literature, the genius of America with that unmistakable accent which is the hallmark of originality. There is inherent in the poetry of both writers an individuality not derived from subject matter or from form, a spiritual quality which reveals the intrinsic America. Gabriela Mistral and Juana de Ibarbourou could not have written as they have had they been born in any other part of the world.

The poetry of Gabriela Mistral bears the stamp of the mighty mountain range which has ineradicably marked her work with its overpowering grandeur, its rugged peaks, the immaculate purity of its eternal snows, its bold and cruel mysticism. Even the Biblical influence which is apparent in all her work would be inexplicable apart from those awe-inspiring panoramas where the blind forces of nature illustrate and sanction the terrible wrath of Jehovah, permeating with fatalism the magnificent poetry of the Chilean writer.

The extraordinary success of Juana de Ibarbourou has no other explanation than that of her unmistakable accent. She is in herself the voice of her part of America—a fragrant, individual, unpretentious corner—speaking in faultless Spanish verse, but with a natural rusticity never needing the picturesque accessory of the gaucho to interpret the new soul of the plains, characteristically American in its unaffected simplicity.

Gabriela Mistral and Juana de Ibarbourou are voices of the soil singing on our continent, bringing to poetry the essence of nature unaltered by preconceived theory or conscious heed to local color.

Their instinctive originality, their essential Americanism lies in their genuine accent, in their receptivity to the voice of nature, in their inspired spontaneity, in their profound artistic sincerity, in their very lack of concern with originality. Both women must have been nurtured in direct contact with nature, far from the cities which have since exercised a debilitating influence on their work. This change has been more marked in Juana de Ibarbourou, who has not as strong

[1] This appreciation is part of the introduction to an article by Srta. Luisi, Uruguayan author and educator, on *The Literature of Uruguay in the Year of its Centenary (1930)*, the body of which will appear in the July issue of the Bulletin. Chile is the country of Gabriela Mistral and Uruguay that of Juana de Ibarbourou. It is interesting to add that Srta. Mistral is this year on the faculty of Middlebury College Summer School, and is expected to lecture in the United States this autumn under the auspices of the International Institute of Education.—*Editor.*

an intellectual personality as Gabriela Mistral; the latter has found in a prose charged with unexpected implications the medium which poetry no longer offered her after she had lost contact with that magnificent craggy land of her birth. With both, their sincere and spontaneous early work constitutes their real contribution to poetry. Their later writing, produced far from the lands that suckled them, is now more cosmopolitan, less genuinely American.

Because these women were not heirs to a tradition of culture, neither one will attain in the intellectual forms of verse to which modern poetry tends that expressive vigor which ranks them high in American literature among such famous figures as Sábat Ercasty, whom they surpass in popularity though not in intrinsic merit, González Martínez, Santos Chocano, or Leopoldo Lugones, internationally known poets whose work is considered part of the literary treasure of the race.

For America and for American art and history, the poetic contribution of these two women is unique. They are themselves the poetry of America, unhampered despite obvious literary influences, significant and genuine as the voice of the streams and the fresh dawns of the wilderness.

For those of the BULLETIN's readers who understand Spanish a poem by each of the above-mentioned authors is appended.

VIERNES SANTO [1]

El sol de abril aun es ardiente y bueno
y el surco, de la espera, resplandece;
pero hoy no llenes l'ansia de su seno,
porque Jesús padece.

No remuevas la tierra. Deja, mansa,
la mano en el arado; echa las mieses
cuando ya nos devuelvan la esperanza,
que aun Jesús padece.

Ya sudó sangre bajo los olivos,
y oyó al que amaba, que negó tres veces.
Mas, rebelde de amor, tiene aún latidos,
¡aun padece!

Porque tú, labrador, siembras odiando,
y yo tengo rencor cuando anochece,
y un niño va como un hombre llorando,
Jesús padece.

Está sobre el madero todavía
y sed tremenda el labio le estremece.
¡Odio mi pan, mi estrofa y mi alegría,
porque Jesús padece!

—GABRIELA MISTRAL.

[1] From Mistral: *Desolación*. Third edition, Editorial Nascimento, Santiago, Chile, 1926.

LOS PINOS [2]

Yo digo ¡pinos! y siento
Que se me aclara el alma.
Yo digo ¡pinos! y en mis oidos
Rumorea la selva.
Yo digo ¡pinos! y por mis labios pasa
la frescura de las fuentes salvajes.

¡Pinos, pinos, pinos! Y con los ojos cerrados,
Veo la hilacha verde de los ramajes profundos.
Que recortan el sol en obleas desiguales
Y lo arrojan, como puñados de lentejuelas
A los caminos que bordean.

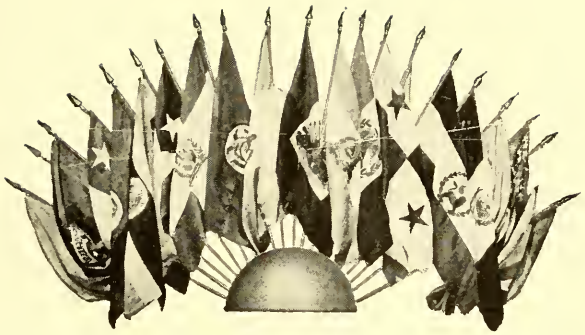
Yo digo ¡pinos! y me veo morena
Quinceabrileña
Bajo uno que era amplio como una casa,
donde una tarde alguien puso en mi boca,
como un fruto extraordinario
el primer beso amoroso.
¡Y todo mi cuerpo anémico tiembla
Recordando su antiguo perfume a yerbabuena!

Y me duermo con los ojos llenos de lágrimas
así como los pinos se duermen en las ramas
llenas de rocío.

—Juana de Ibarbourou.

[2] From Valdés: *Antología de la Moderna Poesía Uruguaya.* Librería "El Ateneo," Montevideo. 1927





PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Greetings to the Minister of Colombia and the Secretary of State.—On opening the regular session of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on May 7, the chairman, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States, greeted His Excellency the Minister of Colombia, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, in the following terms:

Our first duty is a duty of welcome, not to a new face but a to a new office and an old friend. Since my last appearance here a great honor has been conferred upon our friend, who has been elected to the chief magistracy of his country, and I am sure that you will all join me in a most hearty welcome to Doctor Olaya in his new capacity.

To these words of congratulation the Minister of Colombia replied as follows:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the chairman of the board for the words he has spoken with reference to my election to the Presidency of the Republic of Colombia. Once more let me also thank the Governing Board for the kind message which the members sent me through the acting chairman; and I also desire to take this opportunity to assure you that so long as I remain at the head of the Government of Colombia, the Pan American Union will always find in me a loyal coworker, devoted and faithful, animated by the highest spirit of Pan Americanism.

And now may I say a word of congratulation, and in this I believe that I interpret the feelings of all my colleagues on the Governing Board, to our worthy chairman, the Secretary of State of the United States, for his brilliant conduct at the Naval Disarmament Conference which met at London and for the splendid result achieved at that conference, which has clearly demonstrated that the Government of the United States is a partisan of peace. It is certain that the results of this conference will be felt not only on the American Continent but in the whole world.

In response the Secretary of State said:

Doctor Olaya has referred to my labors in the Naval Conference with very gracious and kindly words. It has been a very interesting and highly important task and I am very much gratified that we should have been able to play a part in accomplishing that which I feel sure will promote good will among the nations of the world.

I want to say in the first place, that since I have become interested in naval limitation I have learned that as usual, contrary to my former information, it was to the Western Hemisphere and to two of our sister countries in America that we have to look for the first great example for naval limitation. If I had not gone to the Naval Conference I might have remained in ignorance of that very important fact, but as it was, it was only in our work there that I learned that our two sister nations, Argentina and Chile, in 1902, at least 20 years before the Washington treaty which we used to think was the pioneer in naval limitation—Chile and Argentina first taught the world the importance and the great success which could be derived from a treaty of naval limitation. In preparation for my work to lay before the Senate the importance of that same subject, I have been looking over the old treaty of 1902 and I find that those two countries established valuable precedents in that treaty which are still important, and that we in later years have been simply followers of the lesson that they then taught.

The experience of those two countries also has shown us the importance of the results of that kind of a treaty; and the evidence of that method of allaying possible mutual irritation, and of laying the foundation for growth in international good will, was shown there just as later it was shown by the Washington treaty.

All I can say about our recent labors in London is that we had a task whose difficulty we did not underestimate when we went there, and we have achieved not only a complete measure of success so far as three of the countries are concerned, but what is even more important, we have laid the foundations in good will for what I think will be soon followed by a complete success with all five countries.

I am very glad to say that we were privileged to take a very considerable part from the very fact that the United States has no naval rivalries with either France or Italy, and no rivalries with regard to the relations between Great Britain and either France or Italy. Those countries did us the honor to ask us to sit in with them in their conferences, and I think it was largely due to the influence of the American delegation that one or two crises were successfully passed, and that when adjournment finally came, it was in an atmosphere of thorough good will on the part of all five nations, and an earnest resolution on the part of all to follow the progress that had been made with further steps, until we shall have a complete limitation as to all five nations.

The Americans, and I think every other delegation, left there full of high hope that this treaty was not only an important step in itself, but a preliminary to a still more important step.

For myself, I wish to testify that there is no such school for training ignorant statesmen in international relations as an international conference. It was my first international conference, and I learned many things, and I hope that I shall be able to treasure those matters in my mind for future helpfulness, wherever I may be called. I formed a very high admiration for some of the great men I met, and I can say with absolute sincerity that our delegation met with nothing but fairness and kindness from all of the other delegations that we met. Our relations were most pleasant, and if it had not been for that atmosphere of general good will, the result might have been very different; it was that which carried us through to a final result with which, the more we study it, the better satisfied we are.

So I am very glad to be back here and to meet these old friends who sit around this table. It fills me with renewed thankfulness for the great privilege we all have of belonging to a new hemisphere, which is free from so many of the difficulties and the problems of the old hemisphere. I feel the extent of that privilege the more I study it, and in turn I feel the importance and the value of the birthright that goes with all of the nations that inhabit the new hemisphere. It behooves us, not selfishly, but with a very deep thankfulness, to go forward and try to use the advantages which we have had, in bringing together the common spirit of American fraternity, and to use that for the benefit of the world at large.

The vice chairman of the Governing Board, His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico, Señor Manual C. Téllez, also extended a warm welcome to the Secretary of State on his return, saying:

The chairman has been so kind as to make a most eloquent statement regarding the success achieved by the mission which he directed at the London Conference. Our distinguished colleague, the President-Elect of Colombia, has already rendered an eloquent tribute to the chairman of the board for his work at London. To add more to what has been said by the President-Elect of Colombia would be to diminish the force of his eloquence. But may I take a moment to express the board's wish that these results which are now an immediate hope may shortly become a reality for the good of humanity.

What the chairman of the board has said of the part he took at the conference shows an excess of modesty proportional to the greatness of his capability, but at all events we congratulate ourselves on his return and welcome him, since his presence, his courtesy, his industriousness will always continue to be at the service of the Pan American cause and he will continue his able leadership in matters which are of great interest to us all.

His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile, Dr. Carlos G. Dávila, likewise expressed his greetings to the Honorable Mr. Stimson, speaking as follows:

It is a real pleasure to see the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, back again among us.

All your colleagues of this board, Mr. Secretary, followed with the greatest sympathy every detail of your work in London.

And we were very glad to join His Excellency the Minister of Colombia in extending to you our congratulations on the outcome, which is a great accomplishment for your country and a far-reaching step in the way of a cordial understanding between the nations—that goal toward which the world is striving to-day in a sort of collective impulse of which we are all a part.

And we duly appreciate your courtesy in telling us something about your achievements in London. We understand the friendly significance of this step before this group of representatives of the Americas.

May I be permitted to express to you my personal thanks for the kind reference that you made to my country and Argentina as pioneers of the idea of limitation of armaments.

I do believe that if, in the passage of the centuries, history is going to remember some of the accomplishments of this Western Hemisphere, it will rank among the first, the pioneering work done by all the Republics of this continent, for peace, for limitation of armaments, and toward the pacific solution by arbitration or conciliation of difficulties between nations.

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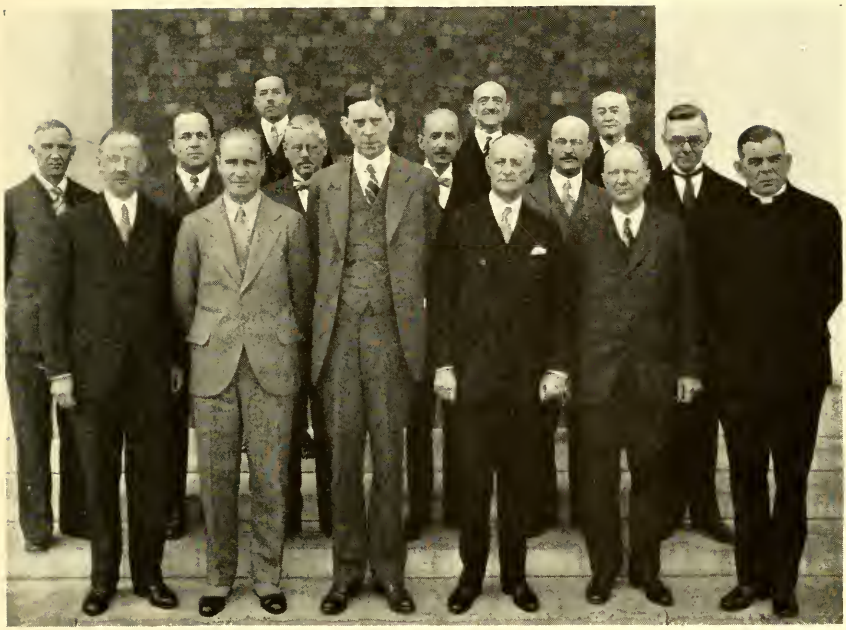
Centenary of the death of Sucre.—June 4, the centenary of the death of Antonio José de Sucre, to the commemoration of which this issue of the BULLETIN is largely devoted, will be observed in Washington by a special session of the Governing Board, at which addresses will be made by the chairman and other members. In addition, the flags of the 21 American republics will be raised to the strains of their respective national hymns.

Pan American Day.—At the aforementioned May meeting of the Governing Board a resolution was adopted recommending the desirability of observance of Pan American Day in all the Republics of the American Continent, a day which shall be established as a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all in one continental unity. The resolution of the board recommended that the Governments members of the Pan American Union designate April 14 as Pan American Day, and that the national flags of the respective countries be displayed on that date. April 14 is the date on which the resolution creating the Pan American Union was adopted at the First International Conference of American States in 1890.

Pan American Pedagogical Congress.—The board also acted on the resolution of the Sixth Pan American Conference, recommending that a Pan American Pedagogical Congress be held, in which the normal and upper elementary schools of the American States shall take part through representatives appointed by their respective Governments. As the Government of Chile has indicated a willingness to convene the congress, and has suggested that it be held in the year 1932, the Governing Board resolved that the Pan American Pedagogical Congress shall be held in the city of Santiago in the year 1932, the exact date to be determined by the Government of Chile and the Pan American Union. The Government of Chile will issue invitations to the Governments of the American Republics to be represented at the Congress, which will consider normal and elementary school extension work, exchange of professors and students, the status of normal and elementary school teaching in the American States, school reforms, school construction, and school budgets.

Report on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse.—A report on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse was submitted by the permanent committee of the Governing Board intrusted with this project and adopted.

Committees on intellectual cooperation.—A resolution of the board authorized the Director General to request the Minister of Public Instruction of each of the American Republics to take appropriate steps for the formation of a National Council of Intellectual Cooperation. These councils will be organized pursuant to the organic act of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, which



DR. ENRIQUE GIL OF ARGENTINA AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

A recent visitor to Washington was Dr. Enrique Gil, Secretary of the Argentine-American Cultural Institute. In the group with him appear, from left to right, in front row: President of the National Geographic Society, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor; Doctor Gil; the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur; the Minister of the United States to Honduras, Hon. Julius G. Lay; the President of the University of Maryland, Dr. Raymond A. Pearson; the Rector of the Catholic University of America, Rt. Rev. Monsignor James H. Ryan. Second row: The Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. E. Gil Borges; the President of George Washington University, Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin; the Consul General of the United States in Mexico, Mr. William Dawson; the Law Librarian of the Library of Congress, Dr. John T. Vance; Mr. J. C. Luitweiler, of New York; Dr. C. E. McGuire. Third row: The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Francis White; the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe; and the Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. James Brown Scott.

was created at the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators which met at Havana in February last. The national councils will be composed of delegates appointed by the universities and other institutions of higher education, to collaborate with the Inter-American Central Council and with the other national councils in the study and solution of the problems of intellectual life in the Americas.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Latin American visitors.—The following prominent Latin Americans visited the Pan American Union during the month of April and the early part of May and were received by the Director General:

Señor Don Rafael Brache, the newly appointed Minister of the Dominican Republic to the United States.

Señor Dr. Octavio Méndez Pereira, Minister of Panama to Great Britain and France. Dr. Méndez Pereira was accompanied by His Excellency the Minister of Panama to the United States, Señor Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro.

Señor Don Carlos Alfredo Tornquist, of Argentina.

Señor Don Victor A. Belaúnde, of Peru.

Señor Don Juan Lozano y Lozano, of Colombia.

Señor Don Heliodoro Zapata, of Colombia.

The following delegates to the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene:

Señor Dr. Hector Norrie, of Argentina;

Señor Dr. Félix Sánchez Peña, of Bolivia;

Senhor Dr. M. Y. Muniz, Senhor Dr. Plinio Olinto, and Senhor Dr. Gustavo Riedel, of Brazil;

Señor Dr. Francisco M. Fernández, Señor Dr. Ricardo Lancis, Señor Dr. René Lavalette, Señor Dr. Juan Portell Villa, Señor Dr. Miguel Rodríguez Machado, and Señor Dr. Gustavo Santa Ana Albrecht, of Cuba;

Señor Dr. José Víctor Fernández Manero and Señor Dr. Samuel Ramírez Moreno, of Mexico;

Señor Dr. Jacinto J. Mañón, of the Dominican Republic;

Señor Dr. Guillermo G. de Paredes, of Panama;

Señor Dr. Cándido Vasconsellos, of Paraguay;

Señor Dr. A. Fernos Isern, of Porto Rico;

Señor Dr. Anthony Sicco, of Uruguay; and

Señor Dr. Guillermo Aranda, of Venezuela.

Señores Don Andrés Stoessel and Don Adam Stoessel, accompanied by Señor Don Julián Enciso, Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina. The Señores Stoessel had just arrived at Washington after a successful journey by automobile from Buenos Aires.

Señora de Doninelli, a distinguished Guatemalan singer, accompanied by His Excellency the Minister of Guatemala, Señor Dr. Adrián Recinos.

Addresses.—The Director General has delivered several addresses in the course of the last few weeks. On Tuesday, April 24, he spoke over a network of the National Broadcasting Co. on "Pan Americanism as a Factor in the Maintenance of World Peace." The occasion was the opening of the second series of peace talks under the auspices of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom.

A group of students from the department of political science of Union College, accompanied by the head of that department, Dr. W. Leon Godshall, were received by the Director General on their annual visit to the Pan American Union. He also talked to them on the relations of the United States with Latin America, emphasizing the importance of establishing closer cultural ties between the peoples of this continent.

On the evening of Friday, May 9, the Director General addressed another group of students—the midshipmen of the senior class of the United States Naval Academy. His subject was "Some Outstanding Factors in our Relations with Latin America."



DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MENTAL HYGIENE

The distinguished Latin American delegates to the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene, which met in Washington in May, were received by the Director General on their visit to the Pan American Union.

The Director General welcomed to the Pan American Union the Daughters of the American Revolution, and also the Children of the American Revolution during the course of their annual convention in April. On each occasion the Director General made a brief address on the importance of cultivating a better understanding between the nations of America.

Another group of visitors was composed of young citizens from the fourth congressional district of Florida, guests of the Hon. Ruth Bryan Owen, M. C. The Director General spoke to them on "Inter-American Relations."

THE COUNSELOR'S OFFICE

Concerts of Latin American music.—The forty-ninth concert of Latin American music held under the auspices of the Pan American Union took place April 21 in the Hall of the Americas of the union's building in Washington. It marked the first appearance of the enlarged band of 100 pieces known as the United Service Orchestra. Under the joint direction of the leaders of the three bands representing the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the orchestra played a program of music some of which had not previously been heard in the United States. In fact, four of the numbers had their première. The event was

considered of such importance as to justify the leading papers in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to send their music critics to review the event. The notices were most complimentary.

The assisting artists of the evening were from Central America. Manuel Salazar, tenor, well-known on both the operatic and concert stage, was born in Costa Rica. His numbers were enthusiastically received. Luis A. Delgadillo, composer-pianist, played a number of selections based upon folk music of his native land (Nicaragua); and also conducted the orchestra in a selection of his own composition, *Danza Salvaje*. The audience assembled was a most representative one, as the Vice President of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps, and many prominent in official and social Washington were present.

Broadcasting stations throughout the United States carried the program by radio, and the International General Electric Co., of Schenectady, sent out the program on its two short-wave channels, so that it was possible for stations in Latin America to receive and rebroadcast the selections. This was done successfully by a number of stations.

The Counselor, Mr. Franklin Adams, has arranged a series of three concerts for the summer season, to be held on the Esplanade of the Pan American Union Building and broadcast as in the case of the last concert.

The first of these will be held on Monday evening, June 9. The program of Latin American music will be furnished by the United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conducting; and assisting artists. The vocalist for this occasion will be the internationally known Chilean baritone, Leopoldo Gutiérrez, who will sing several selections with band accompaniment. Señor Gutiérrez has sung with the leading concert bands of Latin America and of Europe. He will feature in his second group of songs an aria from the Brazilian opera, "The Buyer of Diamonds," by Mignone. There will be two especially arranged numbers for three marimbas featured in this concert.

The second concert of the series will be held on Tuesday evening, July 8. On this occasion the instrumental program will be played by the United States Marine Band, under the leadership of Capt. Taylor Branson. There will be two assisting artists from Latin America.

The final concert of the summer season will be held on Thursday evening, September 11. The United States Navy Band, under the leadership of Lieut. Charles Benter, will be heard at this concert. There will be two assisting artists.

FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE

Informative booklets.—New editions of the booklets on Buenos Aires in the American Cities Series and on rubber and nitrate in the Commodities of Commerce Series have recently been issued by this office.

Lecture.—"People and Progress in Central America" was the title of an address delivered by the Foreign Trade Adviser, Mr. William A. Reid, on April 14, at Springfield, Mass., under the auspices of the Division of University Extension, Department of Education, State of Massachusetts.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Book lists.—Among the 375 requests for information received by the library during the past month were many asking suggestions as to informative books relating to Latin America. The varied subjects about which inquiry was made included Antonio José de Sucre; Peru, Argentina, Haiti, and other countries; numismatics; aviation; gauchos; and tropical fruits.

Photographic accessions.—Fifty-seven photographs were recently added to the union's already large collection. These included some beautiful Chilean scenes from the Ministry of Promotion; pictures of the National University at Habana; and a collection of pictures taken in the larger South American cities.

New periodicals.—New periodicals received for the first time during the past month are as follows:

Boletín Oficial del Ministerio de Educación Pública. Published by the Ministerio in Santiago, Chile. Año 1, No. 2, January 25, 1930. 52 p.

Boletín Fabril. Órgano de la Sociedad Nacional de Industrias. Published under the direction of V. M. Arana, Calle Bejarano 221, Lima, Peru. Año 1, No. 2, January, 1930. p. 51–100. Illus.

Progreso Nacional. Industria, arte, comercio, literatura, variedades. Published under the direction of Leopoldo Ramos Giménez, Asunción, Paraguay. Año 1, No. 1, January, 1930. 26 p. Illus.

El Sembrador. Revista pedagógica. Published by the Asociación Pedagógica Universitaria, Habana, Cuba. Año 1, No. 1, June–July, 1928. 80 p.

Among the many books added to the library shelves are:

Síntesis de la revolución mexicana. By Ricardo Calderón Arzamendi. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta "La Sud America," 1929. 232 p.

Tres conferencias sobre derecho internacional privado. Pronunciadas para la Julius Rosenthal Foundation en la Northwestern University, Chicago, por Antonio S. de Bustamante y Sirvén . . . Habana, 1929. 75 p.

Sus mejores poemas. By Daniel de la Vega, selected by Roberto Meza Fuentes. Santiago, Nascimento, 1930. 312 p.

Versiones incaicas. By (?) Reynolds. Vol. 1. Santiago de Chile, Casa Amarilla, 1930. 160 p. Illus.

Los Caribes y Colón. Vol. 5, Works of Manuel Sanguily. Habana, A. Dorrbecker, 1927. 483 p.

Terra Patrum. Páginas de crítica y de historia literaria. By Luis Correa. Caracas, Tip. Americana, 1930. 170 p.

Por tierras colombinas. Impresiones y apuntes: La república del Ecuador, 1924–1929. By Alfonso R. de Grijalba y López Falcón . . . Guayaquil, Tip. y lit. de la Sociedad Filantrópica del Guayas [1929]. 178 p.

Ibero American red book. (Press directory). Anuario de la prensa Ibero-Americana, 1930. New York, Pan American News Service, 25 Church Street. 167 p.

Some Spanish-American poets. Translated by Alice Stone Blackwell. With an introduction and notes by Isaac Goldberg. New York, D. Appleton and Co., 1929. 559 p. (In Spanish and English.)

El Panamericanismo y la opinión europea. By Orestes Ferrara. Paris, Le Livre Libre, 141, Boulevard Péreire, 1930. 302 p.

El mapa más antiguo de la Isla de Santo Domingo (1516) *y Pedro Mártir de Angleria.* By Dr. Carlo Frati . . . Con proemio por Federico Henríquez y Carvajal . . . Edición al cuidado del Gobierno Dominicano, Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura y Inmigración. Firenze, Leo S. Olschi (1929). 22 p., 1 plate and 1 fold. color map.

El panamericanismo y el derecho internacional. By Dr. J. M. Yepes. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1930. 447 p.

Parnaso escolar. Selección de poesias para recitaciones y enseñanza del lenguaje compiladas y clasificadas por Ernesto J. Vastillero R. Panama, Benedetti Hermanos, 1929. 305 p.

Panamá y las guerras de los Estados Unidos. By Narciso Garay. Panama, Imp. Nacional, 1930. 276 p.

Bibliografía de la reforma, la intervención y el imperio. By Jesús Guzmán y Raz Guzmán. Vol. 1. Mexico, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1930. 422 p. (Número 17, Monografías bibliográficas mexicanas.)

Catálogo de la Biblioteca Nacional. Arreglado por materias, según el sistema "Dewey Decimal." By Rafael García Escobar. Vol. 1. San Salvador, Imprenta "La Salvadoreña," 1930. 442 p.

Bibliografía de las lenguas quechua y aymará. By José Toribio Medina. (Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, vol. 7, No. 7.) New York, 1930. 117 p.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Information furnished.—The division has recently been asked to compile for inquirers lists on various topics, including engineering societies and schools in Latin America, institutes of international relations, cultural organizations in the United States especially interested in Latin America, texts suitable for teaching English to Spanish-speaking persons, and companies supplying phonographic records for instruction in Spanish. The division is at present compiling a list of schools of higher education in the United States offering courses relating to Latin America. Requests were also received for information on scientific research carried on by Latin Americans, and for the names of speakers on Latin America. Exhibition material for classroom and club work has been in demand this spring. There has also been much interest in the Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators held last February in Habana, and the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation there created. An account of the congress and institute prepared by the chief of the division, Miss Heloise Brainerd, and published in the April issue of the BULLETIN is now available in pamphlet form as No. 4 of the Congress and Conference Series.

Contacts made.—The division has been instrumental in bringing about an exchange of publications between a Latin American associa-

tion of architects and similar societies in the United States, and in helping a scientist who wished to be placed in contact with Latin American ornithologists who will be willing to watch for birds which he has banded. Assistance was given also to a scientific expedition in making its plans for research this summer in one of the Latin American countries.

Visitors.—Among recent callers at the Division of Intellectual Cooperation were the following: Miss Frances R. Grant, Vice President of the Roerich Museum of New York, who called relative to her second trip to certain Latin American countries; Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Aden of the Colegio Americano and Instituto Comercial Ward of Buenos Aires, who are in the United States on a year's leave of absence; Dr. Lincoln Wirt of California, who is securing from schools in the United States first-aid chests as gifts for rural schools in Mexico; and Miss Maria Machin, Dean of Women at the University of Porto Rico.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Guatemalan textiles.—The Pan American Union recently received a copy of the annual report of the Textile Bureau to the Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala, together with a valuable collection of photographs illustrating various phases of the textile industry in that country. This report, sent by Señor A. Morales y Sánchez, chief of the bureau, is most comprehensive, and contains a great deal of valuable information on this important industry which is of general as well as local interest. Without doubt a great deal of attention is being paid to the development and increased production of fibrous plants in Guatemala, a country admirably suited to their cultivation by reason of its climate, soil, and general growing conditions.

Seeds and trees.—The division has received several requests from Colombia for seeds and trees of different kinds. Provisions have been made whereby these are being sent as soon as possible. This is in accordance with the practice of the division, which does not act as a dispenser of samples of seeds, grains, or trees, but only as an intermediary between inquirers from the Latin-American Republics and the Department of Agriculture and other institutions of the United States. The division is always glad to lend its cooperation in answering requests of this nature.

LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.—On March 12, 1930, the President issued two decrees for the application of law No. 11544 of August 29, 1929. The law limits the hours of employment for all labor except farming, stock raising, domestic service, or that done in establishments entirely staffed by members of the family of the owner, manager, or agent. For work in hazardous occupations the law limits employment to a maximum of 6 hours daily or 36 weekly; for night work (between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.), to 7 daily or 42 weekly; and in all other instances coming within the scope of the law, to 8 daily or 48 weekly.

The first decree, to take effect 60 days after publication in the *Boletín Oficial*, consists mainly of regulations for hazardous occupations, which include the manufacture of paint, enamel, or varnish containing lead salts, arsenic, or other substances injurious to health; any manufacture involving the unavoidable discharge of irritating or toxic dusts or vapors; work in printing shops using linotype, stereotype, rotogravure, or similar machines; the manufacture of mercury and its compounds; branches of the textile industry requiring employees to work in excessively high temperatures; work under water, such as diving or repairing vessels; certain specified work underground or in basements; work in tuberculosis sanatoriums or hospitals or similar institutions.

The second decree provides another extension of six months, until September 12, 1930, before the law becomes effective for sea, river, and port workers and railway employees under national jurisdiction and employees in other public services. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, March 12 and 13, 1930.)

BRAZIL

BANKRUPTCY LAW.—The new bankruptcy law approved by an Executive decree of December 9, 1929, has become effective in all the States of the Union and the Federal District. This law, besides providing for many important amendments to the previous law on bankruptcies, is expected largely to eliminate abuses of the composition (*concordata*) privilege by raising the minimum limits for settlement. According to the old bankruptcy law a firm could propose an agreement with its creditors by offering to pay as low as 21 per cent of the liabilities. The new law provides for a minimum proposal of 40 per cent for cash, which must be acceptable to the majority of creditors; if, however, payment is to be spread over a period of time, which may not exceed two years, the proposal must be acceptable to

two-thirds of the creditors, representing at least 75 per cent of the credits. Minimum settlements are fixed at 50 per cent if the period be 6 months, 55 per cent if 12 months and 60 per cent if 24 months. (*Diario Official*, January 26, 1930; *Brazilian Business*, January, 1930; *Gazeta da Bolsa*, March 10, 1930, Rio de Janeiro.)

CHILE

Employees in commercial establishments.—When the law concerning private employees was passed at the end of 1924, business concerns were given five years in which to comply with certain provisions therein contained. Since January 1, 1930, therefore, in all commercial or industrial establishments having more than five employees, at least 75 per cent must be Chileans. For the purposes of this law, foreigners married to Chileans and those who have lived more than 10 years in the Republic are considered Chileans. The law does not cover technical experts who could not be replaced by nationals. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, February 26, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

Labor commission.—On March 8, 1930, a decree was signed by the President authorizing the creation of a temporary commission under the General Labor Bureau of the Department of Industry to advise the department on questions arising in the study of the proposed labor code drafted by a commission in that bureau. The newly constituted body will be composed of the members of the latter commission, two representatives of employers' associations, and two representatives of labor organizations. The sessions of the commission, held under the chairmanship of the minister, are, according to the decree, to be attended by the chief and the legal adviser of the General Labor Office. Members of the congressional committee for the study of social problems will also be invited. One of the representatives of the employers' associations will be chosen by the Society of Agriculturists of Colombia and the other by the National Coffee Growers' Committee. Representatives of the labor organizations will be chosen by the Department of Industry by lot from the candidates nominated by incorporated labor organizations, each of which may submit one name. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, March 9, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

Costa Rican coffee.—In order to protect the name and guarantee the quality of Costa Rican coffee abroad, the President has decreed that all coffee exported shall be documented. The certificates, containing the names of the sender and the receiver, the number, weight, and mark of the packages, the port of embarkation, and the date, will be sent to the consul at the port of destination and delivered to the consignee. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, March 16, 1930.)

CUBA

School of Optometry.—A School of Optometry, to be part of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of the University of Habana, has been authorized by the Government. Only graduates of the school will be allowed to practice the profession in Cuba in the future. However, all optometrists over 21 years of age and free from communicable diseases who have been practicing for at least five years uninterruptedly in the Republic may continue to practice without further examination if they present adequate proof of their ability and solicit exemption from such examination within 90 days after promulgation of the law. Those now practicing whose credentials are not satisfactory must pass examinations in all subjects covered in the new course. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, March 8, 1930.)

Commemorative postage stamps.—In honor of the Second Central American Olympic games, held in Cuba from March 15 to April 5, 1930, President Machado authorized the emission of postage stamps in five series, of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos, respectively. The proceeds from the sale of these stamps, estimated at over $45,000, was used to defray the expenses of the Olympiad. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, March 3, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

Restriction of immigration.—The president has amplified the terms of the immigration restrictions established by Decree 950 of August 31, 1927, affecting individuals from Turkey, Palestine, Lebanon, Arabia, and Syria, to include also natives or naturalized citizens of Armenia, Egypt, Afghanistan, Poland, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Russia, Persia, Jugoslavia, India and the nations formerly part of the Russian Empire, and immigrants from the northern shore of Africa. Furthermore, the entrance of gypsies, whatever their nationality by birth or naturalization, is absolutely forbidden. The following citizens, unless gypsies, of the above-mentioned nations may, however, be admitted: Husbands or wives when the other partner can prove that he or she is established in the country; parents or children of the same, if the relatives resident in Guatemala have the means to support them; those who, having once resided in the country, can prove that they have a business of their own established there; and those who have more than 5,000 quetzales. All such individuals, in order to be admitted to the country, must deposit 200 quetzales, which will be returned if the depositor leaves the country within a year. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, September 8, 1927, and February 5, 1930.)

HONDURAS

Public improvement committees.—A decree signed by the President on February 5, 1930, provides for the establishment of four

committees on public improvements, one for each of the districts of Cucuyagua, Santa Rita, and Dulce Nombre, and one for the districts of Trinidad and San Jeronimo. The committees will attend chiefly to the installation of drinking water and electricity in their districts. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, March 10, 1930.)

MEXICO

Labor Bank.—On January 20, 1930, the President issued a law creating a Labor Bank. The organization will finance centers of production established principally to solve the unemployment problem; promote national industry by means of social action based on workers' cooperative associations and popular credit; foster habits of saving, especially among the working class; promote the use of social insurance; and carry on general banking operations. The bank is to be organized for a period of 30 years; its main office will be in Mexico City, but branch offices or agencies at other places within the country or abroad may be established. The capital stock will be 5,000,000 pesos, the shares to be divided into two classes; the first, called series A, will be subscribed for by the Federal and State Governments exclusively and the second, called series B, will be made payable to the bearer. Shares in series A will be for 1,000 pesos each, are untransferable and registered; shares in series B will be for 10 pesos each and may be subscribed for by cooperative societies, labor organizations, and private individuals. The bank will be directed and administered by a board composed of seven directors, three alternates, and a general manager. The full text of this law appeared in the *Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, February 1, 1930.

PERU

New monetary unit.—On February 10, 1930, Congress passed Law No. 6746, establishing the gold sol as the monetary unit of the Republic. According to the provisions of the law, which was signed by President Leguía on February 11, 1930, the sol will contain 0.601853 of a gram of fine gold and will be coined in 10 and 50 sol pieces. The value of a sol will be $0.40.

According to another article of the same law, the exportation of gold in bars or coins is duty free. Its exportation in minerals, bars of other metals, ore concentrates and other metallurgical products without distinction, however, will be subject to a duty fixed by the law covering such metals. (*Boletín de la Superintendencia General de Aduanas*, Lima, February, 1930.)

Monopoly of explosives established.—A law was passed by Congress on December 31, 1929, authorizing President Leguía to establish a monopoly on the importation and sale of explosives and accessories thereof, such as caps, fuses, and similar objects. According to this law the Government will sell the products included in

the monopoly to the public at such prices as will give it an average profit of not more than 50 per cent of the cost f. o. b. port warehouses. (*El Peruano*, Lima, February 13, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

CODE REVISION.—The President of the Republic appointed on January 23, 1930, an *ad honorem* commission to prepare a revision of the national legal codes. The commission will consist of the following members, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Relations: Dr. José Gil Fortoul, Dr. Juan Bautista Bance; Dr. Luis I. Bastidas; Dr. Aníbal Sierraalta Tellería, and Dr. Cristóbal L. Mendoza. The reforms recommended will be submitted to the legislature for official action. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, January 23, 1930.)

TRAINING OF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS.—On February 28, 1930, the President issued a decree establishing in the National Bureau of Public Health a school to train sanitary officials and laboratory technicians. Candidates for the former positions will take a six months' course in the theory and practice of hygiene, prophylaxis, and disinfection. Training for laboratory technician will include, in addition, instruction in some laboratory of the National Bureau of Public Health. The National Director of Public Health will be in charge of the school and responsible for the curriculum and the examinations. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, February 28, 1930.)

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

COTTON CULTIVATION.—The outlook for the cotton crop for the agricultural year 1929–30 is reported to be very bright. There are 134,480 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) under cultivation, a record figure, showing a 29.5 per cent increase over the 103,710 hectares planted the year before. The area cultivated during the past two seasons, by regions, is as follows:

Region	1928–29	1929–30	Per cent of increase or decrease, 1929–30
Chaco	91, 900	119, 930	+30. 5
Corrientes	8, 000	10, 000	+25. 0
Formosa	2, 100	2, 500	+19. 0
Santiago del Estero	1, 300	1, 800	+38. 5
Catamarca	210	60	−71. 4
Others	200	190	−5. 0
Total	103, 710	134, 480	+29. 5

The following table shows the growth of cotton cultivation for the last 15 years:

Years	Area sown	Bulk cotton produced	Ginning	
			Seed	Fiber
	Hectares	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
1914–15	3, 300	2, 640	792	1, 795
1915–16	3, 690	2, 952	886	2, 007
1916–17	3, 075	2, 460	689	1, 722
1917–18	11, 775	9, 420	2. 638	6, 594
1918–19	13, 135	10, 508	3, 047	7, 250
1919–20	13, 350	10, 680	3, 097	7, 476
1920–21	23, 860	19, 088	5, 536	13, 171
1921–22	15, 615	12, 490	3, 497	8, 743
1922–23	22, 864	19, 434	5, 636	13, 409
1923–24	62, 658	43, 860	12, 759	30, 075
1924–25	104, 513	51, 105	14, 455	35, 636
1925–26	110, 335	103, 263	29, 326	72, 078
1926–27	71, 746	45, 165	13, 101	31, 161
1927–28	85, 000	73, 410	23, 200	47, 150
1928–29	103, 710	98, 700	28, 700	64, 800

(*Review of Argentine Economics*, Buenos Aires, January, 1930.)

Municipal School of Apiculture.—The Municipal School of Apiculture of Buenos Aires was founded in December, 1926, and in the 3-year period of its existence the number of students has increased from 30 to over 100. The classes, which have been held in the Botanical Gardens since July, 1928, combine theory and practice, and the course includes all the material necessary for a complete understanding of beekeeping, from the biology of the bee to the manufacture of by-products of honey. Through the initiative of students of this school the Argentine Association of Apiculturists has been formed; it now has more than 150 members and aims to unite apiculturists throughout the nation and perfect the technique of beekeeping. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, February 2, 1930.)

CHILE

Irrigation studies.—There are approximately 400,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of potentially rich land in Chile, at present nonproductive. The Government plans to establish in the near future an irrigation system that will reclaim this district, and so appointed Señor Alberto Decombe, Director of the Department of Irrigation, to study reclamation works in the United States and Europe. (News release from the Chilean Consul General, New York, March 24, 1930.)

Course in poultry raising.—The official organ of the Chilean Poultry-Raisers' Association, *Chile Arícola*, has begun to publish

serially a complete course on the care and breeding of poultry, prepared by a professor of the University of California. The association took this step because the university extension courses in agriculture are not within the reach of every one in the Republic. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, March 3, 1930.)

CUBA

COFFEE PRODUCTION AND IMPORTATION.—The annual consumption of coffee in Cuba is estimated at from 29,000,000 to 31,000,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). Figures showing the production of this article for the years 1925–1929, compiled by the Bureau of Agriculture of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, and those for imports, from the statistical division of the Department of the Treasury, are as follows:

Year	Production		Imports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Kilograms	*Pesos*	*Kilograms*	*Pesos*
1925	19, 601, 060	11, 504, 910	12, 972, 730	7, 137, 818
1926	15, 784, 440	9, 264, 770	7, 108, 132	3, 950, 046
1927	20, 108, 670	11, 365, 848	10, 333, 150	4, 696, 544
1928	19, 823, 424	11, 204, 544	5, 320, 128	2, 747, 619
1929	20, 620, 926	9, 413, 913	7, 863, 463	3, 338, 974

(*Boletín Oficial de la Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba*, Habana, March, 1930.)

EL SALVADOR

IMPORTATION OF PUREBRED CATTLE.—During the year 1929, 205 head of purebred cattle were imported into El Salvador by the General Bureau of Agriculture. These animals constitute the largest importation ever made by the bureau and will be used exclusively for breeding purposes by the stock raisers who purchased them. Included among the number are 3 Ayrshire bulls and 35 cows, 2 Shorthorn bulls, 1 Hereford bull, 5 Holstein bulls, 99 cows and 20 heifers, and 40 Jersey cows. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, March 3, 1930.)

MEXICO

FOREST CONSERVATION.—A vigorous campaign is being carried on at the present time by the Department of Agriculture and Promotion for the conservation of forests and the reforestation of denuded areas. Among other features of the campaign to date have been the meeting of the First National Forestry Congress and the launching of an important educational program in the rural schools. The Department of Agriculture has also a plan under consideration for distributing trees through the schools.

The First National Forestry Congress was held in Mexico City from March 14 to 22, 1930. The work of the congress consisted chiefly in the consideration of various subjects pertinent to forest conservation, reforestation and uses of wood, and the adoption of resolutions providing for a positive forestry program.

In connection with the congress, an interesting exposition was held showing heating and cooking apparatus using fuels other than charcoal, for which many trees are now cut down. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, March 5, 6, 23, and 24, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.—See page 633.

PARAGUAY

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.—According to information recently published by the Bureau of Agriculture, the total production of the various crops raised in Paraguay during 1928 was as follows:

Products:	1928, kilograms	Products—Continued.	1928, kilograms
Alfalfa	8, 064, 000	Beans	6, 956, 000
Corn	64, 497, 000	Potatoes, sweet	45, 110, 000
Castor beans	185, 100	Potatoes, white	728, 000
Cotton	9, 109, 000	Rice	3, 074, 000
Mandioc	596, 040, 000	Sugarcane	424, 680, 000
Peanuts	8, 856, 000	Tobacco	12, 685, 500

(*Industrias*, Asunción, February 2, 1930.)

PERU

EXPERIMENTS IN WHEAT RAISING.—Before an actual wheat-growing campaign was undertaken in Peru, efforts to intensify the production of this cereal were confined to the plateau and mountain regions, because it was believed that conditions on the coast were adverse to its cultivation there on a large scale.

It has been only since the creation of a special commission by President Leguía to investigate this subject that the problem has been seriously studied in all its phases. Of recent years a vigorous campaign has been carried on in the upland regions; experiments have been made there in the acclimatization and cultivation of new varieties, about 1,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) having been sown to the best acclimatized wheat produced and cultivated by the various agricultural commissions; important new areas have been put under cultivation in the Departments of Junín and Huancavelica; and action has been taken to extend the cultivation of this grain to the coastal region. These experiments have been reported in more detail in previous issues of the BULLETIN.

In order to raise wheat successfully on the coast, however, it was realized that it would be necessary to find a variety immune from the

various diseases to which grain cultivated in this region is peculiarly susceptible. After repeated experiments it was found that the *Khapli* variety apparently fulfilled all the necessary requirements and the following results as regards yield per hectare and time required for maturing have been obtained by various experimental agencies:

Schools	Year	Yield per hectare	Time required for maturing
		Kilograms	*Days*
Practical School of Agriculture, Huacho	1927	1, 835	126
	1928	1, 900	131
	1929	(1)	121
Agricultural station, Moquegua	1927	2, 300	150
	1928	2, 480	----------
	1929	(1)	----------
Agricultural station, Lambayeque	1928	1, 930	120
	1929	2, 205	114

[1] Being harvested.

The National Agrarian Society also cooperated in these experiments, with the following results:

Year	Maximum yield per hectare	Minimum yield per hectare
	Kilograms	*Kilograms*
1928	2, 962	2, 274
1929	3, 145	2, 521

It is therefore the consensus of opinion of all those who took part in the experiments that this variety of wheat can be fully recommended to the farmers along the coast, and although the present selling price of this grain is low it should be possible by the use of modern machinery and the reduced cost of transportation due to the proximity of markets, to make it a remunerative crop. Furthermore, this variety can be used very successfully in crop rotation, ultimately serving to bring about the maximum yield from the land under cultivation. (*La Prensa*, Lima, February 13, 1930.)

SUPERVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—All experiments in agriculture or stock raising conducted in Peru were placed under the supervision of the Bureau of Agriculture and Animal Industry of the Department of Promotion by virtue of an Executive decree issued January 31, 1930. The actual labor thus entailed will be done by the General Experimental Inspection Service. (*El Peruano*, Lima, February 12, 1930.)

FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

Fifty million dollar loan.—A banking house of the United States announced in April the issue of $50,000,000 6-month 5 per cent treasury gold notes of the Government of Argentina, the largest individual piece of short-term financing in that market on behalf of a South American government since the issue in 1923 of a similar note of the same Government. The loan will be a direct obligation of the Argentine National Government, for whose general purposes it will be applicable.

According to cable information received by the financing corporation, the gold reserves in Argentina at the time of the loan were $438,757,000, with a note circulation of $560,157,000; this ratio of 77.91 per cent is one of the highest gold reserve ratios in the world: That of England is 36.5 per cent, of Germany 46.1 per cent, of France 58.7 per cent, and of Canada, 59.7 per cent; in the United States the ratio of gold reserves to deposits and Federal note liabilities combined, as of April 2, 1930, was 75.1 per cent. Although Argentine law provides a minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent, the present reserve can not be reduced from the present figure because the present law makes it mandatory that 2.27 paper pesos be retired from circulation for each gold peso withdrawn from the gold conversion office of the Government. (*The New York Herald Tribune*, April 10, 1930.)

Postal savings.—The National Postal Savings Bank of Argentina has published figures showing the growth of the institution since its foundation in 1915. From April 5, 1915, to February 28, 1930, there had been 12,984,814 deposits totaling 408,828,803 pesos. The present amount credited to the 1,329,879 depositors is 97,235,958 pesos, of which 23,159,850 pesos represent interest to December 31, 1930, the average balance being 73.11 pesos. The habit of saving is encouraged among school children: Of the 4,718 branches of the bank, only 1,361 are located in post offices; the remaining 3,357 are in schools. (*Boletín de Correos y Telégrafos*, Buenos Aires, March 22, 1930.)

Information bureau for foreigners.—On February 20, 1930, an information bureau for foreigners was opened in the National Postal and Telegraph Building in Buenos Aires. This bureau is intended to be a center for visitors, where tourists and travelers may consult the principal newspapers and magazines from all over the world, obtain information concerning national and international travel, and make use of the writing room, equipped with all facilities

for correspondence. At the same time the postal museum and stamp collection was formally opened in another section of the same building. (*Boletín de Correos y Telégrafos*, Buenos Aires, February 1, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

MINERAL EXPORTS.—The commercial department of the National Bureau of Financial Statistics has published the following statistics concerning mineral exports from Bolivia in 1928 and 1929:

Minerals and countries of destination	1928		1929	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Kilograms (fine weight)	*Bolivianos*	*Kilograms (fine weight)*	*Bolivianos*
Tin	42, 074, 176	89, 710, 121	47, 080, 957	102, 590, 522
Great Britain	40, 482, 076	86, 272, 122	45, 716, 360	99, 577, 947
Germany	1, 063, 071	2, 355, 556	263, 687	603, 093
Belgium	384, 405	815, 757	877, 186	1, 946, 382
Holland	103, 946	211, 000	208, 731	435, 339
France	16, 289	34, 989	12, 781	23, 658
United States	24, 359	20, 633	2, 212	4, 103
Chile	30	64		
Copper	8, 485, 552	5, 205, 697	7, 187, 900	5, 336, 927
United States	7, 438, 886	4, 588, 867	6, 117, 670	4, 636, 121
France	739, 260	423, 938	112, 565	74, 500
Great Britain	113, 550	54, 125	210, 422	144, 228
Chile	193, 856	138, 767	213, 359	178, 449
Germany			470, 611	286, 462
Belgium			63, 273	17, 167
Lead	12, 705, 383	2, 820, 483	14, 961, 267	3, 644, 392
Belgium	6, 370, 081	1, 383, 225	8, 545, 471	2, 078, 809
Argentina	3, 983, 477	834, 016	4, 995, 869	1, 093, 704
Great Britain	1, 496, 345	358, 959	712, 225	230, 460
United States	566, 719	158, 993	10, 914	3, 230
Germany	288, 761	85, 290	696, 788	238, 189
Silver	175, 389	6, 875, 721	193, 298	7, 076, 679
Great Britain	141, 685	5, 536, 716	114, 364	4, 267, 887
Belgium	806	31, 720	2, 108	80, 310
United States	32, 289	1, 282, 363	74, 190	2, 632, 552
Germany	609	24, 922	2, 576	93, 318
Argentina			60	2, 612

Minerals and countries of destination	1928		1929	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Kilograms (fine weight)	*Bolivianos*	*Kilograms (fine weight)*	*Bolivianos*
Antimony	3, 542, 879	1, 375, 891	3, 778, 541	1, 445, 224
Belgium	1, 561, 237	573, 412	2, 161, 902	740, 349
Great Britain	1, 276, 211	603, 590	1, 014, 442	468, 809
United States	541, 528	130, 076	470, 522	181, 731
France	96, 930	47, 378	112, 775	49, 024
Argentina	66, 973	21, 435	18, 900	5, 311
Zinc	2, 260, 873	833, 990	1, 395, 028	468, 613
Great Britain	1, 444, 817	485, 068	836, 720	297, 336
France	457, 256	185, 779	8, 078	1, 997
Germany	298, 950	140, 416	529, 850	162, 326
Belgium	59, 850	22, 727	10, 726	3, 220
United States			9, 654	3, 734
Bismuth	136, 110	1, 164, 307	151, 072	1, 187, 004
Great Britain	106, 969	1, 070, 812	86, 079	709, 881
Germany	14, 051	34, 628	5, 353	24, 604
Belgium	9, 137	35, 289	14, 810	52, 182
United States	2, 959	11, 818	44, 830	400, 337
Italy	2, 994	11, 760		
Wolframite	17, 566	17, 387	977, 893	1, 573, 492
Great Britain	8, 674	7, 231	46, 294	90, 815
United States	6, 200	6, 169	791, 003	1, 245, 814
Germany	2, 692	3, 987	47, 746	81, 812
France			68, 680	115, 464
Belgium			16, 613	25, 984
Chile			7, 557	13, 603
	Ounces		*Ounces*	
Gold	506	26, 280	1, 665	84, 891
United States	343	17, 887	1, 384	71, 107
Chile	163	8, 393	281	13, 784

NOTE.—Kilogram=2.2 pounds; boliviano=$0.365 (par).
(Report from the *Oficina Nacional de Estadística Financiera*, La Paz, February 28, 1930.)

MUNICIPAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS.—The City Council of La Paz has created a municipal bureau of statistics, to be staffed by a director general, a secretary-accountant, two office assistants, and a messenger. The new bureau will deal with financial, vital, and general statistics; all the material received will be classified and the results published quarterly in a special report. (*El Diario*, La Paz, March 11, 1930.)

BRAZIL

RAILWAYS.—The length of Brazilian railways in operation on December 31, 1928, was 31,851.220 kilometers, including Federal, private, and State railroads. The following table shows the railways within the borders of each State:

State:	Kilometers [1]	State—Continued.	Kilometers
Amazonas	5. 087	Rio de Janeiro	2, 678. 938
Para	374. 300	Federal District	167. 793
Maranhao	456. 827	Minas Geraes	7, 724. 466
Piauhy	164. 094	São Paulo	6, 920. 540
Ceara	1, 176. 817	Parana	1, 233. 601
Rio Grande do Norte	391. 413	Santa Catharina	1, 133. 230
Parahyba do Norte	418. 323	Rio Grande do Sul	3, 075. 626
Pernambuco	977. 452	Goyaz	296. 681
Alagoas	326. 801	Matto Grosso	1, 171. 210
Sergipe	297. 796		
Bahia	2, 083. 817	Total	31, 851. 220
Espirito Santo	776. 408		

During the year 1929 two lines were inaugurated, one on May 1 from Subida to Victor Kondor, a distance of 20.200 kilometers and another on September 30 from Sao Sebastiao to Carahubas, 43.932 kilometers in length. Taking in consideration these two additions Brazil had 31,915.352 kilometers of railways in operation on December 31, 1929. (*Brazil Ferro-Carril*, Rio de Janeiro, February 20, 1930.)

BANKRUPTCY LAW.—See page 602.

CHILE

UNDERSECRETARY OF AVIATION.—Commander Merino Benítez has just been appointed the first Undersecretary of Aviation by the Government of Chile. He will head a new bureau under the Ministry of the Interior which will amalgamate the actual war and navy aviation services, as well as take charge of all material relating to commercial and industrial aviation. (News release from the Chilean Consul General, New York, March 24, 1930.)

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS.—The Bureau of Municipal Budgets of the Ministry of the Interior has published the figures for public works to be carried out through the Consolidated Loan to the 66 municipalities of Chile for 1930. These are classified as follows: New works; alterations or improvements; purchase of real estate; purchase of equipment; payment on obligations; and depreciation, financing, and other expenses. Of the total of 123,579,500 pesos, 37,000,000 are to be spent for highway construction; this will represent a total outlay of 74,000,000 pesos, because the owners of abutting property are obliged by law to pay 50 per cent of the costs. The

[1] Kilometer equals 0.62 mile.

allotment to municipalities whose share is over 1,000,000 pesos is as follows:

Municipality:	Pesos	Municipality—Continued.	Pesos
Iquique	10, 000, 000	Rancagua	1, 300, 000
Tocopilla	2, 400, 000	Talca	2, 500, 000
Calama	1, 285, 000	Chillan	1, 700, 000
Antofagasta	10, 000, 000	Concepcion	4, 000, 000
Valparaiso	32, 000, 000	Temuco	1, 900, 000
Viña del Mar	15, 450, 000	Valdivia	1, 800, 000
Santiago	5, 000, 000	Osorno	1, 130, 000
Providencia	1, 500, 000	Magallanes	1, 900, 000

(*Boletín Municipal*, Santiago, February 21 and 22, 1930.)

TOUR THROUGH THE SOUTH OF CHILE.—The State railroads of Chile organized in February their first conducted tour to the south of the Republic, thus affording many Chileans a special opportunity to see the beauties and natural resources of their native land. The excursion went as far south as Puerto Montt, visiting industrial centers and scenic resorts on the way. The success of this experiment makes it probable that the company will organize other trips, for foreign travelers as well as for Chileans. It is probable, too, that the means of transportation in small places hitherto unfrequented by tourists will thereby be improved and increased.

Some extremely attractive colored posters of Chilean resorts have been issued by the Bureau of Tourist Travel of the Ministry of Promotion. (*El Mercurio*, February 21, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE ABROAD.—According to the provisions of an Executive decree issued January 24, 1930, the Government will promote the creation and development of Colombian chambers of commerce in foreign countries. These will be patterned, as far as the laws of the countries in which they are located permit, after the Colombian-Belgian Chamber of Commerce in Brussels. Once they are created, the chambers will be in a position to serve the Government in a consultative capacity, supplying such data and information as may be needed. Sr. Carlos Salazar del Camino, founder of the Belgian-Colombian Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed organizer of the Colombian chambers *ad honorem* to act under the joint instruction of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Industry and in cooperation with the diplomatic representative of Colombia in each country. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, February 6, 1930.)

CONSTRUCTION OF WATERWORKS.—A resolution was issued by the Minister of Public Works on March 10, 1930, granting to the municipalities of Chiquinquira and Zarzal appropriations of 20,000 pesos and 5,000 pesos respectively for the construction of waterworks. These sums will be paid with bonds of the National Internal Debt. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogotá, March 12, 1930.)

Foreign trade through Santa Marta.—Foreign trade through the port of Santa Marta during the year 1929 totaled 259,333,410 metric tons and was valued at 13,214,943.18 pesos. Of these figures, 215,883,741 metric tons, valued at 9,847,771.92 pesos, represent exports and 43,499,669 metric tons, valued at 3,367,171.26 pesos, imports. As compared with the foreign trade of 1928, the value of exports during 1929 showed an increase of over 717,000 pesos, or 7 per cent, and that of imports a decrease of 108,479 pesos, or 3 per cent.

The total value of imports and exports through the port of Santa Marta and the customs revenue by months during 1929 was as follows:

Months	Imports	Exports	Customs revenue, 1929
	Pesos	*Pesos*	*Pesos*
January	228, 605. 42	888, 935. 89	126, 546. 14
February	300, 216. 66	821, 550. 12	79, 044. 12
March	225, 117. 31	1, 127, 641. 06	88, 919. 71
April	348, 991. 51	1, 107, 314. 05	108, 179. 72
May	323, 900. 50	1, 266, 406. 81	133, 625. 60
June	358, 298. 16	899, 249. 51	125, 625. 07
July	183, 007. 01	867, 468. 98	129, 820. 25
August	314, 906. 93	610, 318. 05	123, 504. 80
September	321, 680. 19	480, 296. 52	107, 906. 54
October	219, 466. 59	646, 796. 02	110, 014. 95
November	270, 426. 92	623, 761. 84	84, 677. 59
December	272, 554. 06	508, 033. 07	79, 578. 92
Total	3, 367, 171. 26	9, 847, 771. 92	1, 297, 443. 41

(Report of the American consul, Santa Marta, January 29, 1930, and February 18, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

Air service.—International air mail service was formally inaugurated on March 11, 1930. Planes will carry mail from San Jose to Puntarenas, where connection will be made with international service. Special stamps, in denominations of 1 colon and 30, 20, and 8 centimos, were prepared for the event. The first load contained more than 8,000 pieces.

The President of the Republic has created the post of Inspector of Aviation, who will have authority to receive and dispatch aeroplanes and enforce the existing customs, police, sanitary, and immigration regulations. This is a temporary measure, to remain in force until Congress can take appropriate action. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, March 11 and 13, 1930.)

CUBA

International airport.—The airport in the General Machado district of Santiago de las Vegas has been declared international. With the exception of airplanes belonging to companies having other arrangements with the Government, all foreign planes of any and all classes must land at an international port. Such airplanes using this or any other international port will be asked to show on landing only con-

sular documents identical with those required of merchant marine or passenger vessels. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, March 27, 1930.)

AUTOMOTIVE TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.—The Department of Public Works of Cuba has formulated a project on the regulation of automotive traffic in which the recommendations of the Second Pan American Highway Conference have been incorporated. This action was taken pursuant to the action of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, which, at the session held on January 3, 1930, recommended that the principles on the regulation of automotive traffic approved by the conference be transmitted to the Governments of the countries members of the Union, with the request that they be embodied in legislation governing automotive traffic, thereby contributing to uniformity in this important matter. (Information received by the Pan American Union from the Cuban Embassy at Washington.)

EL SALVADOR

GLASS FACTORY.—A factory for the manufacture of glass was recently established in San Salvador. The new plant, the first of its kind in the Republic, is equipped for the production of glass for practically all purposes. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, March 3, 1930.)

IMPORTATION OF PUREBRED CATTLE.—See page 608.

IMPORTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.—A total of 823 motor vehicles was imported into El Salvador during the year 1929. Of this figure, 612 were automobiles, 179 trucks, and 41 motor cycles. While the large majority were manufactured in the United States, some were imported from Canada, England, France, and Italy. Compared with imports during 1928, the figures for the year 1929 are as follows:

Vehicle	1928	1929
Automobiles:	*Number*	*Number*
United States	409	590
Other countries	12	22
Total	421	612
Trucks:		
United States	40	118
England	2	40
Canada		12
Total	42	170
Motor cycles:[1]		
United States		32
England		6
Italy		2
France		1
Total		41

[1] Figures for 1928 not given.

(Report of the American consul, San Salvador, February 25, 1930.)

HAITI

Foreign trade.—Although the foreign trade of Haiti continues at the lower levels which have characterized the present year as compared with the years immediately preceding, the balance of trade continues to show an excess of exports over imports. Total exports of coffee for the first five months of the present fiscal year (October, 1929, to February, 1930), amounting to 19,044,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), are almost the same as those during the corresponding period last year, when they were 19,257,000 kilograms. Values, however, declined from 43,088,000 gourdes to 30,455,000 gourdes, or about 29 per cent. The first month's shipments of the new cotton crop were very encouraging as regards quantity. Haiti is fortunate in producing a cotton which sells at a premium over most American grades, and with the development of a larger acreage of improved strains of this native cotton there is good reason to hope that, quality being assured, the favorable differential may be increased. During the first five months of the fiscal year exports of cacao increased 86.9 per cent in quantity and 86.3 per cent in value over the similar period last year, and exports of logwood increased slightly over 50 per cent, both in quantity and value. Honey, sisal, bananas, turtle shells, and cottonseed were other products of which greater quantities were exported during the period under review. Raw sugar, cottonseed cake, goatskins, cowhides, and beeswax showed declines. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Financial Advisor-General Receiver, Port au Prince, February, 1930.)

Public debt.—According to official reports, the gross public debt of the Republic of Haiti at the end of February, 1930, stood at 83,880,000 gourdes, compared with 89,301,000 gourdes as of February 28, 1929, and 95,474,000 gourdes at the close of February, 1928. Expenditures on account of the public debt during the month of February, 1930, amounted to 112,000 gourdes, compared with 643,000 gourdes in February, 1929. Last year considerable sums were made available for debt retirement above and beyond contractual requirements, whereas expenditures in February, 1930, were only in amount sufficient to satisfy the various loan contracts. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, February, 1930.)

HONDURAS

Transportation improvement.—Early in April, 1930, a ferryboat was put into service on Lake Yojoa, the crossing of which had formerly been a serious problem, as indicated in the article on *Highway Construction in Honduras*, by Joaquín Bonilla, in the April issue of the Bulletin. The boat, built in Honduras of native woods, can accommodate 12 automobiles or four 10-ton trucks, thus enabling the

motorist to go directly from the capital to Potrerillos without the hitherto unavoidable changes and inevitable delays. To facilitate the loading of vehicles, a 400-foot pier has been built in El Jaral and one of 350 feet in Pito Solo. The piers are connected with the main road, requiring the construction of 500 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) of roadway out of bedrock. From pier to pier the crossing takes an hour.

Preliminary work was started on March 5, 1930, on the branch highway from Guinope to Zamorano, where it will connect with the main highway from Yuscaran to Tegucigalpa.

On February 12, 1930, the Association of Honduran Civil Engineers appointed a commission from among its members to study and draft a project for the prolongation of the Interoceanic Railway from Potrerillos to the Gulf of Fonseca. The commission presented a report in which it suggested, among other things, the creation of a General Railway Board and the organization of a corps of engineers to study the proposed railway routes and make recommendations as to the best one to follow. The association forwarded this report to Congress with the request that in the national budget there be included an appropriation to finance the General Railway Board and the corps of engineers. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, March 5 and 31 and April 4, 1930.)

MEXICO

Highway progress.—The highway construction program of the Federal Government for the year 1930, as recently announced by the National Highway Commission, includes the grading of the Monterrey (Nuevo Leon) to Ciudad Victoria (Tamaulipas) and the Tasquillo-Jacala (Hidalgo) highways; the surfacing of the Monterrey-Montemorelos (Nuevo Leon) and the Nuevo Laredo-Monterrey highways; the construction of a new crossing over the Apatlaco River on the Mexico City-Acapulco highway; the improvement of sections of the highway between Papagayo (Guerrero) and El Treinta (Morelos); the opening of the section between Jacala (Hidalgo) and Valles (San Luis Potosi), the Acuitlapan-Taxco highway (Guerrero), and a section of the Mexico City-Oaxaca highway between Huajuapan de Leon and Tamazulapan (Oaxaca); and the improvement of other sections of the last-named highway to permit its being opened its full length. Besides these, it is the intention of the commission to open a section of the Mexico City-Guadalajara highway for temporary use and recondition the Mexico City-Vera Cruz highway so that it will be passable throughout.

One of the most important highway construction projects upon which work is being carried on at the present time is the Matamoros-Mazatlan highway. Extending from Washington, a point 40 kilo-

meters (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) to the east of Matamoros, the route chosen for this highway will pass through Reynosa, Monterrey, Cadereyta, Saltillo, San Pedro de las Colonias, Torreon, and Durango, and after traversing the Sierra Madre finally reach the Pacific at Mazatlan. Between Reynosa and Monterrey the highway already constructed by the State of Nuevo Leon will be utilized, and farther on, near Saltillo, it will be possible to use sections constructed by the governments of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. The whole distance covered by the new highway will be approximately 1,400 kilometers, greater even than that between Mexico City and Nuevo Laredo. Its construction is expected to require at least three years, and at the lowest figure its cost will reach 10,000,000 pesos, a sum which will be met by appropriations by the National and State Governments and contributions from individuals and private organizations. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, March 8, 1930; *El Economista*, Mexico City, March 1 and 16, 1930.)

LABOR BANK.—See page 605.

NICARAGUA

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF NICARAGUA.—The statement of the National Bank of Nicaragua as of December 31, 1929, is as follows:

ASSETS	Cordobas
Cash on hand	137, 686
Due from foreign banks	778, 558
Loans and discounts	1, 746, 553
Acceptances (31 days), bought in New York	1, 356, 117
Accrued interest and accounts receivable	21, 012
Investments	80, 021
Customers' liability account letters of credit	40, 931
Collections held for account of customers	478, 315
Real estate	77, 709
Furniture and fixtures	4, 292
Total	4, 721, 194

LIABILITIES	
Deposits	2, 206, 613
Accounts payable	50, 416
Unearned interest and discount	55, 553
Letters of credit issued	40, 931
Liability for collections held for account of customers	478, 315
Capital	300, 000
Surplus	300, 000
Reserve funds	84, 014
Undivided profits	205, 352
Total	4, 721, 194

(*El Comercio*, Managua, February 19, 1930.)

PUBLIC WORKS.—Encouraging progress is being reported at present on many public works in the Republic. The presidential mansion, which is being built on Tiscapa Hill on the outskirts of Managua, and the new Department of Communications Building, in the capital, are nearing completion.

Construction on the following highways has been undertaken: Chinandega to El Viejo, which when continued to the frontier of Honduras will join the highway from Choluteca; Las Conchitas-San Rafael-Masachapa, of whose two sections more than 19 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) have been completed; Masaya to Tipitapa, which will connect with the highway from Granada to Tipitapa, of which 22 kilometers are now finished; Granada-Nandaime, 14 kilometers completed; Niquinohomo-Granada, several kilometers finished; a new route from Masatepe to Managua, passing through La Laguna and Ticuantepe; Tipitapa-Boaca, eventually to be continued to El Rama; Leon-Telica, almost entirely finished, with good bridges and culverts; and San Jorge-Rivas-San Juan del Sur.

Work was begun on April 1, 1930, on the railway from Leon to Sauce, which will be 72 miles long and should be completed within two years. (*El Comercio*, Managua, March 14 and 22, 1930.)

PANAMA

HIGHWAY PROGRESS IN PANAMA.—According to a statement of the Secretary of Public Works of the Republic of Panama, Dr. Luis Felipe Clement, the national highway from Panama City to David will probably be open to automobile traffic by February, 1931. An approximate distance of 130 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) of road remains at present to be built in order to establish continuous highway connection between Panama City and the Costa Rican boundary, thus completing an important link in the northern section of the projected intercontinental highway. The Central Road Board recently made a tour of the national highway covering practically all the proposed route and reported that construction is advancing rapidly especially on the 70-kilometer stretch between Sona and Remedios. Work is reported to be progressing steadily on the construction of a 2-span stringer-type bridge between Lajas and Remedios, one of the projects of major importance in this latter section. The bridge, 300 feet long, will be constructed of reinforced concrete and steel at an estimated cost of over $100,000. While in Chiriqui the Road Board inaugurated the Fonseca Bridge, built at a cost of $140,000.

One object of the national highway being to provide immediate means of communication, it has been built on the progressive system of construction; when the highway is opened to traffic on the date mentioned by the Secretary of Public Works, all but the macadamized

section between Panama City and Santiago, a distance of 266 kilometers, will be dirt grade, leveled so as to permit the passage of motor transportation comfortably. The complete macadamizing of the highway will require many months more.

A guidebook of the Republic of Panama listing all the tours and routes which will be accessible when the national highway is completed will be published by the Panama Automobile Club in the near future. This guide will include maps of the interior, showing the location of scenic points, towns, roads, and trails, besides more general information, including the dates on which various festivals are held in the villages and towns of the interior. A committee well versed in the folklore and history of the Republic is at present gathering material for this guide which should prove of great value to tourists desirous of seeing the interior of the Republic and to the residents of Colon, Panama City, and the Canal Zone, who upon completion of the national highway will be within motoring distance of the cool highlands of western Panama. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, March 15 and 19, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

Real-estate sales and mortgage loans.—A total of 4,156 properties, valued at 2,529,246 pesos gold and 100,874,077 pesos paper, was sold in Paraguay during the year 1929. In the same period, 1,401 new mortgages, representing 1,014,207 pesos gold and 29,251,640 pesos paper, were taken out and 948 mortgages, to the amount of 1,108,655 pesos gold and 29,427,113 pesos paper, were canceled. The following is a comparison of the number and value of real-estate sales and mortgages taken and canceled during 1929 with those of each of the preceding five years:

Real-estate sales registered during the years 1924 to 1929

Years	Number of properties	Value of sales	
		Pesos gold	Pesos paper
1924	3,096	1,419,346	52,894,838
1925	4,201	1,193,811	95,664,837
1926	6,237	5,223,680	117,798,728
1927	5,013	2,928,330	171,314,938
1928	4,471	2,568,828	105,157,557
1929	4,156	2,529,246	100,874,077

Mortgage loans

Years	Loans taken out			Loans canceled		
	Number of properties	Value		Number of properties	Value	
		Pesos gold	Pesos paper		Pesos gold	Pesos paper
1924	1, 844	2, 425, 468	58, 610, 464	1, 463	945, 987	29, 811, 741
1925	1, 704	1, 768, 660	41, 014, 304	1, 035	874, 682	24, 970, 005
1926	1, 720	2, 496, 141	56, 841, 433	1, 217	3, 238, 525	31, 492, 564
1927	1, 405	1, 463, 131	29, 834, 164	704	769, 210	76, 765, 000
1928	1, 316	716, 323	33, 735, 050	937	592, 263	21, 259, 234
1929	1, 401	1, 014, 207	29, 251, 640	948	1, 108, 655	29, 427, 113

(*Revista del Comercio*, Asuncion, March 16, 1930.)

Foreign trade.—The total value of the foreign trade of Paraguay for the year 1929 was 27,309,861 pesos gold. Of this sum, 13,850,095 pesos gold represent imports and 13,459,766 pesos gold represent exports, the principal countries of origin and destination being as follows:

Countries	Imports	Exports
	Pesos gold	*Pesos gold*
Argentina	4, 851, 736	11, 454, 007
Belgium	334, 213	311, 574
Brazil	147, 554	1, 756
France and possessions	722, 642	510, 702
Germany	1, 307, 512	124, 517
Great Britain and possessions	1, 682, 931	48, 521
Italy	710, 579	98, 098
Japan	297, 972	1, 632
Netherlands and possessions	111, 101	11, 503
Spain	492, 590	166, 566
United States and possessions	2, 592, 827	5, 575
Uruguay	175. 300	724, 368

The value of exports, according to general classes, was the following:

Products	Value
	Pesos gold
Agricultural	3, 452, 252
Animal	5, 200, 973
Forestal	4, 686, 143
Foreign merchandise exported	88, 848
Mineral	2, 981
Various	28. 569
Total	13, 459, 766

The largest amount of foreign trade, both as regards tonnage and value, passed through the port of Asuncion, Encarnacion being the second in importance. The figures for all ports of entry are as follows:

Ports of entry	Importation		Exportation	
	Value (pesos gold)	Tons	Value (pesos gold)	Tons
Alberti	1, 501	7, 260	5, 292	329, 131
Asuncion	12, 801, 925	108, 830, 500	10, 568, 449	143, 862, 678
Ayolas	11, 133	241, 160	118, 997	2, 413, 664
Concepcion	212, 123	2, 962, 700	261, 088	17, 381, 724
Encarnacion	672, 420	9, 947, 610	1, 762, 020	65, 164, 249
Humaita	4, 272	141, 310	173, 721	1, 854, 097
Pilar	112, 491	981, 320	332, 555	12, 594, 289
Villeta	34, 230	885, 640	237, 644	2, 920, 233

(*Revista del Comercio*, Asuncion, March 16, 1930.)

PERU

Customhouse receipts.—The net receipts of the customhouses of the Republic during the year 1929 reached a total of 5,341,794 Peruvian pounds, derived from the following sources:

		Peruvian pounds
Import duties		3, 838, 778
Export duties:		
Agricultural products	133, 597	
Mineral products	250, 382	
Petroleum	530, 058	
		914, 037
Special duties		273, 043
Tax on gasoline		315, 936
Total		5, 341, 794

(*La Prensa*, Lima, February 21, 1930.)

New monetary unit.—See p. 605.

Monopoly of explosives.—See p. 605.

URUGUAY

Status of public debt.—According to a report for the year 1929, submitted to Congress by the Minister of Finance on March 15, 1930, the public debt of Uruguay as of December 31, 1929, was 217,190,-338.72 pesos, on which interest paid during the year amounted to 11,069,123.86 pesos. On January 1, 1929, the total amount due was 213,999,318.11 pesos, the movement during the year having been as follows:

			Pesos
Total due Jan. 1, 1929		213, 999, 318. 11	
Bonds issued during 1929:			
Public works and conversion debt (1918)	400, 000. 00		
Rural development and colonization loan	2, 000, 000. 00		
Bonds for the construction and installation of free zones	489, 648. 01		
University and school building debt (1927)	850, 000. 00		
Railway bonds	1, 000, 000. 00		
Colonia highway debt	1, 000, 000. 00		
National sanitation debt, second series	400, 000. 00		
International Brazilian debt	2, 287, 000. 00		
		8, 426, 648. 01	
			222, 425, 966. 12
Amortization payments:			
Payments in Montevideo		3, 532, 418. 40	
Payments in foreign countries		1, 703, 209. 00	
			5, 235, 627. 40
Balance due Dec. 31, 1929			217, 190, 338. 72

(*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, March 15, 1930.)

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The following is a brief summary of the activities of the Department of Public Works during the year 1929:

Work on the Montevideo-Colonia highway went forward rapidly during the year 1929 and is expected to be entirely finished within the 30 months set for its completion in the contract authorized May 30, 1929. The international bridge over the Yaguaron River, constructed in accordance with the treaty of June 22, 1918, providing for the delimitation of the boundary between Uruguay and Brazil and the liquidation by Uruguay of her debt with Brazil, has been practically finished and a portion of the port works in Montevideo, authorized by a law of January 26, 1922, completed.

Construction work in the ports of Salto, Paysandu, and Fray Bentos has been continued and two small dredges and four flat boats purchased for work in the rivers.

Preliminary surveys and preparatory work on the projected Florida-Sarandi del Yi railway having been completed during 1928, actual construction was begun during the past year. Bids have been called for in connection with the Treinta y Tres-Rio Branco Railway and surveys made for the Florida-Progreso and Progreso-Montevideo Railways.

At the present time sanitary problems of the various cities throughout the Republic and methods for unloading inflammables in the port of Montevideo are under study, and a special commission is engaged in investigating the advisability of a project for obtaining hydroelectric power from the Rio Negro. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, March 15, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

AIR MAIL.—By a decree dated January 30, 1930, the Chief Executive published regulations for the enforcement of the contract signed last July with the Compagnie Générale Aéropostale whereby Venezuela will have domestic as well as international air mail service. There will be weekly service between Ciudad Bolivar, the port of arrival of international mail, and the cities of Maracay and Maracaibo. The decree also fixes air postal rates and contains general provisions for the service. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, January 31, 1930.)

THE OIL INDUSTRY IN VENEZUELA.—According to figures from the Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Promotion, a total of 19,844,936 metric tons of oil, or 138,914,554 barrels, was produced in 1929. During the same year 19,051,401 metric tons, or 133,359,805 barrels, were exported. (*El Universal*, Caracas, February 26, 1930.)

POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

ARGENTINA

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.—See page 602.

CHILE

EMPLOYEES IN COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—See page 603.

COLOMBIA

LABOR COMMISSION.—See page 603.

GUATEMALA

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.—See page 604.

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS.—Dr. Carlos S. Cometto, head of the school medical service, has made a study of the weight, height, and chest measurements of pupils in the primary schools of the Province of Buenos Aires in order to establish anthropometric measurement norms for children of primary-school age, 8 to 14. The school hygiene visitors and medical inspectors collaborated in preparing the report, which will be presented to the director general of schools. It is stated that the measurements compare favorably with those of children in Europe and in the United States. Among the results of the study is the recommendation by Doctor Cometto

that the age for entering school be lowered to 7 years since the report shows that children of that age are sufficiently developed to attend school. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 28, 1930.)

SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN.—The National Council of Education has voted to establish in Buenos Aires a special school for backward and abnormal children, and the president of the council has been requested to prepare and submit a detailed program for its functioning. The school will have two sections of 500 pupils each, and provide, besides the customary medical and dental supervision, school lunches and, where necessary, shoes and clothing for the pupils. The organization and curriculum of the new institution will be similar to those of schools for physically subnormal children. The pupils will be taught reading, oral and written self-expression, arithmetic, elementary history, geography, and nature study and given an understanding of their social and civic duties. Courses in manual training will include instruction in gardening, poultry raising, the making of simple objects of cardboard and wood, weaving, and sewing. A small farm and a workshop will function in connection with the school. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, February 1, 1930.)

THE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY OF ROSARIO.—The People's University of Rosario has recently been incorporated in the University of the Littoral, an institution whose headquarters are at Santa Fe, although separate departments of the university function in Rosario, Parana, and Corrientes. This union has added greatly to the prestige of the People's University.

Registration for the new school term opened April 5, 1930, and lasted through April 14. The only requirement for entrance is that the student be more than 15 years old and have had the equivalent of a third-grade education. The administration has prepared more than 60 courses, which include elementary, intermediate, and advanced instruction in many of the subjects. This year's curriculum includes arithmetic, bookkeeping, penmanship, stenography, typewriting, literature, Spanish, English, French, drawing (ornamental, mechanical, and industrial) sculpture, electricity, building construction, telegraphy, journalism, and agricultural subjects. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, March 6, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

NEW SEISMOGRAPHS.—Three new Galitzin seismographs recently received by the observatory of San Calixto University, at La Paz, have been installed and are now in operation. They are of a new type, having a magneto-electro-photogenic register which gives them unusual sensitiveness and indefinite powers of amplification. (*El Diario*, La Paz, February 28, 1930.)

BRAZIL

EDUCATION IN PARANA.—Dr. Affonso Alves de Camargo, Governor of the State of Parana, in his annual message read before the Legislative Assembly on February 1, 1930, stated that during the year 1929 there were enrolled 66,310 pupils in public schools of the State and 14,726 pupils in private schools. The total enrollment of 81,036 pupils shows an increase of 9,492 pupils over that of the previous year.

According to the Governor's message, every effort is being made by the State educational authorities to combat illiteracy, develop physical education, and establish vocational schools. (*Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, February 13, 1930.)



POSTER ANNOUNCING THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION OF ARCHITECTURE

This exposition is to be held in Rio de Janeiro in connection with the Fourth Pan American Congress of Architects.

INTELLECTUAL INTERCOURSE.—The year 1930 has marked the beginning of a closer intellectual intercourse between the Republics of Brazil and Chile. Not long ago a commission of Brazilian journalists visited Santiago, making use of newly established air lines between the countries, and on that occasion were the recipients of many sincere manifestations of good will and friendship from the Government and the people of Chile. A group of Chilean journalists will go

to Rio de Janeiro this year to return the visit. The cultural contacts so auspiciously established are expected to strengthen the ties of friendship between these nations. (*Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, February 14, 1930.)

WOMAN ACADEMICIAN.—The Academy of Letters of the State of Bahia has recently elected Mercedes Dantas corresponding member of the academy to fill the vacancy left by the death of the great Brazilian diplomat, statesman, and historian, Manuel Oliveira Lima. The young woman so honored is one of Brazil's brilliant writers and educators, her book *Nu's* having received honorable mention from the Brazilian Academy of Letters. (*Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, March 11, 1930.)

CHILE

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES' COURSE.—The School for Nurses of the University of Chile, which was inaugurated March 15, 1930, was established to train public health nurses, for whom there is a great demand throughout the Republic. The medical college of the university is eager to raise the standards of the nursing profession, so that young women of culture and training may cooperate intelligently in all kinds of social endeavor. The course will last three years, during which time the students will acquire the necessary practical hospital experience in addition to the theoretical work of the classroom. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, March 6, 1930.)

SUMMER COURSE FOR PRIMARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Among the many summer courses provided by the Bureau of Primary Education this year, one of the most interesting was that organized for teachers appointed to establish model schools in their communities. The course met for nearly a month, beginning February 18, 1930, and was attended by a picked group of over 60 teachers, approximately 4 each from all the Provinces except the Territory of Magallanes. The teachers camped out in the mountains at Peñalolen, not far from Santiago, and classes were held in the open air. Those from the same Province tented together to facilitate free discussion of their special problems. The school was visited more than once by President Ibáñez and the Minister of Public Instruction, who were enthusiastic over the spirit displayed by the group and the results accomplished. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, February 13, 16, 17, 18, 22, March 6 and 8, 1930.) (See article on *Chile's New Educational Program*, pp. 577 ff.)

STATUE TO BOLÍVAR.—According to plans now under consideration by the city of Santiago, the first statue to Bolívar to be erected in the capital of Chile will be placed in one of the principal streets, which will be renamed Calle Bolívar. (*El Mercurio*, April 6, 1930, p. 3.)

PRIMARY SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.—See page 633.

COSTA RICA

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.—The Director of Primary Education arranged a series of compulsory meetings for all primary-school teachers in each district throughout the nation during the week preceding the opening of the new school year. The morning sessions were devoted to such questions as the legal rights and duties of teachers; the function of the teacher in his relations to the school board, parents, and the community in general; social work which may be carried out through the classroom; school and personal hygiene; school celebrations, their use and abuse; school gardening; and instruction in routine work. The afternoon sessions were spent in discussing academic matters—general consideration of the curriculum, its aim and functioning; individual subjects, such as language, reading, spelling, writing, composition, mathematics, nature study, and geography; and the preparation of daily schedules. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, February 5, 1930.)

CUBA

CENTRAL AMERICAN OLYMPIC GAMES.—The Second Central American Olympic Games were held in Habana from March 15 to April 5, 1930. Representatives came from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, and Porto Rico to participate. Cuba took first place, winning in baseball, football, track, *jai alai*, swimming and diving, marksmanship, fencing, horsemanship, and tennis, while Mexico was second, having won in basket ball, volley ball, and polo. Trophies and medals won by the athletes during the competition were awarded on the closing day. At that ceremony it was announced that the invitation of El Salvador to hold the third series in San Salvador in 1934 had been accepted, and the Olympic flag was handed to the mayor of Habana to be sent to the mayor of San Salvador in token of acceptance. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, March 14 and April 6, 1930; *Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, April 15, 1930.)

SCHOOL OF OPTOMETRY.—See page 604.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to a release of the General Board of Education (*Superintendencia General de Enseñanza*), there are 841 schools in the Republic, 33 of which are technical. The total enrollment is 90,366, with an average attendance of 55,842. Of the 1,807 public-school teachers in the country, 754 are men and 1,053 women. The educational budget provides for the following expenditures: Primary education, $631,591; secondary and normal, $93,449; and university, $50,897. (*Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, February 18, 1930.)

ECUADOR

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PRIMARY AND NORMAL EDUCATION.—The President of the Republic, by an executive decree issued on February 7, 1930, has convoked a National Congress of Primary and Normal Education to meet in Quito, May 26–30, 1930. According to the decree, each province and each normal school in the country will have the right to send one delegate to this congress. The provinical delegates will be elected by the teachers in the Federal, municipal, and private schools of each Province and the representatives of the normal schools by their respective teaching staffs. A committee of educational authorities is in charge of organizing the congress; members of this committee will be delegates *ex officio*. The congress will be technical in character and will limit its scope to the study and discussion of the following topics: Legal reforms necessary to improve the present primary educational system; adaptation of the principles of the "progressive" school to Ecuadorean schools; types of rural schools best suited to conditions in Ecuador; modifications in the present curriculum; bases for the preparation of schedules; and ways and means of improving the training of primary-school teachers and increasing their number. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, February 15, 1930.)

NATIONAL EXPOSITION.—As part of the festivities with which Ecuador will celebrate the first centenary of the foundation of the Republic, the National Government is at present organizing an exposition of handicrafts, sewing, drawing, and painting to which students in all sections of the country will contribute. The President of the Republic has already appointed a committee to organize the exposition, which is to be held at Riobamba, August 13–31, 1930. The exposition will be arranged in four divisions: Section 1 will consist of handicrafts in general, bookbinding, wickerwork, and weaving; exhibits of the work done in the sewing classes will be shown in section 2; section 3 will be devoted to pencil, crayon, and pen drawings, as well as to paintings in water colors; and section 4 will consist of map work, including relief maps in clay. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, March 3, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL.—The National University of Guatemala, at Guatemala City, will inaugurate this year a summer school, primarily for foreigners, where courses of university grade will be given. Registration will be from July 2 to 10, and the fee, irrespective of the number of courses taken, will be $20. The term will last from July 10 to August 20; classes will meet five days a week, Saturdays being set aside for excursions to such interesting places as Antigua Guatemala, Quirigua, Rio Dulce, Lake Atitlan, or Lake Amatitlan.

The courses mentioned in the preliminary announcement are Spanish, Spanish grammar, Central American history, geography of Central America, Central American literature, constitutional history of Guatemala, and Guatemalan folk dances. There will also be several short series of lectures on different themes, including Guatemalan sociology, the Maya civilization, and tropical hygiene and disease.

The university has obtained for students of the summer school a 25 per cent discount in rates from two steamship companies sailing from the United States, and expects that railroads, hotels, and boarding houses will make similar reductions. More detailed information has been sent to all Guatemalan consuls in the larger cities abroad. (Information received from the *Oficina de Información y Propaganda*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Guatemala City, February 15, 1930.)

HONDURAS

New schools in Marcala.—Three new rural schools were opened this year in the municipality of Marcala. In the city of Marcala itself a night school for workers was opened April 1, 1930. Another night school for adults was recently founded in Cedras at the instance of the director and assistant director of the boys' school of that city. (*El Cronista*, Honduras, March 8 and 31, 1930.)

MEXICO

Study of folklore.—An exhaustive study of Mexican folklore has recently been undertaken by the National Conservatory of Music in Mexico City. In general the study will be conducted from two main standpoints—the practical and theoretical. The first involves the collection of all existing material written on indigenous Mexican dances, music and forms of musical notation, and the arrangement of a calendar of indigenous secular and religious festivals, while the second comprises a study of the material thus collected. So great will be the scope of work involved that it will be necessary to enlist the assistance of musicians and music lovers in all parts of the Republic. Once an adequate description of an indigenous festival, accompanied by the date and place of its celebration, has been obtained, commissions will be sent to verify the data thus received and to gather first-hand information on other interesting aspects of the observance. The collection of music will be made by means of phonograph records and motion pictures, or photographs and drawings will be made of the dances to preserve a faithful record of the various steps and of the color and style of the costumes. Afterwards the music will be studied to ascertain the kind of scale used, the characteristics of the melodic phrases, the most typical rhythms,

peculiarities of the instruments, and trends of development in the music as a whole, noting especially the changes brought about by contact with European civilization. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, March 23, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

Opening of Experimental School of Agriculture.—On April 1, 1930, the Experimental School of Agriculture was opened in Chinandega. The school, which will be directed by Señor Salvador Borrell, has 40 students from different parts of the nation. (*El Comercio*, Managua, March 22, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

Prison school.—The President of the State of Guarico has ordered that one of the six schools created by decree of January 1, 1930, shall be located in the prison at Calabozo. (*El Universal*, Caracas, February 10, 1930.)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

BRAZIL

Campaign against leprosy.—The State of Rio Grande do Norte has been conducting for the last two years an intensive campaign against leprosy. Much of the work accomplished is due to the initiative of Dr. Juvenal Lamartine, Governor of the State, who in his first message to the Legislature pledged the efforts of the Government to the construction of a sanitarium where all lepers in the State could be isolated. The 2 pavilions existing in January, 1928, were replaced within a year by 10 large, airy, and comfortable houses, and this group of 10 buildings, inaugurated in January, 1929, served as a nucleus for the sanitarium now known as Villa São Francisco de Assis. Modern methods are being used in the treatment of patients at the Villa, where at present over two-thirds of the lepers in the State are cared for; every effort is being made to isolate the remainder before the end of 1930. During the past year the sanitarium has been considerably enlarged, a chapel and a music pavilion being inaugurated last January. (*Jornal do Brasil*, March 2, 1930.)

CHILE

Primary school medical service.—The Bureau of Public Health, which has under its jurisdiction all school medical service, has issued full instructions for the enforcement of decree No. 539 of March, 1929, which deals with medical and health measures for primary schools.

For the purposes of school medical inspection, the new ruling divides the Republic into zones corresponding to the present Provinces, each under a physician in chief. School doctors are required to make a physical examination of teachers and pupils in city and rural primary schools, see that all needy sick children are properly cared for, inspect school buildings, take whatever measures seem necessary to improve the health of teachers and pupils, and cooperate with all authorities engaged in protecting health and furnishing information about hygiene. The duties of school physicians and nurses for public and private schools in city and country districts are given in detail, as well as general health regulations for teachers and pupils, and instructions for the sanitary inspection of school buildings. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, February 8, 1930.)

Public Health Nurses' Course.—See page 629.

COLOMBIA

Regulations for importation, manufacture, and consumption of beverages.—Regulations for the importation, manufacture, and consumption of alcoholic liquors and charged beverages were issued by the National Director of Hygiene and Public Welfare on February 15, 1930. These include regulations concerning proper labeling of beverages, prohibit the use of harmful substitutes in their manufacture, specify the kind of containers to be employed and the percentage of alcohol which liquors may contain, and give other requirements to be followed. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, March 1, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

Tuberculosis preventorium.—President González Víquez has authorized the establishment of a tuberculosis preventorium in San Isidoro de Coronado, to be under the management of a board of directors appointed by and responsible to the Department of Health. This and other similar preventoriums to be founded when national finances permit will care especially for children susceptible to tuberculosis, who need to live for several months at a time in hygienic surroundings with proper food. (*La Gaceta*, San Juan, February 9, 1930.)

CUBA

Campaign against preventable blindness.—At the suggestion of oculists in several institutions and hospitals, the Department of Public Health and Welfare has approved a campaign to be carried on throughout the Republic for the prevention of blindness and defective vision. Special stress will be laid upon precautionary measures to be taken at birth, in early childhood, and during maturity,

and emphasis given to the importance of good eyesight on the part of certain classes of public employees, such as motormen or chauffeurs. (*Diario de la Marina,* Habana, March 24, 1930.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ANTITUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.—In order to combat tuberculosis in the Dominican Republic a group of prominent women in the city of Santo Domingo has formed an Antituberculosis League under the auspices of the Dominican Red Cross. At their first meeting, held on February 23, 1930, the following officers were elected: President, Señora Carmita González de Peynado; vice president, Señora Consuelo Vidal de Ricart; secretary, Señora Carmen de Rodríguez; treasurer, Señora Mimi de Piñeiro; members at large, Señoras Leita de Aybar, Carmita de Acevedo, María T. de Michelena, Caridad de Moya, Mercedes Amiama, and Cusa de Peynado. This group will constitute a governing board, which will be assisted by an advisory committee composed of the following physicians: Dr. Pedro E. de Marchena, Dr. Heriberto Valdez, Dr. Fabio A. Mota, and Dr. Viriato A. Fiallo. (*Listin Diario,* Santo Domingo, February 24, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

QUININE DISPENSARIES.—On February 14, 1930, the President of the Republic signed the regulation putting into effect the national quinine law proposed after long and careful study by the Malaria Prevention Section of the General Bureau of Public Health, whereby the Government is authorized to import quinine to the value of 15,000 quetzales annually. The Government hopes to establish shortly, besides the antimalarial station at Puerto Barrios, announced in the last number of the BULLETIN, dispensaries in the capitals of the Departments most affected by the disease, so that medicine and treatment at State expense may be available to all suffering from malaria. (*Diario de Centro America,* Guatemala City, February 15, 1920.)

MEXICO

CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY AMONG CHILDREN.—Interesting statistics on the causes of delinquency among children in Mexico City have recently been compiled by the juvenile court of that capital. According to this study, which was based on observations made during the three years the court has been in existence, it has been found that—

Children between the ages of 12 and 15 years represented 50 per cent of those brought before the tribunal. The second largest proportion or 22 per cent, was above 15 years of age and under, and 18 per cent was between the ages of 9 and 11 years. Only 10 per cent was under 9 years of age.

Theft was the cause for the arrest of 39 per cent of the children, and of the other cases 8 per cent were described as incorrigible and 8 per cent as wrongfully accused; 6 per cent were arrested for running away from home, 6 per cent for fighting, 6 per cent because orphans, 6 per cent because abandoned, 4 per cent for vagrancy, 3 per cent because of poverty of parents, 3 per cent for begging, 3 per cent for moral reasons, and 2 per cent for unspecified causes. Arrests for property damage and assault represented but a small proportion of the total number of cases, each having been scarcely 2 per cent.

Apparently a very important factor contributing to delinquency was lack of employment. It was found that 31 per cent of the children brought before the court were unemployed in any way. Of the rest, 16 per cent were street venders, 14 per cent were in school, and the other children were engaged as apprentices, basket carriers in the markets, servants, or chauffeurs' helpers.

The economic status of the family, the ill health of the parents and the lack of father or mother, were also found to present real factors in child delinquency. Fifty per cent of the delinquents brought before the court were from poor families and 23 per cent from families absolutely destitute. As regards parents, it is stated that 32 per cent of the children brought before the court had no father, 10 per cent no mother, and 24 per cent neither father nor mother; about 20 per cent had stepfathers and 18 per cent stepmothers. Parents of 60 per cent of the children were alcoholic, those of 50 per cent were afflicted with syphilis, 24 per cent had nervous and mental disorders, and 18 per cent were victims of tuberculosis. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, February 24, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

Gift of the Rockefeller Foundation.—The Rockefeller Foundation recently presented to the Government of Nicaragua a well-equipped laboratory, which the National Board of Health will use to prepare smallpox and typhus antitoxins. The new laboratory will also offer the Pasteur treatment for rabies. (*El Comercio*, Managua, February 21, 1930.)

URUGUAY

Courses for dispensary staffs.—Special instruction courses for those who are to staff the dispensaries being opened in connection with the antituberculosis campaign in Montevideo and other cities throughout the Republic were inaugurated in the Fermín Ferreyra Hospital in Montevideo on February 11, 1930, under the auspices of the National Bureau of Public Health. Widespread interest has been manifested in the project, and numerous physicians and medical students have attended the various classes. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, February 12, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

Training of Public Health Officials.—See page 606.

Prison school.—See page 633.

FEMINISM

BRAZIL

Political status of women.—The Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women (*Federação Brasileira em Pról do Progresso Feminino*), of which Dona Bertha Lutz is president, has published the following statement on the present political status of women in Brazil.

The Federal Constitution considers all those born in Brazil to be Brazilian citizens, and the right to vote and be elected to Congress is conferred upon all those who are citizens of the Republic. Acting in accordance with this provision, the State of Rio Grande do Norte has granted women the right to vote, and at present there is before the Federal Congress a bill providing for woman suffrage; this has passed the first of three readings in the Chamber of Deputies and the second of three in the Senate. In the State of Rio Grande do Norte there are at present five women city councilors, and the city of Lages, in the State of Santa Catharina, has for mayor Sra. Alzira Teixeira Soriano, a young widow with two daughters.

In Brazil single women have been placed on equality with men, according to the Civil Code of 1916. A few discriminations against married women still remain, the principal one being the right of husbands to refuse their wives permission to work. Mothers have the same rights as fathers over their children and become their guardians on the husband's death.

The Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women directs the feminist movement in Brazil. Two other organizations, the League of Women Voters of Rio Grande do Norte, Sra. Stelita de Paiva, president, and the University Women's Union, Dr. Carmen Velasco Portinho, president, are affiliated with the federation.

Woman academician.—See page 629.

CHILE

First woman station master.—Señora Matilde Fort de Morales, recently appointed station master at Chorrillos, is the first woman to hold such a position in Chile. She was promoted to this place after 15 years of service with the railroad. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, March 3, 1930.)

URUGUAY

Nationality of married women.—Prior to the Conference for the Codification of International Law, which was held at The Hague during March and April, 1930, the executive committee of the Uruguayan Women's Alliance submitted a statement of its position on the nationality of married women to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting him to instruct the Uruguayan delegates to the conference to submit the following proposal to that body:

A married woman should have the same right as a man to retain or change her nationality.

1. The nationality of a woman should not be changed—

(*a*) As a consequence of marriage.

(*b*) As a consequence of a change of nationality on the part of the husband after marriage.

2. The right to retain nationality or to change it by naturalization, denaturalization, or denationalization should not be refused or suspended for reasons of sex or matrimony.

3. The nationality of a woman, whatever her civil status, should not be changed nor should it be imposed upon her without her consent, except in cases where such a change or imposition of nationality is equally applicable to a man.

In case the criterion of *Jus sanguinis* obtains, the principle of dual nationality—paternal and maternal—should apply with reference to the children until their legal majority, at which time they should be free to choose the nationality they prefer. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, February 9, 1930; communication from the American Legation in Montevideo, March 21, 1930.)

NECROLOGY

COLOMBIA

Dr. José Vicente Concha.—On March 7, 1930, Dr. José Vicente Concha, one of Colombia's most distinguished citizens and a former President, was buried in Bogota. He will long be remembered for the exceptional intelligence, learning, and moral integrity which he devoted to the service of his country for more than 30 years. During that period he held practically every high position the Republic had to offer, having been Representative and Senator in the National Legislature, Governor of the Department of Cundinamarca, Minister of War, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington and Paris, and President of the Republic from 1914 to 1918. He was also recognized as a specialist in penal law, acting as professor in the law school for many years, and at the time of his death, on December 8, 1929, was the Ambassador of Colombia before the Holy See, a position which he had the honor to be the first to occupy. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, March 11, 1930; *El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, March 6, 1930.)

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 1, 1930

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Review of the Rosario consular district for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929.	1930 Feb. 8	Raymond Davis, consul at Rosario.
The export trade of Argentina for the year 1929	Feb. 12	Leslie E. Reed, consul at Buenos Aires.
Notes on the port of Santa Fe	Mar. 6	Raymond Davis.
Project for the manufacture of paper from sugar cane in the Province of Tucuman.	Mar. 7	Do.
BRAZIL		
Wheat cultivation in Sao Paulo	Mar. 5	C. R. Cameron, consul general at Sao Paulo.
Export trade of Bahia for the year 1929	Mar. 7	A. J. Neu, vice consul at Bahia.
The import trade during 1929 (Bahia)	Mar. 10	Do.
Annual report on commerce and industries of Brazil for calendar year 1929.	Mar. 12	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Telephones in Sao Paulo	Mar. 19	C. R. Cameron.
Notes on the State of Matto Grosso	Apr. 1	Do.
CHILE		
Annual review of Chilean commerce and industries for the year 1929.	Feb. 22	Carl F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Review of the Antofagasta district for year ending Dec. 31, 1929.	Mar. 4	Thomas S. Horn, consul at Antofagasta.
Boletin Oficial de la Bolsa de Corredores de Valparaiso, Mar. 13, 1930.	Mar. 18	Carl F. Deichman.
Monthly Bulletin of the Banco Central de Chile, Feb., 1930, No. 26.	Mar. 25	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Changes recommended in Colombian customs regulations	Feb. 20	Legation.
Coffee in Colombia	Feb. 21	Do.
Review of Cali district for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929	Feb. 27	William E. Chapman, consul at Cali.
Resolution No. 550, providing for the regulation of the importation, manufacture, and consumption of liquors in Colombia.	Mar. 4	Legation.
Semiannual report of Compañia Colombiana de Tobaco	Mar. 27	Carlos C. Hall, vice consul at Medellin.
CUBA		
Annual report of the Santiago de Cuba consular district for year 1929.	Mar. 1	Edward I. Nathan, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Work on the National Highway of Cuba	Mar. 28	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
Commercial Fair in Habana, May 16 to June 1, 1930	Apr. 11	Do.
ECUADOR		
Seventh International Sample Fair at Guayaquil, Oct. 4 to 13, 1930.	Mar. 18	Harold D. Clum, consul general at Guayaquil.
HAITI		
Annual report of the Cape Haitien district for year 1929	Mar. 3	Corey F. Wood, vice consul at Cape Haitien.
HONDURAS		
Review of the Tela district for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929 (constituting a preliminary annual review of the district for 1929).	Mar. 24	T. Monroe Fisher, vice consul at Tela.
MEXICO		
Paving project, Nuevo Laredo	Mar. 31	Richard F. Boyce, consul at Nuevo Laredo.
NICARAGUA		
Report on the coffee industry	Jan. 30	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
Review of western Nicaragua for the year 1929	Apr. 1	Do.

Reports received to May 1, 1930—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
PARAGUAY		
Exchange value of Paraguayan paper peso	1930 Feb. 27	John B. Faust, vice consul at Asuncion.
SALVADOR		
The San Carlos dairy farm near San Salvador	Mar. 12	A. E. Carleton, consul at San Salvador.
Commercial notes	Mar. 18	Do.
Review for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930	Apr. 7	Do.
URUGUAY		
The Uruguayan budget for fiscal year 1929–30	Mar. 6	Legation.
The National Council on March 12 approved a bill to authorize the creation of a National Council for the protection of minors.	Mar. 21	Do.
VENEZUELA		
New regulations in course of preparation for civil aviation	Feb. 6	Legation.
Review of the Maracaibo district for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929.	Feb. 20	Henry T. Dwyer, vice consul at Maracaibo.

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Courtesy of Dr. José Salgado

MONUMENT TO ARTIGAS

Erected in honor of the national hero in the Plaza Independencia, Montevideo.

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV JULY, 1930 No. 7

URUGUAY AND ITS CONSTITUTIONS OF 1830 AND 1917

By Dr. José Salgado

IN ARTICLE 7 of the Preliminary Peace Convention signed on August 27, 1828, by which Argentina and Brazil, with the mediation of Great Britain, recognized the independence of Uruguay,[1] it was established that the representatives of the Provincia Oriental [2] should prepare and ratify a constitution for the new State and that this constitution, before being put into effect, should be examined by commissioners of the two contracting Governments with the sole purpose of ascertaining whether it contained any provision prejudicial to the security of their respective nations.

The Preliminary Peace Convention ended the war between Brazil, Argentina, and the Provincia Oriental. The "Orientales" had begun the war with the one object of liberating their Province from Brazilian control. Argentina and Brazil were fighting, each with the hope of keeping the Banda Oriental within its respective territory. But neither of the nations was able to force its adversary to accept such a solution. The only way to bring about the peace so urgently demanded by the situation of the belligerent countries was to accept the terms which Canning had proposed from the beginning as a basis for peace; namely, the organization of the Provincia Oriental as an independent State.

The two warring nations agreed. Peace on the basis of Uruguayan independence had come to be a necessity imposed by events. This does not mean that our independence was due only to the diplomacy

[1] See the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for September, 1925, dedicated to Uruguay on the Centenary of its Independence; also *Montevideo*, by William Manger, in the issue of December, 1929.—*Editor.*

[2] Uruguay is officially the *República Oriental del Uruguay*, an adaptation to fit its new status of the earlier designations of *La Provincia Oriental* and *La Banda Oriental*, titles bestowed because of its location on the eastern shore of the Uruguay River.—*Editor.*

of Argentina, Brazil, and England. That diplomacy did no more than sanction a fact already accomplished by the heroism of the Uruguayans and by conditions in the nations at war.

The first constitution of Uruguay, to which oath was made July 18, 1830, set up a unitary government. In spite of the federal tradition of Artigas, the framers of the constitution of 1830 established a centralized government for the new nation. The sparseness of population—the entire country had but 70,000 inhabitants—made the establishment of a federal system impossible. The relatively small area and the lack of any important centers of population outside of Montevideo were other factors in this solution. Until the adoption of its own constitution, the Province had been governed under the Argentine unitary constitution of 1826, from which some provisions for our first constitution were drawn. Everything therefore conspired to favor the adoption of a unitary form of government, a fact well understood and approved by the framers of the constitution of 1830. The new State, then, was to have a government that was republican, representative, and centralized. Full sovereignty, declared the constitution of 1830, resided in the nation, to which belonged the exclusive right to establish its laws. The religion of the State was the Roman Catholic, with tolerance for the exercise of other forms of worship.

The constitution divided the citizens of the State into two classes—Uruguayans by birth and by legal provision. The nation delegated the exercise of its sovereignty to three powers: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Legislative Power resided in the General Assembly, composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The House of Representatives was composed of members elected directly by the people for a term of three years. This Chamber was empowered to initiate taxation measures and had also the exclusive right to impeach before the Senate, on petition of one or more members accompanied by a declaration that due cause had been found, the Chief Executive and his ministers, members of either Chamber and of the Supreme Court of Justice, on grounds of treason, extortion, misuse of public funds, violation of the constitution, or any other offense punishable by disgrace or death.

The Senate was composed of one member for each of the Departments into which the territory of the Republic was divided. Senators were chosen by indirect election for a term of six years, one-third of the Chamber being renewed every two years. It was the duty of the Senate to try publicly officials impeached by the House of Representatives and to pronounce sentence, provided the accusation was sustained by at least a two-thirds vote; the Senate's authority, however, extended only to removal from office.

The constitution of 1830 established that the Executive Power of the nation should be exercised by a single person, with the title of President. He was elected by the General Assembly, that is to say, by the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint session. His term of office was four years and he could be reelected only after the lapse of a period equal to his term of office. In case of the illness or absence of the President of the Republic or until the holding of a new election, made necessary by the death of the President, his resignation or removal, or by reason of the expiration of his legal term when no successor had been duly elected, the President of the Senate performed his duties.



Courtesy of Dr. José Salgado

GENERAL RIVERA

One of the leaders in Uruguay's struggle for independence, and first President of the republic.

The President was the supreme administrative head of the Republic. The maintenance of peace and order at home and security abroad was especially entrusted to him. He was commander in chief of all land and sea forces and was exclusively charged with directing them, but he was not permitted to command them in person except with the prior consent of a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly. The President of the Republic was also empowered to object to or comment on the bills sent him by the General Assembly; to propose to the Chambers bills or amendments to laws already enacted; to appoint and remove ministers; to appoint civil and military employees according to the constitution and laws, the approval of the Senate being requisite to the appointment of diplomatic agents, and high officers of the army and navy; to remove employees for incompetence, negligence, or malfeasance, in the first two cases with the consent of the Senate, and in the last transferring the record to the courts of justice for trial; to initiate with the cognizance of the Senate and to conclude treaties of peace, friendship, alliance, and commerce, ratification being dependent on the approval of the General Assembly; in the same manner to conclude concordats with the Holy See; to exercise patronage and withhold or admit papal bulls in accordance with

the law; to declare war, after a resolution to that effect by the General Assembly, every effort first having been made to avoid it without detriment to national honor and independence; to grant retirement and leave of absence, and provide pensions for all civil and military employees, with due regard to law; and to take prompt measures for national security in grave and unforeseen cases of attack from without or disorder within, reporting immediately to the General Assembly what had been done and for what purpose, or, in its recess, to the Permanent Commission, to whose further resolution he was subject.

The judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court of Justice, appellate courts and courts of first instance, in such form as the law should establish.

The Supreme Court of Justice was to judge all infractions of the constitution, without exception, also breaches of international law, admiralty cases and those involving treaties or negotiations with foreign powers; it was to have jurisdiction in cases concerning ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, and other diplomatic agents of foreign governments.

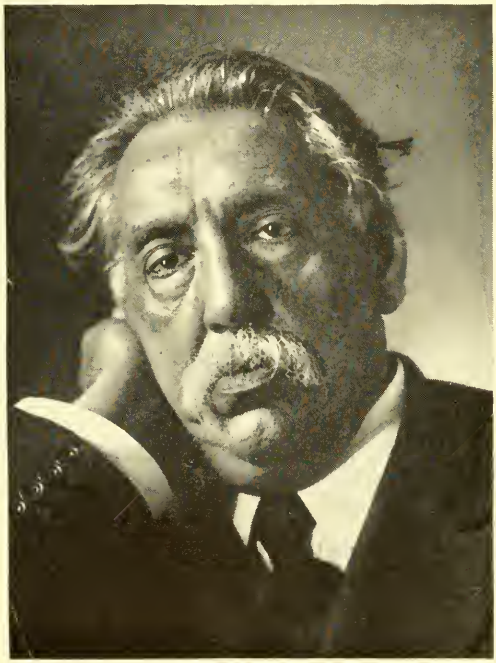
For the government and internal administration of the Departments, the constitution of 1830 established in the capital of each, as head of its government, an agent of the Chief Executive with the title of *jefe político;* in the other cities there were deputies subordinate to him. The prerogatives, duties, authority, term of office, and salary of *jefes políticos* were outlined in special regulations issued by the President of the Republic, subject to the approval of the General Assembly. *Jefes políticos* could be appointed and dismissed only by the Chief Executive.

To complete the internal organization of the Departments economic administrative boards were set up, one in each Department, composed of resident citizens, owners of real estate in their respective districts, whose number, depending upon the population, was to be not less than five and not more than nine. Members of these boards were chosen by direct election for a term of three years, and received no compensation. Their procedure was governed by regulations issued by the Chief Executive; their principal duties were to encourage agriculture and prosperity in the respective Departments, supervise primary education, protect the rights of the individual, and propose to the legislature and the Government all improvements which the boards thought necessary or advisable.

Other provisions detailed the individual rights of all inhabitants of the Republic. And lastly, the constitution conferred upon the Legislative Power the sole right to interpret, explain, and amend the constitution.

It is clear that the government established by the constitution of 1830 was completely unitary and centralized in form.

When the report of the preliminary commission was published, the draft of the constitution of 1830 was criticized as vesting the Executive Power in a single person with various ministers, and restricting his sphere of action too greatly. The commission declared that the charge was unfounded. "In short," it said, "the proposed constitution provides an Executive Power strong enough to enforce the laws, to maintain peace and order at home, and to guard the State against attack from abroad; a power with the prestige becoming an official of first rank, but at the same time subject to all the restrictions necessary to guarantee to the nation that he will not abuse the power entrusted to him."



Courtesy of Dr. José Salgado

DR. JOSÉ BATLLE Y ORDÓÑEZ

Eminent Uruguayan statesman, President of his country from 1903 to 1907, and from 1911 to 1915. During his second term of office he took steps toward replacing the unitary form of government by the Federal system.

Practice demonstrated that on this point all forecasts were wrong. The Executive Power was so absolute that in the end it controlled the entire political and administrative life of the Republic. The Chief Executive selected all officials, and also influenced the selection of the Senators and Representatives.

This was a great misfortune for Uruguayan democracy, and one which legislators attempted to remedy.

In 1912, the illustrious statesman Don José Batlle y Ordóñez, President of the Republic, declared that in his opinion all the difficulties of Latin America could be traced to its presidential form of government, which in reality conferred practically supreme power on a single person, upon the choice of whom depended the country's prosperity or decline; and accordingly he proposed to abolish our presidential régime and replace it by the Federal system which has functioned with such success in Switzerland.

This was the rally cry of constitutional reform. All political factions were agreed on one point—all deplored the enormous power given to the President by the constitution of 1830. But when it came to seeking a remedy for this evil, opinions differed. The political forces for reform were, in the main, of two minds; one, that of

the majority of the *Colorado* party, aimed to introduce the federal system; the other, that of the minority, to-day the *Riveristas*, desired to institute the parliamentary system; while yet a third group, the Nationalists, presented a ticket at the elections, but offered no program beyond the upholding in all its integrity of the constitution of 1830, and consequently of the presidential system which that constitution established.

At the election the proponents of a federal system were defeated. Owing to the negligible showing of the parliamentary faction in the commission appointed to draw up a new constitution, the two extreme groups, federal and presidential, faced each other. The federalists, who made up the *Colorado* party, wished to abolish the presidency and replace it by a composite Executive Power, while the Nationalists desired to maintain the presidency with as many of its powers as possible. The struggle between the two groups ended in the only solution possible, a compromise consisting of a mixed system.

This was the origin of the idea of dividing the Executive Power between the President of the Republic and a National Council of Administration, both with well-defined spheres of action, and with equal power within their respective domains.

The constitution of 1917, like that of 1830, declares that complete sovereignty resides in the nation, which delegates its exercise to three powers, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

The legislative power is entrusted by the constitution of 1917 to the General Assembly which, as under the constitution of 1830, consists of two chambers, one of Representatives and the other of Senators. The functions of the legislative power are almost the same in the two constitutions.

According to the earlier constitution, the Representatives and Senators were elected by open ballot; according to the new, both the legislators and the elective body designated to function in matters of suffrage must be selected by secret ballot and by integral proportional representation.

Military and police officials in active service are forbidden, under penalty of dismissal, to join political clubs or committees, to sign party manifestoes and in general to perform any public act of a political character other than voting.

The new constitution recognizes woman's right to vote and hold office in the nation or municipality, or in both, a right which can become effective only by the favorable action of a two-thirds majority of the total membership of each chamber.

Registration of voters is compulsory.

Uruguay is the only country in America which has provided a special form for the exercise of the executive power. As we have already stated, the constitution of 1830 vested the executive power

in a single person, with the title of President; the new constitution divides the executive power between the President of the Republic and the National Council of Administration.

The President of the Republic is elected directly by the people, by a majority of the voters, through the system of the double simultaneous secret ballot [3]; for this purpose the Republic is considered as a single voting district. His functions were greatly lessened by the Constitution of 1917. He represents the State at home and abroad, and maintains peace and order within the nation and security against foreign aggression; he is also commander in chief of all land and sea forces. To carry out these functions the President of the Republic is empowered to name three ministers and their staffs, one for Foreign Relations, another for War and Navy and a third for the Interior. On matters within his jurisdiction, the President may introduce bills, and promulgate such laws as lie within his sphere. It is also his province to declare war, after a resolution of the General Assembly, in cases where arbitration is impossible or has failed to produce results.

The National Council of Administration consists of nine councilors, elected directly by the people, one-third every two years, two from the majority party and one from the minority. Almost all the administrative work of the country is entrusted to the National Council, which also has as collaborators four responsible ministers, for the Treasury, Public Instruction, Industry, and Public Works. The new constitution assigns to the council all administrative duties which are not expressly reserved for the President of the Republic or for some other authority, such as the functions concerned with public instruction, public works, labor, industry and finance, and public health and welfare. Furthermore, the council shall present annually to the General Assembly in due form an accounting of the receipts and expenditures of revenue during the previous year, and prepare an annual budget of expenditures; it shall prescribe such measures as are necessary to insure the holding of elections at the time fixed by the constitution and in the manner provided by the electoral law, with the restriction that under no circumstances may the elections be suspended, or their dates changed, without a previous resolution of the Assembly to that effect.

The National Council may propose bills to the Legislature and may promulgate laws which come within the jurisdiction of its ministries. In cases where the proposals concern the levying or modification of taxes, the contracting of loans, the circulation of currency, international commerce or the preparation of the budget

[3] In casting a double simultaneous ballot, the voter signifies his preference both for his party and for the candidate of his particular faction within the party. See Sebastián Morey Otero, *Constitución Anotada de la República Oriental del Uruguay*, 2ª edición, Montevideo, 1924, pp. 107, 206.

of expenditures, the National Administrative Council shall require the opinion of the President of the Republic, who must reply within 10 days, failure to do so within this period being regarded as approval In case the President of the Republic disapproves, the Council, with the consent of two-thirds of its members, may proceed with the matter.

The constitution anticipates an occasional overlapping of the activities of the President of the Republic and those of the Council, but as careful regulations cover such cases, any conflict is avoided.

The new constitution also provides that the various activities which lie within the industrial domain of the State, as well as primary, secondary and higher education, and public health and welfare, shall be administered by autonomous councils. Except as the laws make them elective, members of these councils are appointed by the National Council. The latter is also empowered to dismiss members of the special councils, with the consent of the Senate; render decisions in contests arising in connection with the election of members; to audit accounts; to take suitable action in case of liability; and to act on appeals in administrative cases.

The constitution of 1917, like that of 1830, vests the judicial power in a Supreme Court of Justice, appellate courts, and courts of first instance, in such form as the law shall establish. The duties of the Supreme Court of Justice are the same in the two constitutions. Its members are elected by the General Assembly. The Supreme Court in its turn chooses, with the approval of the Senate, the justices of the appellate courts, who hold office during good behavior. The Supreme Court of Justice is empowered to present bills to the Legislature, and in all its proceedings enjoys complete independence of the Executive power.

The present constitution of Uruguay abolished the death penalty.

The system of government and administration in the Departments is entirely different in the two constitutions. That of 1830 established complete administrative centralization; and that of 1917, on the contrary, establishes local autonomy. Accordingly, local government and administration are in the hands of a representative assembly and one or more autonomous administrative councils, all of which are elected by popular vote, secret ballot, and proportional representation.

The new constitution also directs that the law may accord to foreigners the right to vote and hold office in municipal government.

The duties of the Departmental assemblies and councils are prescribed by the law. Within its own Department and in so far as it violates neither the constitution nor the laws of the Republic, each representative assembly is competent to impose taxes by its own

majority vote, with the sole restriction that it must not interfere with the transit of, nor lay interdepartmental duties on, articles of national production; it may approve or disapprove, increase or diminish, the budgets of expenditures presented by the Departmental council of administration; it may decide what taxes are necessary to meet such budgets, and how they shall be allotted, collected and expended; it may abolish, decrease or increase existing taxes, and approve or disapprove, in whole or in part, the bills presented by the council; by majority vote it may decide upon loans for the purpose of Departmental public works, but only by providing at the same time for the receipts necessary to cover interest and amortization; it may give or withhold its consent to the dismissal by the council of municipal employees, and it may impeach members of the council before the Senate when two-thirds of the assembly in secret session agree to the impeachment, provided the session has convened for that purpose, after 10 days' notice indicating the purpose of the meeting.



Courtesy of Dr. José Salgado

DR. BALTASAR BRUM

President of Uruguay from 1919 to 1923, who played a prominent part in the revision of the constitution.

The constitution of 1917 provides that resolutions of the representative assemblies imposing or changing taxes may be appealed to the Legislative Power by one-third of the members of the assembly concerned, by a majority of the Departmental Council of Administration, by the National Council, or by 300 registered citizens.

The new constitution also provides that 25 per cent of the registered citizens of a locality may propose measures of local interest. The Departmental Council of Administration must consider their proposals within 60 days of presentation.

The law empowers these councils to enforce and cause to be enforced the constitution, and the laws and resolutions of the representative assemblies; to supervise all bureaus under their jurisdiction; to appoint the employees thereof; to dismiss them for incompetence, negligence,

or malfeasance, in the first two cases with the consent of the representative assembly and in the third transferring proceedings to the courts for legal trial; to submit draft decrees for the consideration of the representative assembly and make observations on those that the latter has passed, and to prepare an annual budget and submit it for the approval of the assembly.

Among other duties, the departmental councils are to supervise primary instruction, safeguard the individual rights of all inhabitants of the respective Departments, and be responsible for the conservation of the seacoasts and river banks; they may grant franchises to street railways, and authorize the introduction of telephones, electric light, gas, waterworks, sewers, and drainage; and they must control public hygiene and sanitation in the cities, build and maintain public roads, and promote agriculture and the improvement of stock.

The local autonomy established by the new constitution is completed by declaring which taxes belong to the Departments, to be handled and used by them in conformity with the law.

One-fifth of the registered citizens of a Department may propose a referendum for the nullification of a decree of the representative assembly or for the adoption of a resolution in the interests of the Department. Decisions on referenda take effect immediately.

The new constitution was ratified by the people on November 25, 1917, and has proved satisfactory in practice as well as in theory. It has created widespread civic interest throughout the nation; citizens exercise their political rights freely, and the laws enacted are the expression of popular sovereignty. Civil rights are fully guaranteed. Peace has been established, public and private wealth has enormously increased, and Uruguay has made great progress in every direction.

The Federalist majority in the *Colorado* party is making a tremendous effort to bring about the complete realization of its aims, in other words, to secure a new constitutional reform abolishing the presidency and instituting a wholly federal form of government. President Baltasar Brum, one of the most eminent associates of Señor Batlle y Ordóñez in the work of revision, invited the opposition party, in the first month of his administration in 1919, to take immediate steps toward a new constitutional reform on the basis of the abolition of the presidency and the establishment of a federal government, pure and simple. The federalist faction of the *Colorado* party, followers of Batlle, maintain that with the introduction of a completely federal system, Uruguay will make a definite advance along the road to achieving absolute democracy. The Nationalist party, which before the constitutional reform was opposed to the federal system, now favors by a large majority this form of government, in view of its excellent results in practice. The anti-federalist faction of the *Colorado* party,

the *Riverista* group, maintains its opposition to the composite executive.

As for our general legislation, we must speak first of all of the Civil Code, which incorporates many of the most advanced principles on the subject.

The Civil Code states that our law shall recognize no difference between Uruguayans and foreigners in regard to the acquisition and enjoyment of civil rights.

Civil marriage has been compulsory since 1885. After a civil marriage has been performed, the contracting parties may then celebrate a religious ceremony according to the rites of the church to which they belong.

The code includes provisions for legal separation, and for the dissolution of marriage by divorce. Divorce may be sought only for cause, by mutual consent of husband and wife, or by the wife alone. This last form of divorce constitutes a special protection for women.

The code recognizes only two classes of children—legitimate and natural. The latter class includes two earlier classifications, offspring of adulterous and incestuous unions. Our law permits, in specified cases, the investigation of illegitimate paternity. It also allows investigation of maternity when there is no question of attributing the child to a married woman. Natural children are legal heirs of their parents although they receive a smaller share than legitimate children.

We have established an institution for the protection of abandoned or destitute children, and another for the correction of delinquent minors.

We have incorporated in our penal legislation such fair and wise principles as the indeterminate sentence and the parole, and our penal establishments are regarded as models of their kind.

Matters pertaining to elections are under the jurisdiction of a special body called the Electoral Court.

It may fairly be said that there is sound basis for the statement in the bulletin of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, that the social legislation of the Republic of Uruguay ranks with the most complete and advanced to be found in any country in Latin America. Our successive administrations have made a point of marching at the head of progress in this respect, endowing their country with a series of liberal laws planned to improve conditions among the laboring classes.

Included in the most important legislation enacted on this subject are laws dealing with labor accidents and compensation therefor, the 8-hour day, night work, and the procedure in case of deductions from wages, the provision of chairs for employees and workers in mercantile establishments, old-age pensions, retirement annuities

for employees and laborers in government service and for employees of banks, corporations, and newspapers, and a weekly day of rest.

At the present time two important pieces of social legislation are under discussion: The first would fix a minimum wage for all workers, and the second introduce a general retirement plan for workers and employers.

As we reach the one hundredth anniversary of the oath to the constitution of 1830, and look backward toward that historic date, we may well be proud of the progress achieved by our Republic. In 1830 the nation numbered hardly 70,000 souls. To-day Uruguay has 2,000,000 inhabitants, 700,000 of whom live in her capital, the beautiful city of Montevideo.

We have not disappointed the hopes centered upon us when first we became a nation.

America is fully convinced that Uruguay will continue to deserve the esteem of the world and to advance under the banner of the three great republican ideals, peace, progress, and freedom.



ARTIGAS AT THE CONGRESS OF THE YEAR XIII (1813)

From a painting by Pedro Blanes Viale.



HIS EXCELLENCY DR. JUAN CAMPÍSTEGUY, PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY
1927-1931

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HIS EXCELLENCY DR. JACOBO VARELA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay in Washington and representative of his country on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. Distinguished intellectual, brilliant orator and talented diplomat, Doctor Varela has long been prominent in the Pan American Union. In point of service, he is the oldest member of the Governing Board, on which he has served since November, 1919, holding the vice presidency from November, 1924 to November, 1925 and acting on numerous special committees of the Governing Board charged with the consideration of important questions. As chairman of the Uruguayan delegation to the Sixth International Conference of American States, he played a conspicuous part, having been designated reporting delegate of the committee which drafted the convention on the Pan American Union. On various occasions he has been chosen to represent his country in other notable Pan American assemblies.

THE LITERATURE OF URUGUAY IN THE YEAR OF ITS CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENARY

By Luisa Luisi[1]

I

POETRY

THE present lyric poetry of Uruguay is of surpassing interest. Seldom do we find in the literary history of a nation a period of more intense preoccupation with poetry than that through which Uruguay has been passing in the last 10 years. Other countries, to be sure, can show figures of greater preeminence in lyric poetry than any one of these which appear upon our State; but none can display an ensemble at once more harmonious and more complex in its diversity than the group of our contemporary poets. True, this group does not contain any one personality who stands as representative of Spanish America, embodying in himself all the qualities of our race and, like Rubén Darío, holding undisputed sway in the realm of poetry. Yet in the literary history of America the present epoch in Uruguay must go down as being, in interest and promise, the equal, if not indeed the superior, of any other.

The salient trait of this choice but numerous group is its spiritual restlessness, its anxiety to produce poetry reflecting with absolute fidelity the vivid and complicated genius of the present generation. And just as this soul, formed by the fusion of all the diverse souls of the races which have given it life, partakes of all at once; and just as each poet follows the bent of his own personality, so all blend in a poetry which is as a whole the richest and most varied in America. Perhaps this same characteristic also causes the best-founded criticism of our poetry. In following out his own urge for originality, each of our poets has pursued but one of the many paths open before him, struck but one of the many lyric chords which his harp might give forth. Our poets, almost all individual, and some very strongly so, are, as a rule, lacking in the complexity and diversity of emotional states which characterize the universal poet, who towers magnificent

[1] The author of this essay is one of the best-known Uruguayan authors. Her poetry and prose have had the well-deserved honor of publication in both national and foreign reviews, and enjoy great prestige and popularity in the Rio de la Plata region. For a number of years a member of the National Council of Education, she has taken an active part in the promotion of education in Uruguay, where it has reached a notable stage of progress. Among Srta. Luisi's works are: *Sentir*, a volume of poetry; *A Través de Libros y Autores*, a valuable collection of critical essays published in 1925; and *Los Grandes Maestros de la Juventud Americana: Rodó y Reyles*, an interesting study of two great Uruguayan authors.—*Editor.*

above the vast field of poetry and dominates it by the force of his versatile genius.

This lack of one individual versatile genius is a phenomenon closely linked with sociological conditions in our country, and one which has not so far been studied with the attention it should receive. Yet this curious trait in our poetry is worthy of the attention of our critics, for it is not found in any other Spanish-American nation, or at least not as clearly defined as in Uruguay. Through the medium of poetry our people are realizing the ideal of a group individuality at once unique, abundant, and varied, a single poetic entity composed of all the representative poets of Uruguay. It is as if poetry as a whole showed a multitude of different facets, each of which was assigned to a single one of our poets. Thus at the present time Sábat Ercasty represents profundity; Emilio Oribe, an intellectualized lyric harmony; Silva Valdés, the picturesque and anecdotal; Juana de Ibarbourou, the simple freshness and natural grace of our countryside; Parra del Riego, the colorfulness of unbridled imagination; Basso Maglio, a musical and esoteric modernity; Ipuche, the native strength and harshness of the open country; Julio Casal, a feeling for color; Fernando Nébel, a profound simplicity; Emilio Frugoni, in the two principal aspects of his poetry, his native city and the aspirations of the masses; Alfredo Mario Ferreiro, the stridency and audacity of extremist youth; Enrique Casaravilla Lemos, a fine and delicate spirituality; María Elena Muñoz, a vague mysticism; Raquel Sáenz, the directness of the woman in love; and so we might continue with many more, whose individuality is less pronounced than that of those named above.

We shall present to our readers our most representative poets, one by one, in brief notes indicating as faithfully as possible their chief characteristics, as well as the place which, in our judgment, each should occupy. For better comprehension of our subject, we shall divide this section into four parts. The first part will be devoted to those poets of the past whose work, by reason of its enduring values, is still of interest, and will omit all those whose work is important only for its bearing upon the development of our literary history. The second and third parts will discuss poets who have made their mark and those whose talent is giving Uruguayan poetry its present importance, while the fourth will list the most promising of the younger generation.

POETS NO LONGER LIVING

Julio Herrera y Reissig.—Among the poets of Uruguay, Herrera occupies a privileged place, not only with his compatriots but also with foreign critics. Neglected and even vilified in his lifetime, he is to-day generally recognized as Uruguay's greatest poet, or, at the

very least, one of her greatest. With this, as with many other opinions of our improvised criticism, the author does not wholly agree. To me, Herrera y Reissig is first of all the possessor of a great talent for poetry, a rich imagination and a wonderful power of assimilation, unfortunately directed toward a perfect imitation of foreign models. This gave him, to the disparagement of his more original work, an exaggerated fame in the circle of his admirers, whom he greatly surpassed in poetic talent. This imitation of the French symbolists, who were then completely unknown along the Rio de la Plata, awed the readers of that time, and caused Herrera's name to be surrounded with a halo which the poet himself regarded with some complacence. The imitation of Samain's classic sonnets and then of the tortured and obscure subjectivism of *Aux Flancs du Vase* constitutes almost the whole of Herrera's poetry. Contrast this poetry of the subconscious, tormented by delirious visions induced by stimulants, with the clarity and limpid freshness of his *Sonetos Vascos* (Basque Sonnets) in which, with no material except what he had read, the hapless poet's gifts of imagination and assimilation achieved a description pronounced accurate by Spanish critics. Herrera is the most discussed of all our poets, to the extent of being entirely outcast by some critics, including Crespo Acosta, and regarded as a genius by men of such talent and intellectual honesty as Emilio Oribe. Dying in his youth, he was far from producing what might have been hoped for from one so gifted, even though he left a voluminous quantity of work of uneven value. From among it we shall choose for mention *Los Peregrinos de Piedra; Los Crepúsculos del Jardín; Las Pascuas del Tiempo; El Teatro de los Humildes;* and *Las Lunas de Oro.*

Surely, once he had been freed of his excessively literary preoccupations by the experience and maturity which life brings, once he had risen above considerations of the effect he was to produce on the public—considerations which sapped the force of his spontaneity and sincerity—Herrera's poetic genius would have given us at last the rightful and natural fruits of his temperament; he would have left us more characteristic work, showing us, to the great surprise of most of his readers, that natural romanticism which sometimes puts in a timid appearance in the midst of the complicated trappings of his literary preferences.

Delmira Agustini is the antithesis of Herrera y Reissig. Her torrential nature could not be held to current social patterns and sought in poetry an escape for its superabundant vitality. She is essentially passionate and intuitive, possessed of an astonishing dexterity in the use of apt images. Her tortured sexuality gave her writings such boldness of expression that they constituted nothing short of a scandal in the period when they appeared. Yet to judge her by this alone would be a great mistake. Beneath her surface

sensualism, the intuitions of this poet, who tried to satisfy in passion her tormenting thirst for the infinite, gave her poetry a perception so deep and transcendental that one does not hesitate to call her a genius.

The tragedy of her death—her own husband, overcome by jealousy, ended her life and immediately expiated the crime with his own—so horrified society that to a certain extent the intrinsic value of her poetic work was obscured in the curiosity and romantic compassion of the multitude. Her history is in some ways the most surprising literary phenomenon that has ever appeared in Spanish America or Spain, because of the total discrepancy between the profound and somber poetry of this strange woman and her life as a bourgeois matron, whose doting mother had given her the superficial education common to the women of her time and class.

Her verse is often imperfect, generally ornate, of an irresistible lyricism; occasionally it shows the influence of other poets, preeminently Darío, with whom she cultivated a literary friendship. She has had gifted successors among American women poets, but none has ever reached such heights of lyric inspiration, and none has probed such depths of conscience and emotion.

She was born in 1888 and died in July, 1914. Her works, compiled by the publishing house of Maximino García (Montevideo, 1924), fill two volumes, entitled *El Rosario de Eros* and *Los Astros del Abismo*. It is to be regretted that blindness of affection and a desire to give an impression of greater production should have included in this collection juvenile compositions of scant literary value, thus tarnishing the work and bringing undeserved discredit upon the author.

María Eugenia Vaz Ferreira was a strange figure of a woman, whose literary lot was equally strange. She was the first of Uruguay's women poets to win renown outside her own country when, as a petted young girl, she wrote poems whose form was their author's only esthetic concern. Later her fame was eclipsed by that of other women—Delmira Agustini and Juana de Ibarbourou in her own country, Gabriela Mistral in Chile, Alfonsina Storni in Argentina. Delmira's poetry in particular received from critics an attention that overshadowed the elevated and deeply spiritual verse, tinged with grief, loneliness, and an austere artistic dignity, which María Eugenia wrote in her last years of illness and disillusionment. It was verse which made no concessions to the critics' taste, verse of such deep sincerity and bitter disenchantment that in the history of America's lyric poetry its author must rank with the greatest. Her output was small, and it was only after her death in 1924 that her brother Carlos, great philosopher and gifted essayist, collected in one small volume, entitled *La Isla de los Cánticos*, the compositions which she herself had selected before she died.

Juan Parra del Riego, a Peruvian by birth, lived for many years in Uruguay, where he made his home and published all his work. We do not include in this study writers born in Uruguay whose literary activities unfolded in other environments, thereby excluding even such illustrious names as Horacio Quiroga, Jules Supervielle, Martínez Cuitiño, Soiza Reilly, Alberto Duhau, and many others, but we count as our own authors who have linked themselves with Uruguay not by short sojourns in our cities but by setting up their hearthstones among us. Such was the Peruvian, Parra del Riego, who rightly regarded himself as an adopted son of Uruguay.

His poetry is marked by a rich imagination, expressed with a boldness and beauty of language such as American poetry has seldom seen. His irregular, sometimes incoherent, verses are touched with a bitter sadness beneath his passion for life and motion. One feels in them an almost unconscious longing to escape the dark doom which awaited him in the pitiless illness which ended his life when he was barely 30 years old. His almost morbid love of motion in all its forms, from travel to sport, culminates in his poem to the motor cycle, a perfect picture of dizzy, staggering speed, and reappears again in some of his circus poems. The very modern form of his verse, which yet avoids the extravagances of some of the young extremists, brought a breath of new life into Uruguayan poetry and marks one of its richest periods. His poetry has a restlessness which is perhaps not purely spiritual, but induced to some extent by a complex for motion; underneath, however, may be discerned the emotion and deep sentiment which gives his poetry its individuality. His only two books, published shortly before his death, *Himnos del cielo y de los ferrocarriles* and *Blanca Luz* (his wife's name), are not equal in poetic merit. The contents of the first volume have a vigor and originality which promise them a long life.

Carlos Roxlo belonged to a poetic era which had passed long before his death. His copious work enjoyed great prestige in the generation which matured in the decade between 1890 and 1900. His poetry, romantic in the manner of his day, lacks the spiritual fineness and purity which a more cultivated taste was to introduce into that school with the tendency toward symbolism. His merit lies in having been a devoted singer of the soil, which he interpreted in colorful and musical verses popular in their time. Their form, very similar to the poetry of Salvador Rueda, shows also traces of the verbalism of José Zorrilla, and the more recondite influence of Hugo and the French romanticists.

His poem *Andresillo*, written with a sincere emotion perhaps not sufficiently restrained for surety of artistic taste, is one of two poems enjoying the widest circulation in Uruguay not only in their own day but in all times; the other of the two is Juan Zorrilla de San

Martín's *Leyenda Patria*. In repudiating with the finality of youth all the work of this poet, later generations have done injustice to values which will be newly appreciated as soon as careful selection has chosen that of lasting value; perhaps this will turn out to be not, as most of his critics think, the romantic *Andresillo*, which more than once verges on the oversentimental, but some of his more modest verse, singing simply and vividly of birds, flowers, and other aspects of nature. Hardly will it prove to be his copious *Historia Literaria*, in which, through 20 thick volumes, he piles up discussions of no critical or historical importance.

Julio Raúl Mendilaharsú is one of those "chosen of the gods," in the Greek phrase. His premature death deprived our lyric poetry of a fine and delicate personality, and a mind enriched by wide reading, by travel, and above all by an intimate association with the choicest spirits of France and Spain, or rather of Paris and Madrid, where he spent the formative years of his intellectual growth. He won a high place among us by his tremendous capacity for sympathy and by the generosity and fraternity of a soul fired by every noble ideal. He has left a rather copious amount of work, characterized by a spirit of wanderlust which enabled him to interpret effectively the nostalgia of partings and the misty grayness and melancholy of far-away cities. A careful selection of his poems made by his widow, herself of fine artistic temperament, enables us to appreciate to the full the work of this, the best-loved of our poets.

Andrés H. Lerena Acevedo can with even better reason be named "chosen of the gods," for he died when he had hardly passed adolescence. All the verse that he left will scarcely fill a small volume; yet it has such purity of expression, such delicacy of emotion, such fineness and sincerity of spirit, and, above all, so astonishing a command of language, that we do not hesitate to include him in this review, perhaps by better right than other poets whose work is more abundant and more widely known. *Praderas Soleadas* is the title of his one volume of poetry, which reveals a strong natural poetic gift, which might have greatly enriched our literature.

THE ELDER GENERATION

Juan Zorrilla de San Martín rightly holds his place of prince among poets, a place which time has assigned him by unanimous consent. His personality is as interesting as his work, or even more so; it is inseparable from our history, as much through his inspiration for the embodiment in symbolic bronze of our national hero,[2] as through his literary and cultural work, and through his personal participation in all the patriotic manifestations of our

[2] See frontispiece.

culture. Lawyer, professor of history of art in the School of Architecture, historian, poet, and fiery and impassioned orator, Dr. Zorrilla de San Martín typifies in himself our whole nation.

His purely poetic works are relatively few. To a discerning mind, his earliest verses revealed in the midst of the exuberance of romanticism a finely spiritual perception. A religious mysticism, still with him even in his last years as a revered patriarch, gave his early verses the delicacy, melancholy, and spiritual distinction which were to find fulfillment in his two great works, *La Leyenda Patria* and *Tabaré*. Among the poems collected under the title *Notas de un Himno*, as "Lauxar" points out, may be found the germ of the poem *Tabaré*. These poems are marked by a sadness and religious melancholy indicative of Bécquer's influence.

But it was with his *Leyenda Patria* that Zorrilla definitely achieved his enviable position in the lyric poetry of Uruguay. It was a work of his youth, presented in a competition to which it could not be admitted because it exceeded the stipulated number of verses. However, its beauty of content and form won permission for its reading during the exercises; and after it had been rendered by its author with his characteristic fervor, it was so enthusiastically acclaimed by the public that the popular verdict caused it to be awarded the prize, spontaneously and graciously surrendered by the winner in a chivalrous gesture.

Then for several years the poet polished and perfected his long poem, an epic of the death throes of the native race, personified in the Indian *Tabaré*, in whose veins flows a mixture of two strains, the Charrúa of his father and the Spanish of his captive mother. Throughout the long poem descriptions, dramatic situations, lyric passages, and philosophical digressions follow each other in rich variety, impossible to judge by a single criterion. Romantic influences, from Chateaubriand to Bécquer, are easily distinguishable in this work, which frequently lapses into lamentably prosaic passages, difficult to avoid in a narrative poem of such length. Yet it would be unjust to deny, as do certain critics, the value of a work whose chief merit consists in having introduced into Uruguay the purely artistic treatment of native themes later to become so popular. In *Tabaré* we have for the first time, although in an obviously European form, verses which sing of our trees and birds, of our rivers and our mountains, of the perhaps rather theatrical customs of our Charrúa Indians. It is true that his poetry offends our modern taste by its romantic accent, its wordiness, its copious and rather crude lyricism. Yet there are in the pages of *Tabaré* passages of imperishable beauty, as for instance the prologue, the lament, the dialogue between Blanca and Tabaré, and the strong, vivid portrait of Yamandú.

La Leyenda Patria is without doubt the best of our epic poems. As its name indicates, it tells the story of our independence. It has a more fervent inspiration than *Tabaré*, a more sustained poetic quality, greater richness of imagery, and a more uniform poetic value. It may be that future years will preserve nothing of all Zorrilla's poetry beyond the *Leyenda* and some fragments of *Tabaré;* yet it is impossible to understand the development of our poetry without studying critically and dispassionately the celebrated work of Zorrilla de San Martín.

The prose works of our patriarch of poetry are more numerous than the poetical. Without pausing to discuss them, we shall simply mention the following: *Resonancias del Camino*, impressions of some of his travels; *Conferencias y Discursos*, and *La Epopeya de Artigas*, which the Government of Uruguay recommended the Italian sculptor Zanelli to study before designing the bronze monument to Artigas which stands in our Plaza Independencia. *La Epopeya de Artigas* is the work of the poet rather than the historian, for in it Zorrilla has molded the figure of our national hero in almost plastic form, breathing the breath of life into the personality of Artigas, with whom he is almost inseparably associated. His last books, *El Sermón de la Paz* and *El Libro de Ruth*, published in 1924 and 1928, bear the imprint of his intellectual vigor and freshness of thought.

Armando Vasseur, to-day almost entirely forgotten, and unjustly so, by contemporary critics, is one of the most vivid and interesting personalities of Uruguay. His fame was not confined to his own country, but was perhaps greater in other parts of America and in Spain. The Spanish critic Cansinos Assens devoted a long and thoughtful study, perhaps one of his best, to Vasseur, and Vaz Ferreira proclaimed him first poet of his time. His complete works, collected in a large volume by the publishing house Sempere of Valencia, comprise *Cantos Augurales*, from 1901 to 1904; *Cantos del Nuevo Mundo*, from 1904 to 1906; *A Flor del Alma*, 1907; and *Cantos del Otro Yo*, 1909. Later he published in addition *El Vino de la Sombra* and *Hacia el Gran Silencio*. As with many other poets of his time, his early works are marked by oratorical emphasis and the use of recondite phrases to express his social theories. These *Cantos Augurales* show close kinship with the Argentine Almafuerte, with whom he shares an individualistic haughtiness and a love for crudely expressive terms hitherto proscribed in poetry. It was the first violent reaction—more or less excusable—against a certain current artificiality and romanticism. Social themes, such as love for the humble and the redemption of the masses, introduced by Vasseur, rejuvenated to some extent the poetry of that time by giving it a substance which hitherto had been almost entirely lacking. To-day we find this poetry somewhat displeasing in its excess of rhetoric

and its tendency toward oratory and propaganda, obtaining vigor at the cost of art.

Cantos del Otro Yo and *Cantos del Penitente*, his best works, are simple short poems so distinct from his earlier writings that one might suspect them of being from some other pen if they did not show, underneath their differing form, the same preoccupation with nobility of spirit. There are also love poems, some of them forceful and vigorous, some precious in the fashion of the time, from which he could not wholly free himself; but they do not measure up to the power and personality of his best works. His latest books, influenced by theosophy and spiritualism, are inferior to his previous production.

Ángel Falco, contemporary of Vasseur and at present Minister of Uruguay in Mexico, has now quite deserted the poetic sphere which he adorned in the times when the literary Bohemia of Montevideo was in its heyday. His broad-brimmed black hat, his cape *à la* Musset, his twisted musketeer mustaches, and the inevitable flower in his buttonhole, were as familiar a sight in the central streets of Montevideo as the dandified figure of Roberto de las Carreras. But Falco belonged to the Bohemia of the people, a singer of the emancipation of labor, like Almafuerte and Vasseur; in those days inflammatory harangues in the streets and a taste of prison life were episodes in the career of many an author.

Cantos Rojos is the title of one of his best-known volumes. His poetry does not lack a sensual note, which helped to provide the social scandal then regarded by our Bohemians as an indispensable element of literary success. The figure of Falco is one of the most picturesque of those which have crossed our intellectual stage.

Roberto de las Carreras belonged to the generation and the circle of Herrera y Reissig, and was one of the latter's favorite disciples. He belonged also to the group of poets who sought to enhance their renown by calling attention to their persons; he did, however, possess poetic gifts which with persistent cultivation might have blossomed into something more enduring than his *Oda a una Palmera*.

Guzmán Papini y Zás, gifted with an overwhelming imagination, aroused great patriotic assemblies by the fire and the truly opulent images of his verse. His verbal exuberance, rhetorical and oratorical in the fashion of most of the poets of his day, has brought early oblivion upon this writer. Out of his one volume of poetry, *Tumulto de Esplendores*, a few sonnets may survive because of their vividness of color and richness of imagery, notwithstanding the overembroidery of his style.

Ovidio Fernández Ríos and Manuel Medina Bentancor have recently published volumes of poetry which lack the modern touch required for present-day success. They are romantic poets whose

verses are out of tune with modern sensibilities, not for superficial reasons but by intrinsic qualities of spirit.

Pablo de Grecia is to-day maintaining complete literary silence. In his time he enjoyed a considerable reputation for some overprecious poems, as did Pablo Minelli González for verses marked by artificial mannerisms.

CONTEMPORARY POETS

Carlos Sábat Ercasty is undoubtedly the leading poet of the present generation in Uruguay. His long poems are the work of a profound thinker, in whom the venturesome speculations of the spirit are warmed and made human by a current of sadness. His verse departs from accepted rhythms to take on the subtle sonority of an immense orchestra; sometimes it is the complicated harmony of Wagner, sometimes the penetrating lament of a Beethoven symphony. His thought reaches the last shades of feeling, and returns from the beyond under the spell of a kind of holy frenzy like that of the pythoness of the ancient Delphic oracle. His many books of poetry have all a certain organic unity, and are designed to form a cosmic work in the style of the ancient holy books of India, from which Sábat has imbibed the essence of their esoteric doctrine.

He is not a popular poet, because of his learning, his profundity of thought, his philosophic melancholy, and his elevated language; and also because the length of his poems exacts a mental and emotional tension discouraging to most readers. He takes his flight to the loftiest peaks of spiritual speculation, and from that height he has difficulty in descending to the level of normal life.

None of our poets excels him in lyric quality, in dazzling richness of ideas, in profound learning, or in force and originality. One of his best creations is *Los Poemas del Hombre*; it is surpassed only by his latest work, *Los Adioses*, a collection of sonnets of overwhelming lyric power, notwithstanding the limitations of this poetic form, here used with amazing perfection of technique. These sonnets, which mark the culmination of his talent, display a spectacular command over the metrical possibilities of the Spanish language, and constitute an artistic achievement which suffices to place their author at the head of Spanish American poets and even of the Spanish. They prove conclusively that a form which had been thought banished from modern poetry is, in fact, capable of producing the same impression of lyric power and profundity of thought as do the longest poems of romanticism. Sábat's best sonnets are not inferior to those of Rubén Darío, and may be ranked with the best poems of Góngora or the pellucid verse of Juan Ramón Jiménez.

His other works, *Vidas*, *El Libro del Mar*, *El Vuelo de la Noche* and *Los Juegos de la Frente*, are of less value.

Emilio Oribe, whose books of poems differ considerably in trend and in value, won a definite place in the forefront of the contemporary poetry of Uruguay by his volume called *La Colina del Pájaro Rojo*. This cultivated young physician's spiritualistic tendency has led him to discern the human significance at the heart of the prosaic affairs of every day. Sincerity, sobriety and vision, artistic integrity repudiating all concession to shallow tastes, beauty of form, and nobility of feeling, all combine to make Oribe's poetry, more than any other, essentially American. From the elements of reality, of a present often formless and colorless, yet always pregnant with a future born anew in every passing minute and in each of the lives around us, the insight of the poet has drawn artistic inspiration.

His early writings, *El Nardo del Ánfora*, *El Castillo Interior*, *El Halconero Astral*, *El Nunca Usado Mar*, and others, are all of high poetic quality; some are tinged with symbolism, others with a scientific tendency which verges on the prosaic. He has also written some sonnets of classic perfection of form.

Fernán Silva Valdés has a well-established place in the poetry of Uruguay, and is regarded by many as the chief of the "local color" school, although this claim is disputed with him by Pedro Leandro Ipuche. He is to-day the best-beloved poet of the country whose soul he has succeeded in interpreting in his colorful descriptive verses. His most conspicuous characteristic is the richness and felicity of his figures. His truly national poetry is like the language of our country people, full of expressive imagery and picturesque metaphors; and it is not restrained by accepted rhyme and rhythm. Its themes belong rather to our past than to our present—the cart, the poncho, the guitar, the ranch. There is no spiritual unrest in them, however; they do not penetrate the inmost heart of life, nor grasp the essential core of humanity, but depict the aspects and convey the atmosphere of an environment and a tradition most easily comprehended by the people.

In his latest poems Silva Valdés has been reacting against this externalism, and has to some extent chosen more modern themes. His new poems sing, as he himself says, "things once alien but now intimately our own," yet, in this effort to satisfy his critics, he does not, perhaps, make full use of his gifts for color and imagery. His best-known works are *Agua del Tiempo*, which spread his fame throughout America, and *Poemas Nativos*. In addition to his "local color" poems there are verses of wider human appeal; some of his love songs, in particular, are beautiful in feeling and expression. He is also the author of a delicious volume of poems and legends written especially for children, and accepted by the Council of Education as a textbook for the public schools. This book displays an enchanting freshness of imagination that makes it a veritable treasure in the realm of juvenile literature.

Juana de Ibarbourou, whose distinctive Americanism has already been mentioned,[2] shares with Silva Valdés the greatest popularity enjoyed at home by any of our living poets; and abroad her fame is even greater than his, not only in the original but in translation. The spontaneous and unaffected grace of her verse, its charming freshness, and the sincerity of its love passages are delightfully feminine. It has the fragrance and coolness of grass and spring water, the gladness of trilling birds. These very qualities which brought early popularity to Juana de Ibarbourou's poetry have one defect, an appearance of unconcern for the eternal problems closest to the human heart. Yet, for all that, her work is of great importance in our lyric poetry; it has a naturalness uncontaminated by scholasticism, and it presents a combination not often encountered, the union of refinement of art with sincerity of emotion.

Her *Lenguas de Diamante* and *Raíz Salvaje* contain compositions of unequal value. The former is more uniform in quality, but does not reach the lyric perfection of some of the verses of the latter. She is also the author of a little volume of prose poems entitled *El Cántaro Fresco*, which shows the influence of Tagore. One misses her characteristic spontaneity, however, in the last poems of the new book which the Government is publishing in her honor under the title *La Rosa de los Vientos*. They have a modernistic form which seems out of harmony with the temperment of their author; but the lyric power of her figures has not waned. She is also the author of two children's readers, which have been accepted for use in the public schools.

Vicente Basso Maglio brings an entirely new manner into the lyric poetry of Uruguay. Through long years of seclusion from all literary contacts he has sought to develop a personality of his own. Instead of attempting to meet new needs with an antiquated style originally created for totally different ends, he has fashioned for his own exclusive use a language of verbal symbols, a language which, by its melody and its skillful use of words divested of their hackneyed associations, appeals directly to the emotions after the manner of the music to which it is so closely allied. In *Canciones de los Pequeños Círculos y de los Grandes Horizontes* he has achieved an individual poetry of unquestioned originality and high artistic merit which is the admiration of all his more discriminating readers.

He has published two critical works, *La Expresión Heroica*, an exposition of his views on art, and *La Tragedia de la Imagen*, the latter a study of the pictorial art of Rafael Barradas. Both books deal with the struggle for perfection in art, focussing on that subject the

[2] See *Two South American Poets: Gabriela Mistral and Juana de Ibarbourou*, by Luisa Luisi, in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, June, 1930.

gifts which have brought this author to his present high position in the literature of his country.

Emilio Frugoni is of interest for his pronounced personality rather more than for his talent as a poet. Leader of the socialist party in Uruguay, he is a man of great culture and of rare moral and intellectual qualities. A magnetic orator, able to sway the emotions by his earnest and thoughtful eloquence, he enjoys enormous prestige among his fellow countrymen. *Los Himnos* sings of combat, *Poemas Montevideanos* and *La Epopeya de la Ciudad* treat simply and tenderly of various aspects of his native city. *Bichitos de Luz*, written in the manner of the folk ballads, contains passages of considerable felicity. But it is in his critical writing, a purely secondary interest on his part, that Frugoni's gifts are most abundantly displayed, as in his *Sensibilidad Americana*.

Fernando Nébel writes brief verses transparent in expression but full of philosophical meaning. The difficulty of his chosen genre sometimes involves him in the prosaic; but no one questions the originality and philosophic significance of his condensed expression in the manner of the Japanese Hai-Kais. His principal works are *El Color de las Horas*, *Viajar*, and *Estampas*, which are similar in trend and execution, although the last named is superior to the other two.

Julio J. Casal writes modernistic verse in which movement and color play a leading part. His direct contact with the intellectual life of Spain, where he resided for several years as Consul of Uruguay, has given him mental flexibility and a modern outlook on life. The best received of all his books is *Árbol*, which treats of the different forms of plant life in an affectionate sort of pantheism. For several years he has edited, first in La Coruña and then in Montevideo, the literary review *Alfar*, to which he has succeeded in attracting some of the most illustrious names in our country and even in the rest of Spanish America and in Spain. Among his other works are the following volumes: *Humildad*, *Nuevos Horizontes*, *Cielos y Llanuras*, *Cincuenta y Seis Poemas*.

Pedro Leandro Ipuche has achieved a more realistic and vigorous regional poetry than Silva Valdés. His roughness, which he loves to proclaim as a source of strength, as in truth it is, occasionally involves him in lapses into the prosaic which detract from the artistic effect of his work. His *Engarces*, *Alas Nuevas*, *Tierra Honda*, and lastly *Ritmo Desnudo*, contain some effective renderings of the ruder aspects of our rural life. A more rigorous self-criticism and selection will gain for this poet the position to which his best works undoubtedly entitle him.

María Elena Muñoz writes verse of a grave mysticism all her own. It is spiritual yet modern, and touched with vagueness and idealism.

Her *Lejos* has given her a high place among the women poets of Uruguay.

Enrique Casaravilla Lemos, author of a single volume, *Las Fuerzas Extrañas*, polishes his lines with loving care; he is an artist, painstaking rather than prolific. His religious views constitute a kind of pantheism blended with monotheism; he loves life in all its forms.

Raquel Sáenz writes emotional poetry, which is at the same time marked by simplicity of expression. Her verse has no great depth of thought, but faithfully portrays the disenchantment of a loving heart betrayed by life. *La Almohada de los Sueños*, the only book she has so far published, has been widely circulated and loudly acclaimed. Many poems from her pen have appeared in periodicals of Uruguay and Argentina, especially in *Vida Femenina*, of which she is editor.

Edgardo U. Genta, a romantic poet, who was somewhat of a symbolist in his early works, introduced a new vogue in *El Tercio Azul*. This title shows his early preferences, but the content indicates its author's newer tendency toward a condensed and somber poetry, forceful in thought and language, a tendency which culminates in a book about to appear under the title *El Vigía*.

José María Delgado has published a thick volume of verse called *El Relicario*, not very enthusiastically received. *La Princesa Perla Clara*, a metrical essay on the romantic theater, after the manner of Valle Inclán in *Cuentos de Abril*, met with no greater success. But in *Metal*, Delgado, a physician, editor of the now discontinued *Pegaso*, has given us his real poetry; and in the travel narratives called *Por las Tres Américas* he shows himself master of a flexible and pleasing prose, spiced with subtle comments.

Jesualdo Sosa, known to poetry simply as Jesualdo, published at an early age *Nave del Alba Pura*, which leans toward the manner of Basso Maglio, although without the latter's maturity. The spiritual fineness and musical symbolism of this young man's verse mark him as one of the most promising of Uruguay's lyric poets.

Alfredo M. Ferreiro is our country's representative of the extremism which is one manifestation of the craving for speed characteristic of this day and age. *El Hombre que se Tragó un Autobús* is the title of his one volume of verse, a book sometimes humorous, sometimes a little ironical, uneven in quality and yet showing clearly the undeniable talent of its author. At present he is editing, with Julio Sigüenza, a literary review called *Cartel*.

Eduardo Duhalde is an anachronism in the midst of the pulsating restlessness of our contemporary poetry. His painstakingly turned sonnets have the classical perfection and the touch of elegant ennui that might be expected of a more romantic age. His *Ocio* is full of beautiful images, felicitous phrases, and melancholy sincerity of emotion. His later sonnets, while somewhat more modern in form and

substance, show no intention on Duhalde's part of abandoning the sonnet for a more varied poetic form.

María C. Izcúa de Muñoz represents the maternal and contemplative note in poetry. Of her various volumes of verse we shall name only *Alma*, *Frutal*, and the recently published *Antena de Pájaros*, a book which stresses the element of color.

Manuel Benavente should be mentioned for his recent book of verse, *En la Red del Silencio*, which includes some short poems of luminous beauty.

Carlos Maeso Tognocchi, in his *Panal de la Piedra*, has carried to their extreme limit some of the qualities of Basso Maglio. His verse has a strangely fascinating quality in its very incomprehensibility but it lacks the suggestive music of Basso's. His most recent works are prose poems, rich in significance and in human values, and showing a certain lessening of the mental turmoil which has marked his undeniably fine poetry.

Alicia Porro Freire has already made a name for herself in the lyric poetry of Uruguay. Still very young, she shows in her verse the influence of her predecessors; but we may expect more important original work from her. She has already published *Savia Nueva*, *Polen*, *Eva* (a book of tales), and other volumes.

THE VANGUARD

Many fine poets, whose talents have already attained some measure of fulfillment, are found in our younger generation. The limits of this essay do not permit an individual study of the present work of these young writers, who are adding new and original notes to our poetry. All we can do is to give the names of some whose published work leads us to expect from them something more personal and positive in the future. Among these are Roberto Ibáñez, Nicolás Fusco Sanssone, Elena Rossi Delucchi, Julio Casas Araújo, Juan C. Morosoli, Sara Bollo, Cipriano S. Vitureira, Humberto Zarrilli, Prunell Alzáibar, and Ramón M. Díaz, who stand out as individual figures.

The following have also published volumes of verse which have been more or less favorably received: Juan M. Filartigas, Emilio Trías du Pre; Mario Castellanos, Enrique Ricardo Garet, Ildefonso Pereda Valdés, Federico Morador, Juvenal Ortiz Saraleguí, Julio Verdie, Carlos L. Garibaldi, and many others. Sofía Arzarello de Fontana, author of a single volume of good poems, has published nothing more for several years. Margarita Leal, who died at an early age, Ana M. de Foronda, Emilia Casanova, Matilde Mayán, Nene Díaz y Díaz, Clotilde Moratorio de Torres, Antonia Togores de Munar, Felisa Lisasola, María Angélica García, and many others, form a continually increasing group of women poets.

II

THE NOVEL AND THE SHORT STORY

In contrast with our numerous group of poets, our novelists and short story writers are few, although distinguished; indeed, it is only the younger writers who are endeavoring to express themselves in a form of literature offering wider scope to their abilities. It may be that the effort and mental discipline indispensable in this field have caused it to be shunned by those impromptu writers who do not feel drawn toward the cultivation of the higher forms of literature. At all events, the fact is that among novelists we can offer only three or four writers whose talents entitle them to rank among the great names of American literature, and whose books possess universal value.

In order to give the clearest possible picture of our present-day literature within the narrow limits imposed upon us, we shall be obliged to pass lightly over those authors of the past whose interest is merely historical, in order to devote our attention to those whose work is of enduring artistic value.

NOVELISTS NO LONGER LIVING

Alejandro Magariños Cervantes may be called the founder of the Uruguayan novel. He was the first of a family of writers whose works of fiction have enriched our literature, and two of whom, Mateo Magariños Solsona and Mateo Magariños Borja, have proved to be especially gifted. Magariños Cervantes is the author of *Caramurú*, a novel based on a legend of Brazilian origin, and the forerunner of the essentially American rural novel. Although written after the Spanish tradition, its study of our early settlers and of creole life makes it a truly national work. This novel is of greater historical value than the same author's poem *Celiar*, or his novels of city life such as *Valmar* or *Las Hermanas Flammari*.

Eduardo Acevedo Díaz may truly be called our first great novelist. He was attracted to the historical novel; in that field he did his best and, in fact, almost all his work, which includes *Brenda*, *Ismael*, *Soledad*, *Grito de Gloria*, *Nativa*, *Miné*, and others. They are written clearly and with sober restraint, containing admirable descriptions of nature, episodes of great dramatic force, and vivid pictures of creole customs; yet because of the historical disquisitions which interrupt and delay the action, they seem monotonous and heavy to the reader of to-day, accustomed to a greater rapidity and flexibility of style. It is a pity that Acevedo Díaz did not write fiction and history separately; this would have given us novels of more sustained interest, and serious historical works of more solid value. Yet in spite of the faults caused by the two warring elements in this writer's personality, the novels of Acevedo Díaz will be valued among the best

achievements of our literature in learning, in artistic integrity, and in close observation.

He is also the author of a purely historical work *El Mito de la Plata*, which gives full play to his preference for history. His participation in politics, made notable by his rich gifts and the sincerity of his convictions, took the form of an aggressive journalism which won for itself great respect in the impassioned contests of his day.

Javier de Viana is past master of the tale of creole life. No other writer in our country has had greater or more deserved popularity. He was a close observer of the cruel realities of life on the plains, which in his time was semisavage and far more picturesque than it is to-day. The typical gaucho, who has now vanished, was still a characteristic figure, and to him this author gave literary reality in his masterly tales, not only by his faithful rendering and skillful use of dialect, but above all by his understanding of primitive psychology. For Javier de Viana is more than the colorful delineator of one phase of our rural life, and his art does not derive its value simply from local color, the only characteristic of his work perceived by his imitators. His gauchos, his *chinas*, are living figures with passions and feelings of their own. The somber picture of their primitive instincts is lightened by a gleam of inherent nobility, a humor sometimes sardonic, a philosophy of resignation born of an experience more familiar with pain and bitterness than with happiness and well-being. With this philosophy is blended a subtle irony which takes refuge in the primitive art of improvisation on the faithful guitar, inseparable companion of the gaucho, and vehicle of his idealism and love.

Javier de Viana's stories, particularly those contained in *Campo*, *Gaucha*, *Gurí*, and a few others, constitute the doleful epic of the gaucho, who in his turn avenges upon the *china*, his half-breed companion, the humiliations and pain he has suffered at the hands of rancher and police through long years of galling social subjection and a servitude hardly to be distinguished from slavery.

In *Gurí* and in *Gaucha* the moral and physical misery of these people, who by an irony of fate have been as much idealized in literature as they were abused in real life, is drawn with such brutal sincerity that the reading of the tales is not always pleasant. We call these stories of local color; but they are written with stark realism, intense and poignant drama, and penetrating individual psychology and as human documents they have won a place in world literature.

Everyday objects and customs play a secondary part in Viana's writings; they are but the picturesque background for the individuals who are being depicted. His imitators, on the contrary, have made these things the center of a literature that is essentially artificial.

Deeper and more fundamental than the narrative interest is the undercurrent of human suffering in Viana's work. Not all his writ-

ings, however, have the literary range of the stories that we have named. Economic pressure obliged him to repeat himself many times in the stories which he sent every week to periodicals in Argentina and Uruguay. For a definitive edition, a rigid selection should be made of the work of this prolific writer.

Mateo Magariños Solsona and Mateo Magariños Borja, father and son, both died at an early age, and each left a single realistic novel, the former, *Pasar. . . .*, the latter *La Familia Gutiérrez*. *Pasar* describes the melancholy state of mind of one who suddenly discovers himself growing old. It is a subjective tragedy, eternally repeated in all who have not exhausted in the struggle of everyday life the resources of heart and mind, and who feel a heart-breaking discord between the enduring youth of the spirit and the pitiable decline of the body. Its setting is in the great cities of Europe, where the author spent many years of his life; but it ends with a picture of social life in Montevideo, where Magariños died shortly after, still comparatively young.

La Familia Gutiérrez, by Magariños Borja, is the novel *par excellence* of the Montevideo middle class in a phase from which it has now emerged. It describes a period when binding social prejudices, by denying the woman without means the salvation of gainful work, condemned her to a constant concealment of her poverty involving every form of humiliation and privation, in the desperate hope of achieving the only deliverance open to her—a marriage, generally without love, which only continued the tale of her petty trials and sufferings undignified by any element of greatness.

The hopes and conflicts, the long suspense, the cowardly concessions to the possible husband, and the final downfall of the heroine, which form the successive scenes in this drama of ignominy, are depicted in a convincing picture charged with social significance.

The saner customs of the modern middle class, in which women are permitted to face their destiny boldly, fortified by work undertaken freely and gladly, have divested this novel of its timeliness; it still has, however, a considerable historic value.

CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS

Carlos Reyles.—The figure of this writer towers above the whole field of our contemporary literature. Nothing in Spanish America can be compared with his novels except those of Enrique Larreta. Both these men have contributed to Spanish literature books of lasting worth which are set in a Spanish scene, the Uruguayan, *El Embrujo de Sevilla*, and the Argentine, *La Gloria de Don Ramiro*. But while the latter has failed to surpass this masterpiece in his more recent writings, Reyles has risen from one achievement to another.

Reyles's work is forceful in thought and written in a vigorous style notable for its clarity and perfection of idiom. His thought is his own, in spite of an obvious Nietzschean influence. His originality lies in the application of his philosophical doctrines to the economic and social life of our country. These doctrines are set forth in *La Muerte del Cisne* and *Diálogos Olímpicos*, also his novels *Beba*, *El Terruño*, and *El Embrujo de Sevilla*.

He is well acquainted with our rural conditions, and has contributed effectively toward their betterment. In *Beba*, his first novel, he gives us a faithful picture of a typical estancia of 1895, and a description, sometimes excessively scientific, of experiments in improved cattle breeding, the first to be undertaken in this country. In *La Literatura Uruguaya* (*Revue Hispanique*, Paris, 1917), Barbagelata and Ventura García Calderón call Reyles, because of these details, a "disciple of Zola," but although it can not be claimed that he is entirely free from Zola's influence, his realism goes much deeper than the details cited. *Beba* is primarily a realistic novel, but the action is less important than the setting and faithful delineation of country life. The story deals not so much with Beba as with the estancia, its real protagonist, and contains psychological observations, which foreshadow the study of the depths of conscience in *La Raza de Caín;* sociological preoccupations, which reach their greatest intensity in *El Terruño;* and strong feeling for color, which matures in *El Embrujo de Sevilla*—all the individual qualities of Reyles's later work are here in embryo.

La Raza de Caín is a purely psychological novel, one which has never been surpassed in Spanish America. Cacio and Guzmán, the two central figures, tormented by introspection, can bear comparison with kindred characters created by Dostoyewski. These two maladjusted and distorted personalities are finally driven to crime as their only alternative to madness. In setting, this novel is Uruguayan; but its force of analysis, its accuracy of psychological observation, its intensity of pathos, are typical of both the French and the Russian novel. It is the most powerful emotionally and the most perfect structurally of all this author's books, unsurpassed even by the delightful and immensely popular *Embrujo de Sevilla*.

El Terruño is similar to *Beba* in theme and setting, but the treatment and style are radically different; there is an element of direct propaganda which is not present in the earlier work. It shows the author's heightened intellectual powers (it was written in 1916) in a command of language which in some passages is indeed masterly. Such is the brief dramatic portrait of Pantaleón, the chief, perhaps the best thing this author has written.

The novelist's emphasis upon his thesis makes this book rather heavy reading. An attempt at humor, out of character for Reyles,

mars the undeniable beauty of some parts, although it does not impair the psychological acumen which gives enduring value to this as to all his works.

With *El Embrujo de Sevilla* Reyles' popularity spread to a much wider circle than the little nucleus of cultured readers who had appreciated his earlier works. This book won public favor by its vividness, its graphic power, its compelling plot and its likable characters, more normal than those of *La Raza de Caín*, and above all by that keen racial and human insight which made Unamuno say that in this book he had at last understood the soul of Seville. Yet in spite of its greater artistic character, it has added little to the fame already won by *La Raza de Caín*, which remains in my opinion the strongest and most finished work of this distinguished writer.

Adolfo Montiel Ballesteros, in the novels and stories which he is now writing, maintains the quality displayed in his youthful poetry and in a somewhat more successful volume of delightful prose *Fábulas*.

His novels, and particularly his short stories, which are written with distinction, follow the realism and nationalism of Javier de Viana, softened by a touch of poetic melancholy. His creole tales, the best of all his varied work, portray the countryside in a state of transition, no longer rough and primitive as in Viana's stories, yet still retaining some of those earlier features. He does not overdo the use of dialect, nor exaggerate the note of local color as have so many of Viana's followers; soberly and sincerely he interprets for us the passing of rural types and customs before the inexorable march of progress.

His long residence in Italy, principally in Florence where he was consul of Uruguay for some years, had great influence upon Montiel's literary development. To it he owes, in large part, the note of aristocratic irony and subtle humor which pervades all his work. Exile and homesickness have softened the sharp outlines of life in his native country, without impairing the author's grasp of its essential qualities. Of all our story-writers he is the most artistic, but he is none the less truthful in depicting our customs in an age of change.

The most important work of Montiel Ballesteros is his novel *La Raza*, in which we see the ancient oxcart struggling to hold its place against the motor truck, advancing in the triumph of implacable modernity. It is a symbol, that persistent old oxcart, of a drama which is drawing to its close with no audience, except this observant artist, aware of its significance. The first part of the book has vigor and reality, a masterly evocation of country life, good psychology, and a sustained plot interest, but the conclusion is romantic and rather artificial.

His short stories, on the other hand, especially those in *Alma Nuestra* and *Luz Mala*, and some of the *Cuentos Uruguayos*, are

beyond question the best creole tales in our literature. The humorous note is stressed in *Montevideo y su Cerro*, a joyous and accurate picture of life in Montevideo. Of his other books we must not fail to mention the European stories in *Los Rostros Pálidos;* also the *Fábulas*, which show to better advantage his humor, his delicate emotion and his fine artistic sensitiveness.

Justino Zabala Muniz contributes to the literature of Uruguay some forceful writings which he calls *Crónicas* because they are faithfully transcribed from life. His genre, which is peculiarly his own, partakes at once of the novel and of history; but it is far from being the historical novel. It may be regarded as the contemporaneous account of a cross section of time and space, just as Anatole France used the subtitle "Contemporaneous History" for some of his novels.

These writings of Zabala Muniz lie wholly within the domain of literature by virtue of the intense vitality of their colorful pages, their bold and lifelike character drawing, their vivid descriptions and the beauty of their style; in spite of their association with actual events their dramatic interest and artistic handling class them as novels.

Their modest title of *Crónicas* does not fairly represent the literary content of these works, which have placed their author high among the best novelists of Uruguay. *Crónica de Muniz*, the dramatic story of one of its author's immediate ancestors, has a partisan political character which sets it apart from more impersonal history. *Crónica de un Crimen*, like its predecessor, tells of events which actually occurred, and portrays characters with whom the author was personally acquainted. Of the former, Gustavo Gallinal says in *Letras Uruguayas:* "The book is a polemic, written in slovenly prose. Of its artistic worth, which is all that concerns me now, I must say that it contains incidents of telling drama, and that it sketches with undeniable vigor a leader of a certain ferocity and primitive beauty, who is pursued by tragedy." This is of interest as coming from a critic whose political opinions are directly opposed to those of Zabala Muniz.

More positive myself, I do not hesitate to rank the figure of Justino Muniz, hero of the book in question, beside that of Pantaleón Quiñones in *El Terruño*, or that of *El León Ciego*, who is the finest creation of our lamented Ernesto Herrera. The delineation of these chieftains, brothers of the protagonists of Greek tragedy, is one of the high lights of the literature of the Rio de la Plata.

Vicente A. Salaverri, a Spaniard by birth, has identified himself with our national life by his public activities and his literary work, as well as by his decision to establish a home in Uruguay.

A sprightly journalist, he has also written many novels and stories; though of unequal merit, some have enduring value and deserve to be ranked with those of our best native-born writers. His close acquaint-

ance with life in the country, where he has spent several years, has resulted in the novel *Éste Era un País* . . . and such stories as those of the volume entitled *El Manantial y Otros Cuentos*, whose vigor, color, and dramatic force place them beside the best stories of Javier de Viana and Montiel Ballesteros. These works mark the zenith of his literary production. His other novels, *El Corazón de María*, *El Hijo del León*, and especially *La Mujer Inmolada*, are distinctly inferior to those mentioned above, although they contain passages of considerable literary excellence. *Cuentos del Río de la Plata* is a compilation of uneven merit, which includes some stories of fine technique.

But it is in his journalistic articles that Salaverri displays the greatest intensity of feeling, the greatest flexibility of style and succinctness of narrative. His *Comedia de la Vida*, articles on topics of the day, which appeared a few years ago, are as fresh and interesting now as when they were written. He is our best example of the literary journalist, and shares a prominent place in our literature with "Boy," (Antonio Soto), the delightful journalist of *Las Rondas*.

Francisco Espinola, who is still very young, wields a caustic pen in the one volume of stories he has published, *La Raza Ciega;* its intense tragic force, its bitter and painful realism, and its trenchant style raised him at once to an outstanding position among the story-writers of Uruguay. His youth is a promise of greater and better achievements, although *La Raza Ciega* is in itself a considerable addition to the fiction of our country, still poor in works of universal interest.

Víctor Pérez Petit, poet, playwright, and critic, is the author of an excellent creole novel entitled *Entre los Pastos*, which revives revolutionary episodes. His description of life in that picturesque and bloodthirsty period discloses Pérez Petit as one of our fine novelists. It is a pity that his unquestionable talent has been divided among such diverse and difficult literary forms, instead of concentrated on more finished work which would have given him the higher place in our literature for which he is really qualified.

Otto Miguel Cione, author of *Lauracha*, a novel which was very successful in its time, has also published many short stories. *Lauracha* is a novel of manners, with action taking place among people rather higher in the social scale than those ordinarily described in our novels. The estancia setting is ably presented, and the characters well drawn. His latest stories, which are influenced by spiritualism and theosophy, contain elements of the supernatural, and are inferior to his earlier and more realistic works.

José Pedro Bellán, an outstanding figure in our national theater, is also the author of several volumes of stories: *Huerco, Doñarramona, Los Amores de Juan Rivault, Primavera,* and, last and best, *El Pecado de Alejandra Leonard.* Bellán is fascinated by complicated psycholog-

ical problems, somewhat abnormal and tinged with the mysterious; also, in *La Inglesita*, he gives a convincing picture of the sentimental and artificially intellectual psychology of a certain type of modern young woman. His plays are superior to his stories, and we shall consider them later in discussing the drama.

Horacio Maldonado is an essayist following in the footsteps of Rodó, and most of his literary work has been along that line. He has also written a novel, *Doña Ilusión en Montevideo*, in which he is still the essayist; it abounds in philosophical observations, to the detriment of all narrative interest. It is really an essay in dialogue form, repeating the author's pet themes with variations, in the guise of conversations among a group of friends, in whom may be recognized some characteristics of persons familiar to literary circles in Montevideo.

Manuel de Castro in his *Historia de un Pequeño Funcionario* sets forth the gray story of an ordinary government employee, his suffering, pettiness, and straightened circumstances. The background is well indicated, and Castro's style has a drabness exactly suited to the subject matter.

Valentín García Saiz has written two interesting volumes of stories of national life: *Tacuarí* and *Salvaje*.

Manuel Acosta y Lara, who has written much fiction, does not enjoy the prestige of other authors in this country, although European critics, particularly in France and Spain, have accorded him generous praise. One of his novels, *Los Amantes de Granada*, a very sentimental and romantic story of the reconquest of Spain, has been honored by translation. It has color, plot interest, and good character drawing, but the artistic merit of these qualities is nullified by its faulty style. Acosta y Lara's withdrawal from our literary milieu is perhaps one reason for the silence of our critics concerning his writings, which are not inferior to many they have lauded.

Alberto Lasplaces, who is a better critic and political journalist than novelist, has published *El Hombre que Tuvo un Idea*, which in spite of its deficiencies, shows him to be a gifted and intellectual writer of whom more may be expected.

Isidro Mas de Ayala, an able physician, has written a little volume of sketches from life called *Cuadros del Hospital*, describing with insight and sympathy some of the miseries with which his arduous profession has brought him into contact.

Arturo S. Silva, Eduardo de Salterain, Santiago Dallegri, Agustín Smith, Antonio Soto ("Boy"), Silvia Guerrico, Lorenzo Torres Cladera, and some others, have written fiction worthy of mention; and among the newcomers are Victor M. Dotti, Adda Laguardia, and Laura Cortinas.

Sara Rey Álvarez has written a strong feminist novel which will appear shortly, and which will place her at the head of our women novelists, of whom we have too few.

María Paulina Medeiros, Juan Carlos Welker, Luis Giordano, Layly Daverio de Bonavita, and others, use for tales a deft artistic prose which borders closely on poetry.

III

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Of all literary forms, those receiving the least general attention from our writers are criticism and the essay, and this in spite of the fact that the most eminent essayist in Spanish America, the man who, with Rubén Darío, is credited by all critics with the greatest achievement in contemporaneous Spanish American literature, was a Uruguayan. I refer, of course, to José Enrique Rodó.

It may be that his very fame has daunted other essayists by setting them so high a standard. It may be that the effort, intellectual maturity, mental discipline, and perseverance demanded by this genre have alienated most of our writers, turning them to the misleading facility of poetry, which though apparently less exacting, yet requires an originality rarely encountered. Or perhaps the exigencies of bread-winning absorb the time and the mental freshness that might otherwise be devoted to the essay.

Whatever the causes of our poverty in the quantity if not in the quality of our essayists, at present there is evidence of a revival of the essay and criticism such as has not been seen since the death of Rodó, who left us some imitators but few true disciples.

José Enrique Rodó was first of all a wonderful artist in words. Much reading of classic and modern Spanish authors made him master of a rich and varied vocabulary which he handled with sculptural grace and precision. His paragraphs have the serenity, the purity of line of a statue of Carrara marble. This preoccupation with style gave Rodó's writing a tempo which in contrast to modern rush is slow and a trifle heavy.

His prose reflects the placidity of his life of study and meditation, a life in closer contact with books than with men. It more than makes up for its lack of passion, warmth, and intensity, however, by its plastic beauty and majestic purity. The wealth of his vocabulary has done much to enrich and refine the Spanish of the Rio de la Plata; many words and phrases hitherto unknown, or at least never used, have become widespread as a result of the perusal of his works. On this account alone Rodó deserved the title of "Master," but master of style rather than of ideas or interpretation. The triumph of the newer tendencies of the post-bellum period, which established the

cult of the swift and the dynamic in our literature as in every other, has weakened the prestige of Rodó until it is to-day largely a matter of history. For a period of from five to eight years after his death his writings were widely read; since then their popularity has been steadily diminishing, because of the very quality that won them renown: The character of his style, no longer in harmony with the times.

In *Ariel*, the warmest and most emotional of all his works, we find a thesis which has little significance for present-day readers. However eloquent his preaching of Americanism and of a nobly disinterested idealism, his eulogy of the intelligent use of leisure seems incongruous in our age of high tension, and we now find hardly reasonable his intolerant appraisal of the contribution of the United States to the world's civilization. On the American problem, more pressing each day, Rodó takes a stand with the majority of South American writers, treating it as a question of Yankee imperialism, instead of adopting a view more consonant with the facts, and regarding it as a question of the upbuilding of American nationalities still, with very few exceptions, in process of formation. Santiago Argüello has better grasped the political and sociological realities of the countries of America; his *Mensaje a la Juventud* offers the only safe guide for these difficult times, and a clearer vision of the future than the cynicism of Lamar-Schweyer's *Biología de la Democracia*.

Ariel appeared at just the right moment to win the favor of Spanish critics by offering welcome balm to a patriotism wounded by the loss of Cuba. This timeliness did not affect the elements of real value which it contained, but did provide a publicity which gave the author a leading position among the most popular and highly esteemed writers of America. In content it is, as has often been said, a restatement of the philosophical ideas then most prevalent—those of Guyau, Taine, Renan, Emerson, and Carlyle, with a touch of Macaulay.

It is in his criticism, a criticism that is masterly, profound, tranquil, and of a dignity and loftiness unequaled in Spanish America, that Rodó reaches the zenith of his literary career. It is not so much *Ariel*, *Motivos de Proteo*, and his debatable accomplishment as thinker and sociologist, that have stamped him as one of the foremost writers in America; it is rather his studies of Montalvo, of Rubén Darío (whose *Prosas Profanas* he has illuminated in matchless passages), of Bolívar, of Gutiérrez. For me, Rodó's unquestionable preeminence is rooted in these masterpieces of American criticism, whose fidelity, sureness of perception, and idealism, combined with the perfection of their form, give him a place in the little band of writers who stand at the head of South American letters. It seems to have been his destiny to organize for the world this rich, formless, and uneven literature of Spanish America, using his ripe and scholarly gifts to sift out the enduring

values from the chaff that often obscures merit from critics in distant lands.

But, as has happened with many of our authors, the success of *Ariel* turned him aside from the high road of his literary destiny, a road which might have led him to a fame less subject to the ravages of time.

Motivos de Proteo, rich in passages of imperishable beauty, is chiefly valuable for its style and for the inimitable poetry of its *Parábolas*, which one of his severe critics declares to be all that will survive of Rodó's work.

Almost all the critics of Spanish America, and many Spanish authors, have discussed our greatest stylist. A notable example is the unbiased and beautifully written study which Gonzalo Zaldumbide, of Ecuador, (now Minister of Foreign Affairs) published shortly after the death of our master essayist.

Carlos Vaz Ferreira, an original and profound philosopher, preserves through the years his unquestioned prestige as master and guide of the university students who continue to esteem and revere him in spite of changes in critical opinion.

No future judge of our culture of the past thirty years can fail to assign a place of preeminence to Carlos Vaz Ferreira; it is his not only by virtue of his written work, valuable and original as that is, but especially by his direct influence on all the young minds upon whom his idealism, sincerity, intellectual integrity, and love of learning have left their mark. It is to his spiritual leadership that the youth of Uruguay owe whatever is noblest and most altruistic in their culture. His influence was particularly strong during the twenty years of his active incumbency as professor of philosophy. It does not matter that the students later emerged from the phase of veneration in which some of them copied the nervous movements, the gestures, and even the careless dress of the philosopher. The important thing is that this "fermenting" influence (to use one of the master's pet words) was more fundamentally occupied in producing the inner conflict necessary for the complete development of the personality. Vaz Ferreira has indeed done that which Socrates required of the great teacher: He has presided at the birth of new souls, and in that sense he has been, to our way of thinking, the noblest and most disinterested leader that Uruguay has had to this day. We say this in no spirit of idle rhetoric; it is our very carefully considered opinion of an illustrious fellow countryman whose merits have not yet been appraised at their true worth.

His work for education, which is probably of more lasting value than anything else his rich personality has accomplished, is still being carried on through his appointment as consulting teacher, a post which the Congress created especially for him in order to provide a

wider field for the fulfillment of his mission as a disseminator of culture. For several years he was a member of the Primary Instruction Board, and may be said to have quite made over our school system by the introduction of new principles of pedagogy and rational psychology. There is a hint of ingratitude in the acceptance to-day, as innovations, of principles and ideas which Vaz Ferreira preached 20 years ago. His essays on teaching contain theories which then were not entirely comprehended, and so were not put into execution; they made pedagogy more human, and presented a totally new concept of the child, who had hitherto been treated as though his mental faculties were a kind of demountable apparatus which could be taken apart and submitted to the processes of education piece by piece.

This vitalizing and humanizing of pedagogy did not attract the world-wide attention that it deserved; but we have only to consider the new dignity and intellectual prestige brought to our schools and to the teaching profession, and the current of idealism injected into our educational system by such essays as those contained in *Dos Ideas Directrices Pedagógicas*, *Moral para Intelectuales*, *La Exageración y el Simplismo*, and others, to place Vaz Ferreira among the great teachers of our day, the men who are guiding our schools toward a stronger and a more human future.

Besides the part which he played as an educator, Vaz Ferreira has to his credit contributions to philosophic thought, enunciated during his incumbency of the chair of secondary education, a position he raised to the first rank by the exercise of his great ability. They are embodied in essays (published in reviews) which have won renown in America and Europe, among them being: *Lógica Viva*, *Los Problemas de la Libertad*, and *La Propiedad de la Tierra*. The philosophical, literary, and sociological criticism uttered from his chair of liberal arts, and soon to be published in several volumes, will constitute perhaps the most solid, profound, and original contribution to the philosophical literature of Uruguay and even of Spanish America.

The scientific rather than literary character of Vaz Ferreira's work would be an excuse for omitting it from this outline if it were not impossible to give even an approximate estimate of our essays and criticism without dealing with this man, who has done so much to direct our criticism into psychological and sociological channels. As the author of many essays whose literary form is only the outer garment for their real substance, he could not fittingly be disregarded in a chapter devoted to this phase of our literature.

Emilio Frugoni, whom we have already considered as poet, is beyond question our best orator, by virtue of the clarity of his thought and the fervor of his language, at once learned and passionate, and the limpid beauty of his well-rounded periods. He is best known as poet, orator, and parliamentarian. However, we believe that his

abilities as an essayist and critic are of equally high quality, even though he has not deigned to cultivate them extensively. A single volume, *La Sensibilidad Americana*, and a few scattered essays place him in the front rank of our critics because of his definite and interesting opinions, even when they are colored, as is his social poetry, by his own preconceived ideas.

His study of Florencio Sánchez, perhaps because of the similarity in their social outlook, is masterly. The only fault we have to find with his *Sensibilidad Americana* is that he preaches the sociological point of view as the sole form of American art. Nevertheless, the essay is replete with mellow thought and observation and sustained with artistic integrity and learning, valiantly assailing the literary judgments which superficial snobbery has brought into vogue. These are the qualities which impel us to regard Frugoni as an essayist of importance who has not garnered from this particular field of his great talent quite the harvest we might have hoped to see.

Alberto Zum Felde has had almost a monopoly on the critical writing of Uruguay because he has been the only one of our writers to devote all his literary activity to this difficult form. He has written a number of important books: *Historia Crítica de la Literatura Uruguaya; Estética del Novecientos; Huanakauri* (an essay on American sociology), and many critical articles, dealing with almost all of our contemporaneous literature, which have appeared in the course of several years in the evening edition of *El Día* of Montevideo.

Even under these auspicious conditions, however, he has not been able to win for himself the friendly esteem of our writers, probably because in the face of the overwhelming task he has set himself, he lacked poise on some occasions and has been over-hasty on others. His judgments, usually accurate, are sometimes vitiated by exaggeration, as often in the direction of praise as of blame. Notwithstanding all this, he has been an important factor in freeing our literature from false valuations and in directing the work of many young writers toward a higher standard of sincerity and good taste. Even his more intolerant verdicts have sometimes helped to restore the balance necessary for the proper estimation of certain figures by forcing superficial readers to make an unprejudiced examination.

Alberto Zum Felde has undoubted natural gifts, wide learning, and a positive personality; but he lacks the fine sensibility and critical acumen that would give him poise and decision in the midst of the copious literary output that descends upon him.

Of his work, *Estética del Novecientos* is likely to prove of lasting value; so also, in spite of the defects noted, is his *Historia Crítica de la Literatura Uruguaya*, in which the student, once he has freed his judgment from the author's prejudices, will find an abundance of

facts, a faithful reconstruction of our literary past, and some original and acute observations.

Adolfo Agorio climbed rapidly to an enviable position among the prose writers of Uruguay by a series of sociological articles which he wrote during the European war, and which were later collected in several volumes: *La Fragua*, *Fuerza y Derecho*, and *La Sombra de Europa*. His robust and colorful style, rich in observations revealing wide knowledge, attracted immediate attention to this new writer, and gave him an important place among war journalists, who included men of such mature talents as the unforgettable Luigi Barzine.

After the war Agorio published *Ataraxia*, a volume of essays of greater substance and more permanent value than those called forth by the war. These gave him at once the place in our critical literature which had been vacant since the death of Rodó. There are indeed many points of similarity, essential rather than superficial, between this writer and the Master of *Ariel*. These two authors, so unlike on the surface, have the same artistic preoccupation with form, although they differ in execution; the same structure is to be found here as in *Motivos de Proteo*, and even some of the same ideas in regard to what Rodó calls a leveling and equalitarian democracy. Agorio is philosophically something of a Nietzschean, whereas the author of *Ariel* was frankly the idealist, with the substructure of positivism becoming a good son of the 19th century. In his arrogant individualism, his love of solitude and of force, Agorio resembles even more the author of *La Muerte del Cisne* than the gentle sermonizer of *Ariel*. Gustavo Gallinal says of him, in his *Letras Uruguayas*, already cited: "He is master of a culture not merely literary, a culture of deep insight which distinguishes him from most of our intellectuals, who are subject to a certain unstable and capricious craving after novelty. He writes a firm, rapid prose with frequent flashes of metaphor, and his thought, instead of expanding in ponderous discursiveness, is expressed in short compact phrases which may be detached like succulent ripe fruit. A deliberate writer, he seasons his work by meditation. . . ."

He has also written a fantastic and exotic novel, *La Rishi-Abura* (A Journey to the Land of Shades).

Víctor Pérez Petit has been writing criticism since his youth. He is now perfecting a many-volumed critical work on the literature of Uruguay which is soon to appear. He has already published a long thoughtful study of José E. Rodó, his one-time fellow-editor of the *Revista Nueva*, and comrade of many literary tilts, a thick volume in which he tells of his personal acquaintance with the author of *Ariel* and comments keenly on all the great writer's work. He had previously published several critical works. *Los Modernistas*, of about the same period as Rubén Darío's *Los Raros*, introduced the youth of Uruguay to the leading symbolists of France. This was preceded by

a study of Zola and his novel of realism, another of Cervantes, and a volume called *Hipomeno*.

Raúl Montero Bustamente, who belongs to the generation of Frugoni, Crispo Acosta, and Vaz Ferreira, is the author of several substantial studies in historical and literary criticism. Chief among them are the monograph *La Vida y la Obra de Jacobo Varela*, dealing with the brother and successor of the man who reorganized our primary schools, and his last volume, even more important, which he calls simply *Ensayos*, and in which he skillfully depicts against their own vivid and colorful background the most illustrious figures of the romantic period in our history. This book of Montero Bustamente's is history in its exactness as to facts and political events; it is literature in its beautiful style and its discriminating comments on literary works. This duality reflects the fact that the great men of our country in the period from 1840 to 1870 were dividing their zeal almost equally between literature and the political activities to which they were summoned by the urgent problems of the times. One sphere merged into the other; political life was permeated by literary romanticism, and literature by the passionate struggles characterizing the partisan politics of the day. This state of affairs was typified in the figure of Juan Carlos Gómez, whom Montero Bustamente calls *El Último Gentilhombre*.

Color and smoothness, intensity of life, and warmth of humanity mark the studies of Montero Bustamente in *Ensayos*, one of the best critical works to appear in recent years. *El Ocaso de Manuelita Rosas* is pervaded by a deep human tenderness, and *Don José de Buschental* is notable for its color. The essays on the poets Gómez and Mármol, and that entitled *El Evangelio Romántico*, as well as the one devoted to Alejandro Magariños Cervantes, reveal their author as a literary critic of artistic integrity and wide information.

Gustavo Gallinal, in his *Letras Uruguayas* (first series), from which we have already quoted several opinions, has shown himself an exceedingly deliberate, sincere, equable and well-informed critic. His studies, almost all of which have appeared in *La Nación* of Buenos Aires, constitute what he describes in his preface as "a collection of essays less rigid and methodical, freer and more personal, than a literary history," containing, however, "materials and facts for the use of anyone who may undertake to write such a history. . . ."

Outstanding among these studies, most of them quite brief, are those devoted respectively to Zorrilla de San Martín and to *El Sentimiento Hispano-Americanista en la Literatura Uruguaya*. Very interesting, although somewhat incomplete, is the essay entitled *La Vida Literaria Uruguaya en 1925*. With the publication of this book and the *Ensayos* of Montero Bustamente, Uruguay gains two serious, thoughtful, and honest works of criticism. Let us hope that these

authors will continue to enrich our literature with writings of equal merit.

César Crispo Acosta has made himself favorably known, under his pseudonym of "Lauxar," by histories of literature written for use as texts in secondary schools, where he is a teacher. By reason of its lack of freedom, originality, and breadth of judgment, his work lies in the sphere of instruction rather than of literature; it contains a vast amount of historical, literary, and grammatical information which sometimes overloads his criticisms with useless details. However, the sincerity and integrity of his studies, as well as the wealth of facts which he contributes to our knowledge of the authors discussed, give value to Crispo Acosta's work, and entitle him to a respected place among our critics. In spite of the coldness from which his judgments suffer, particularly his unduly harsh pronunciamientos upon Herrera y Reissig and Carlos Reyles, there are other studies, like that on Zorrilla de San Martín, which show Crispo Acosta to be fully capable of the enthusiastic appreciation which is an indispensable element in the critic's true understanding of the authors of whom he writes.

Horacio Maldonado is following in the footsteps of José E. Rodó. His many books are of unequal literary value; his early works, *Mientras el Viento Calla*, and *La Ofrenda de Eneas*, disclosed him as a clear, calm, and graceful writer, but he increased his literary output to such proportions that monotony and repetition have inevitably detracted from the merit of his later works. Let us hope, however, that he will recognize his mistake and restrain his prolific pen, for he has it in him to contribute something fine and enduring to our literature; besides other gifts he possesses a limpid style enriched by apt quotations and ennobled by a generous idealism.

Manuel Núñez Regueiro is the author of several volumes of philosophical essays which are hardly within the province of a purely literary survey. Professor of philosophy at the University in Santa Fé, Argentina, where he is also consul of Uruguay, he has published, among other works, *La Anterosofía*, which endeavors to outline a new theory of philosophy. He has also written a volume of prose poems called *El Libro de los Poemas*, and a series called *La Vida Superior*, of which seven volumes have appeared, the last being devoted to an exposition of his *Anterosofía Racional*. He is an idealist of liberal vision and religious feeling.

Mario Falcao Espalter writes of history rather than of literature. But he has published an *Antología de la Literatura del Uruguay*, still incomplete, which gives terse estimates of the authors of the period he treats.

Juan Carlos Sábat Pebet has written a well-documented monograph on José A. Trelles, known under the pseudonym *El Viejo Pan-*

cho, for his many delightful dialect poems of rural life. It is a serious work, revealing in its author a gift for critical writing; his extreme youth is an assurance of future achievements. In this book he has given us one of our few thoroughly annotated works, a detailed study of the development of a poet Spanish by birth but Uruguayan in thought and feeling. He has also published several studies of less importance, such as *Literatura y Pedagogía*, *El Verso Castellano*, and *Mapa Literario de España*, intended for use in his literature classes in the department of secondary education.

Francisco A. Schinca, José Pereira Rodríguez, Hugo D. Barbagelata, José G. Antuña, Pedro Cerruti Crosa and Julio E. Grauert, Juan M. Filartigas, Ariosto González, Rómulo Nano Lottero and some others have published critical books or articles of much value.

The brothers Gervasio and Álvaro Guillot Muñoz, who are also devoting themselves to serious criticism, are outside the bounds of this study because they are writing poetry and prose in French and are dealing with the literature of France.

IV

THE THEATER

Our national theater, born to so lowly a cradle as the circus race track which served for the first performance of the farce of *Juan Moreira*, the gaucho who rose against the police, reached its highest point, still unsurpassed, in Florencio Sánchez, the superlative genius who brought our theater to the triumphs of its prime. We shall not attempt to sketch its development but shall confine ourselves, as in preceding chapters, to touching lightly upon the outstanding figures.

DRAMATISTS NO LONGER LIVING

Florencio Sánchez is the flower of the Spanish American theater. Although he died before his youth was past, his works are many and mature, full of human qualities, and distinctly realistic in character. To that extent he belongs to the school of Zola, so much out of favor to-day; but he keeps his universality by reason of the tenderness for the lowly which one feels even in his harshest and most brutal pictures and by the vigor and color with which he creates his backgrounds. Because of his lively dialogue, his profound observation, and the poignancy of the problems he presents, because of the verisimilitude of his scenes, and the artistic integrity which only in rare instances makes the slightest concession to cheap sentimentalism, Florencio Sánchez remains, in spite of modern changes in dramatic technique, a writer whose work will never lose its freshness and will continue to

hold the attention by its human feeling. His unhappy Bohemian life, and the constitutional weakness which caused his premature death, forced him to live his stories in real life before they were written; and his intimate contact with those whom fate had disinherited produced deep pity and the note of rebellion which make themselves felt throughout his pages, many of them devoted to portraying the moral decay which poverty and weakness of will often bring about in the presence of vice.

One charge that may well be brought against Florencio Sánchez is that in all his many plays he has not given a single instance of victorious will, not written a single piece in which a fine, wholesome character imposes the stamp of his resolution upon the adverse circumstances which surround him. The very best of the noble characters whose goodness and scruples brighten even his gloomiest works ultimately succumb to the same fatal power which overwhelms all these wretched beings, implacably dragged down by hostile forces. This is what happens in *M' Hijo el Dotor*, in *Barranca Abajo*, in *En Familia*. The one exception to this omnipresent defeat is the almost stoic fortitude displayed in *Los Derechos de la Salud* where, in an atmosphere of unusual moral elevation, life and health triumph, although with a certain cruelty, over the negative forces of disease.

With this exception, which is almost the only one, the whole dramatic work of Florencio Sánchez is so deeply imbued with pessimism, bitterness, and defeat that it leaves one oppressed by a sense of doom not unlike that produced by the tragedies of Sophocles, though lacking in their epic grandeur. It is his tender, almost maternal pity for humanity that redeems this despondency and brings him, now that the terrible lesson of the great war has begun to open our eyes to realities once ignored, the glory and the vindication he did not live to see.

The city—Buenos Aires or Montevideo—is the background for most of the plays of Sánchez, although a rural setting is admirably presented in three poignant dramas, *La Gringa*, *Barranca Abajo*, and *M'Hijo el Dotor*. This last gave our literature one of its first representations of the conflict between the old creole ways and the innovations brought from the city—opposing standards and patterns of life. In this play and in *Barranca Abajo* we have two rustic figures who are fine wholesome human types such as appear in almost all of the works of Sánchez to brighten his gloomy moral picture; both are inevitably drawn down to the final catastrophe which drives one to suicide and the other to debauchery.

It is in *Los Muertos*, his powerful, bitter, almost Dantesque drama of the moral disintegration of the alcoholic, that Sánchez touches the depths of pathos, without stridency and with no technical device but the faithful portrayal, only too close to reality, of what he had

learned in his own cruel experience. It is a somber drama in which the hero, Lisandro, a man without will power but cherishing a feeble spark of goodness and honesty in his tenderness for his son, is tossed hither and yon by two forces to which he is unable to oppose the strength of a determined will—alcoholism, and the baseness of the men among whom he lives. Neither alcoholism nor baseness receives from the author the severe condemnation of the rigid moralist; both are treated with indulgence, with pity, accepted as a doom rather than a crime, as the ultimate consequences of the weakness of will which seals the fate of the vanquished in all Sánchez' plays. *Los Muertos* has the bitter realism, the Dantesque vision of the finest tragedies of Gorki, Andreieff, and Dostoyewsky, who showed the same factors producing, in the different environment of pre-war Russia, the same disastrous physical and spiritual results.

Nuestros Hijos is a social drama of even greater power, if not of greater universality. In it Florencio considers the problem of illegitimate children, victims of a criminal prejudice which condemns the unmarried mother, while giving complete absolution to the father, whose ignorance as to which of the wretched little creatures abandoned in streets or asylums are the children of his flesh, tortures him with fruitless remorse when it is too late.

In *Los Derechos de la Salud* this author reaches the highest point of his artistic achievement. It is a work which critics call "cultivated," perhaps because of its environment of wealth; but also, no doubt, because in this Sánchez undertakes a drama of ideas. While it is not intellectual to the exclusion of human elements, its content is so sententious that its very subject gives it somewhat the force of a thesis. Certain defects, in the eyes of some critics, result inevitably from this; not simply the audacity of the theme—the right of two healthy, normal persons to love, notwithstanding the existence of a sickly wife—but an artistic weakness as well, in that the technical perfection, the intellectual power, and the skilled use of stage resources rob the play of that vivid spontaneity which gives eternal freshness to other works by Florencio Sánchez.

The present writer is inclined to agree with these critics, in opposition to Frugoni, that *Los Derechos de la Salud* is more artificial than *Los Muertos* not because less artistic methods are employed but, on the contrary, because of its very dramatic perfection, which dulls the sense of immediate contact with reality.

And yet there is so much that is fine in the former play that the question is simply one of relative merit. All Sánchez's works have a universality which is perhaps better appreciated by the foreign critic; our very nearness, while it gives these plays added force, yet deprives us of the perspective that would enable us to place them in the proper

scale. Those of us who lived through the epoch of *Los Muertos*, find it a more significant play than *Los Derechos de la Salud*.

The list of plays by Florencio Sánchez is long. To the dramas mentioned above, we may add: *El Pasado*, *Marta Gruni*, *Moneda Falsa*, *El Desalojo*, *Pobre Gente*, and *El Conventillo*.

Emilio Frugoni says of the writings of Florencio Sánchez: "His work is revolutionary because it had to be so to interpret the spirit of young nations to whom the world looks for the word and deed of the future. It is full of rebellion, of just aspirations, and holds within itself the living embryo of that which is to come. And to one looking for the first time upon the lively panorama of this theater, with its diverse races fusing in new social entities and its valiant ideals reaching beyond the horizon—to such a one we may say what the traveler said, in the philosopher's tale, when he looked from the mountain top and saw the dawn appearing beyond the hazy rank of the farthest peaks: 'You are about to witness an act of creation.'"

Ernesto Herrera is a spiritual son of Florencio Sánchez, and was like him cut off in his youth; but he did not leave fruits of such intellectual ripeness. "Herrerita," as his friends called him, died when he had scarcely passed adolescence, stricken by the cruel blight of tuberculosis.

A precocious talent and a first-hand knowledge of suffering inspired his two best works: *El León Ciego*, a drama of the plains, brilliant with the tragic splendor of an indomitable creole leader, a splendor extinguished in darkness; and *El Estanque*. These two are enough to give their author a place in our national theater. *La Moral de Misia Paca* is a satire on a code of morals in force among certain social classes, a code which does not hesitate to sacrifice on the altar of appearances the sincerest and noblest impulses of the heart, and which honors hypocrisy even to the point of condoning a moral crime, if only it is enveloped in a covering of good form. If Ernesto Herrera could have lived long enough to mature his undeniable gift, he would have left us dramatic work of greater substance and more seasoned technique than these precocious proofs of youthful talent.

Samuel Blixen wrote few plays, but his great importance in the development of our theater lies in the vitalizing effect of his valuable criticism, his inspiring benevolence and his clear vision. It may truly be said that he was the best dramatic critic we have ever had, the one whose wise and balanced counsel did most toward improving and uplifting the precarious state of our national theater. The few works he left show the youthful qualities of his spirit and the wholesome freshness of his mind. They are: *Un Cuento del Tío Marcelo*, *Primavera*, *Verano*, *Otoño* and *Invierno*, brief sketches full of color and tenderness.

CONTEMPORARY DRAMATISTS

Francisco Imhoff is the man of greatest learning and deepest human insight of all who are now writing for the theater. A doctor by profession, his dramatic production is only sporadic. His plays are few, but of high artistic merit. He is an interesting personality; disillusioned and somewhat misanthropic, he prefers to keep himself to the close group of his chosen friends and to the spaciousness of his spiritual retirement, holding aloof from literary circles, and thus depriving them of a cultivated mind and a fine and subtle spirit.

Cantos Rodados is the very human drama of a man whose illusions have been tarnished and whose freshness of emotion has been withered by a somewhat dissolute life and the disenchantment of close association with empty pleasure seekers. When life finally brings him into contact with real love, in the person of an ingenuous and pure-spirited young girl who loves him and whom he loves, he finds himself powerless to regain the fineness of feeling he has blunted, and surrenders broken-heartedly to his fate, incapable of reconstructing his life. *Euthanasia* was not as well received by critics as *Cantos Rodados*, notwithstanding its undeniable merits. *Las Dos Llamas*, a comedy of the conflict in a woman's heart between love for a man and love for her career as physician, is an antifeminist work which attempts to demonstrate an incompatibility between professional life and the duties of a wife and mother.

José Pedro Bellán has, with Imhoff, made the most notable contribution to the contemporaneous theater of Uruguay. Teacher and legislator, Bellán is also the author of several volumes of stories and of many plays, the most important of which are *Dios Te Salve*, *La Ronda del Hijo*, *El Centinela Muerto*, and *Interferencias*. He has also written an interesting juvenile adaptation of the story of Snow-white, which has been greatly liked by children (the highest tribute which can be paid to a story written specially for them), and which has had the further enconium of approval by the adult public.

In contrast with Imhoff, who writes of people in comfortable circumstances, Bellán, like Sánchez, feels drawn toward the lowly and wretched lives of the poor. *Dios Te Salve*, which to our way of thinking is his best work, is the painful story of a woman weighed down by the tragic lot that falls to almost all women of a certain class, whose frail shoulders, a foundation of aching flesh, support the precarious superstructure of a home; condemned to the crushing round of heavy labor which is the family's only bulwark against privations and sufferings, they receive as the sole recompense for their daily sacrifice the moral and physical tyranny of a man usually drunk, always merciless in his instincts, who vents his own weariness in brutality. Earth has no refuge, no consolation, for such a victim of father, husband, or son; her only hope in affliction is "Dios que la salve. . . ."

Her sense of submission, her resignation, her reverence for forces which she feels to be superior to her own, reinforce her conscious sense of duty to a degree that inspires amazed and admiring pity in those who look with understanding upon the humility and the grandeur of her self-sacrifice.

Only rarely and in subordinate rôles did woman win the sympathy of Sánchez, but in Bellán she finds her most compassionate defender. *Dios Te Salve* makes up for its only fault, a certain concession to public taste for the sentimental, by human and dramatic values so great that we do not hesitate to rank it with the best plays of Florencio Sánchez.

El Centinela Muerto is a play of superior technique, a subjective study of the head of a family as the watchful guardian of the peace and honor of his household. Faithfully and with sure artistic touch it paints a father who hides under harsh severity a sensitive tenderness, a passionate affection, and a moving delicacy of sentiment.

With *Interferencias* Bellán achieves a work modernistic in character; after the manner of Rosso de San Secondo in *Marionette* he tries to present a reality that is transient, shifting, nearer the truth of life than the play of classic form can depict.

Víctor Pérez Petit, critic and novelist, has done much important dramatic writing. It may be said of Pérez Petit that he was one of the few to write drama of real worth at a time when our national theater was the prey of amateurishness and commercialism. In this sense he must be regarded as one of the guiding spirits of our stage, together with Orosmán Moratorio who, in spite of his genuine gift, did not leave any finished dramatic work, and with Samuel Blixen, of whom we have already spoken. For a number of years our theater produced no serious plays except the works of Pérez Petit and one or two others, such as those already mentioned, Ulises Favaro, Ismael Cortinas, and a very few more who wrote but little, and that of varying worth. Pérez Petit has written much, all of it noble in conception. It may be slightly marred by some features borrowed from the foreign theater which his own wide learning led him to try to introduce among us; but no one will deny the beneficial influence of Pérez Petit's work or his important addition to the sum total of our drama. From among his numerous plays we select for mention: *La Rondalla, Mangacha, El Príncipe Azul, Cobarde, La Ley del Hombre, Yorick,* and *Noche Buena.*

Carlos María Princivalle has just collected in one volume three of his plays, *El Toro, Caín y Abel* and *Laureles.* More important than any of these is his comedy of life on the plains, called *El Higuerón,* our native fig tree here typical of the evil influence of one of the characters who, like it, extends his roots and spreads his shade until he has destroyed everything around him. It is a powerful play; its

study of background and its characters, faithfully drawn from real life, have ranked its author high among our dramatists of to-day.

El Toro has the same naturalness as *El Higuerón*, but loses some force by undue emphasis in its picture of a chieftain betrayed by his wife. It shows the influence of Reyles' *Primitivo* and of Javier de Viana's *La Piona;* but it is a work noble in conception, and of real value to our theater. In *Caín y Abel*, more universal in theme, the character drawing and the situations are of more importance than the background. Principalle has also written a drama in verse called *El Último Hijo del Sol*, a work of historical nature set in the time of the Incas. Because of the fidelity and artistic force of his plays, Principalle is one of our young dramatists whose future is assured.

Carlos Salvagno Campos is of all our authors the one most interested in feminine psychology. The two plays of his that have been produced so far are character studies of women of rather unusual type. *La Salamandra* is the drama of a woman who, desiring children, sacrifices to the fulfillment of her wish the man she marries under pretense of love. It is an artificial work whose sole value lies in its artistic purpose and the technique of its execution. But it is a product of youth, and promises better and more enduring achievements in the future. *La Mujer Solitaria*, which is more human and normal, is a work of greater intellectual maturity, although still somewhat artificial. In spite of this flaw, Salvagno Campos already stands out as one of our best dramatists, because of his talent, culture, technique, and lofty aspirations for the theater.

Edmundo Bianchi is the author of a play called *Perdidos en la Luz*, which turns on a complicated case of conscience in persons of exceptional moral elevation, who lose themselves, as the title indicates, in the dazzling rays of their own spiritual light. Later works may be expected to give positive confirmation of the talent so gracefully exhibited in this youthful drama.

José León Bengoa, Carlos P. Cantú, Ángel Curotto, Carlos César Lenzi, Juan C. Rodríguez Prous, Yamandu Rodríguez, Miguel H. Escuder, and a few others are also, with more or less success, writing tragedy and comedy for our national theater.

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Courtesy of Alfredo Nébel Ellauri

MONTEVIDEO HARBOR FROM THE AIR

Extensive improvements have been made in recent years to facilitate the movement of vessels in the port.



AVENIDA 18 DE JULIO, MONTEVIDEO

This thoroughfare is named for the date of the oath to the Uruguayan constitution in 1830.



THE NEW LEGISLATIVE PALACE, MONTEVIDEO

This beautiful capitol is constructed of native marble



THE PLAZA LIBERTAD, MONTEVIDEO

One of the numerous beautiful squares in the capital.



A URUGUAYAN ROAD

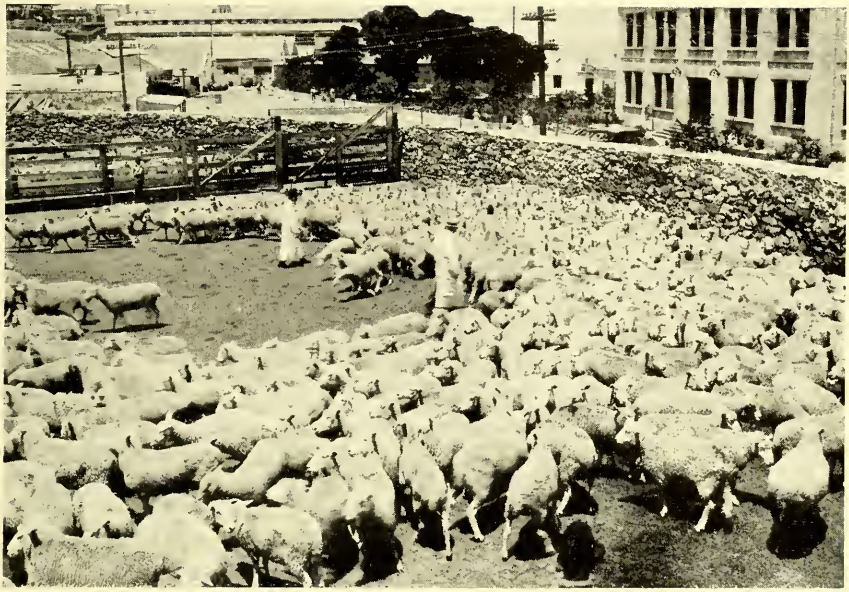
A bit of the national highway uniting the Province of Canelones with the capital.



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

POCITOS BEACH, URUGUAY

One of the notable seaside resorts near Montevideo.



SHEEP AT A MONTEVIDEO PACKING HOUSE

Raising livestock is Uruguay's greatest industry.



STOCKYARDS OF A REFRIGERATING PLANT

A herd of cattle in one of the several large packing houses in the vicinity of Montevideo.

A GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL IN MONTEVIDEO

ON May 29, a ceremony, most significant in the international school friendship movement, took place in Montrose Park, facing the Jackson School, in Washington, when Miss Vivian Unger, a third-grade pupil of the Jackson School, presented to Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay in the United States, an album made for the United States School in Montevideo. According to the pleasant custom followed in many Latin American cities, schools in the Uruguayan capital are named in honor of other American Republics.

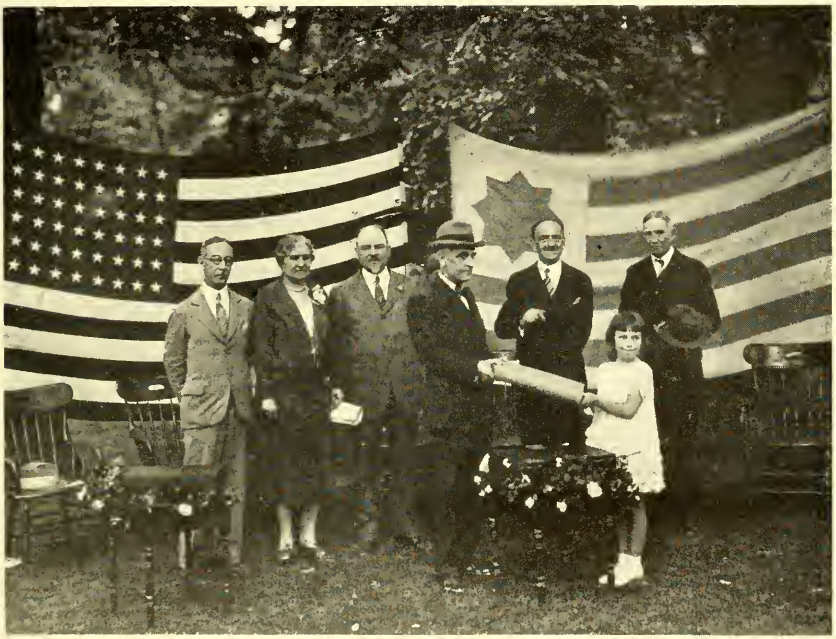
The ceremony, under the direction of the principal of the school, Miss Lulu Ballenger, was attended by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, who spoke a few words relative to the significance of the occasion; Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Schools in the District of Columbia, who addressed the gathering; and by a large number of school officials, children, and parents. Upon receiving the album the Minister of Uruguay said:

It is with the greatest pleasure that I shall avail myself of the privilege of transmitting this valuable gift to the principal and pupils of the school in Uruguay named after the United States. I know they will receive it with deep appreciation and joy and that with this action you are creating a new bond of affection and mutual esteem between the American and Uruguayan children. This artistic album is full of your youthful thoughts and delicate sentiments. Nothing could be more welcome and promising for the work of better understanding and amity among the American Republics to which we are dedicated than to see your example followed and expanded in many schools and universities. Later in life you will learn that the imponderables are most efficient in promoting good will and common interest and you will be proud of the work you have done. Your excellent teachers ought to reward you with better marks and advancement and vacations. For my part I wish to thank you most heartily on behalf of the pupils of the Uruguayan schools for the tribute you paid so sincerely to the great men and institutions of my country, adding my personal gratitude. Permit me to express also my high appreciation to Miss Ballenger, your distinguished principal and my good friend, and to all your able teachers, as well as to Doctor Ballou, Superintendent of Public Schools, and to the eminent Director General of the Pan American Union, Doctor Rowe, for their courtesy in contributing with their presence and words to the success of this inspiring ceremony. Again I thank and congratulate you for your beautiful work.

The pupils marched into the park to music played by the Western High School band. Before the addresses they stood at attention, saluting the Uruguayan flag while the Uruguayan national anthem

was played, and at the end of the ceremony a salute was given the American flag while the Star-Spangled Banner was rendered.

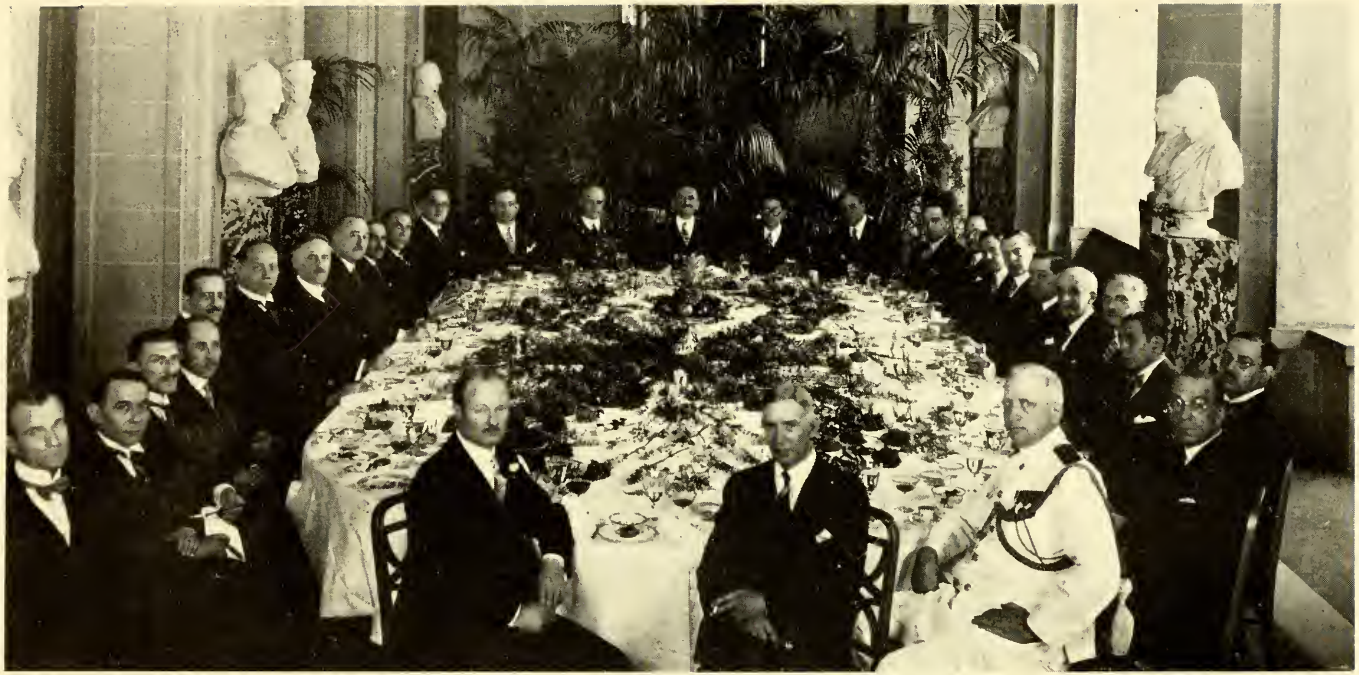
The album presented was made by the pupils of the Jackson School, and by those of the seventh and eighth grades of the Powell Junior High School under the direction of Miss N. Virginia Alderson, as a return gift for the beautiful album sent them by the United States School in Montevideo, which was presented to the Jackson School by Doctor Varela at a similar ceremony held on February 19, 1929. Every grade contributed to the interesting pages of the book which is now on its long journey southward, bearing its message of friendship and good will.



WASHINGTON CHILDREN SEND ALBUM TO SCHOOL IN MONTEVIDEO

As an expression of international friendship, pupils of the Jackson School in Washington, D. C., recently presented an album—the work of the seventh and eighth grades—to students of the "United States School" in the Uruguayan capital. In the photograph, the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. Jacobo Varela, is shown accepting the album from Vivian Unger, a third-grade pupil of the Jackson School. In the rear, from left to right: Robert L. Haycock, Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Washington; Miss Lulu Ballenger, principal of the Jackson School; Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Schools of Washington; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; and Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Union.

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LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF COLOMBIA, DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA

Around the table, beginning at the left: The Minister of the United States to Colombia, Hon. Jefferson Caffery; the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, Sr. Don Pablo M. Ynsfrán; the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru, Sr. J. Álvarez de Buenavista; the Minister of Honduras, Dr. Ernesto Argueta; the Minister of Panama, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro; Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera; the Secretary of State of the United States and Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, Hon. Henry L. Stimson; the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara; the Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina; the Minister of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Rafael Brache; the Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador, Dr. Carlos Leiva; the Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica, Sr. Don Fernando E. Piza; Military Aide to the President elect, Col. Harvey W. Miller; Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe; private secretary to the President elect, Sr. Don Juan Lozano; the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, Sr. Don Luis Churión; the Chargé d'Affaires of Chile, Sr. Don Óscar Blanco Viel; the Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte; the Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Adrián Recinos; the Ambassador of Brazil, Dr. S. Gurgél do Amaral; the Ambassador of Mexico and vice chairman of the Governing Board, Sr. Don Manuel C. Téllez; the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. Jacobo Varela; the Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa; the Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, Sr. Don Julián Enciso; the Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti, M. Raoul Lizaire; the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, Sr. Don José M. Coronado; the Naval Aide to the President Elect, Capt. Harry L. Pence; the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. E. Gil Borges, and Mr. Richard Southgate of the Department of State.

THE GOVERNING BOARD'S FAREWELL TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF COLOMBIA, DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA

THE President elect of Colombia, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, was the guest of honor of his colleagues of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at a special session of the Board, held on June 5, and followed by a luncheon tendered to him at the Union.

In addition to the guest of honor, those present at the luncheon included the following:

The Chairman of the Governing Board, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.
The Vice Chairman of the Board, Sr. Don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico.
The Ambassador of Brazil, Dr. S. Gurgél do Amaral.
The Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara.
The Minister of Uruguay, Dr. J. Varela.
The Minister of Panama, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro.
The Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Adrián Recinos.
The Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina.
The Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa.
The Minister of Honduras, Dr. Ernesto Argueta.
The Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte.
The Minister of the Dominican Republic, Sr. Don Rafael Brache.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, Sr. Don Julián Enciso.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Peru, Sr. J. Álvarez de Buenavista.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Chile, Sr. Don Óscar Blanco Viel.
The Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador, Dr. Carlos Leiva.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti, M. Raoul Lizaire.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, Sr. Don Pablo M. Ynsfrán.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, Sr. Don Luis Churión.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica, Sr. Don Fernando E. Piza.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, Sr. Don José M. Coronado.
Hon. Jefferson Caffery, Minister of the United States to Colombia.
Sr. Don Juan Lozano.
Col. Harvey W. Miller, Military Aide to the President elect of Colombia.
Capt. Harry L. Pence, Naval Aide to the President elect of Colombia.
Mr. Richard Southgate, of the Department of State.
Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.
Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.

Doctor Olaya had been a member of the Governing Board since 1922, and in the eight years of his stay in Washington had been instrumental to a high degree in promoting the purposes and objects of the institution. At the meeting of the Board the Secretary of State, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, as chairman, congratulated Doctor Olaya on

behalf of the Board, and praised his work in favor of closer Pan American relations. Mr. Stimson said:

Mr. President Elect and Gentlemen of the Governing Board:

I am certain that I am simply giving expression to what is in the mind of every member of the Governing Board when I extend to you most cordial congratulations on the high honor conferred upon you by the people of Colombia.

We combine with these congratulations a feeling of deep regret that your election to the Presidency of Colombia means the severance of those close personal relations which we have been privileged to enjoy since your arrival at Washington in 1922. During these eight years your colleagues of the Governing Board have not only learned to value your high personal qualities, but have also been privileged to form close ties of personal friendship with you. We are deeply grateful to you for your constant and unfailing service to the development of the activities and influence of the Pan American Union and we shall greatly miss your presence at the meetings of the Board.

You may be assured that in the great responsibilities that you are soon to undertake the best wishes of all your colleagues accompany you. Colombia may well congratulate herself on being assured of the services of a man of your high character and broad experience to guide her destinies. We feel certain that in the high office which you are soon to assume your influence will constantly be exerted in fostering closer relations between your great country and the other republics of America.

Permit me, in closing, to assure you that the warmest and most affectionate wishes of your colleagues accompany you in the great work which you are soon to undertake. With these wishes we combine the hope that this institution for which you have done so much may continue to enjoy the benefit of your interest and cooperation.

The vice chairman of the Board, His Excellency Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico, also extended congratulations to the President elect of Colombia, saying:

Mr. President Elect; Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board:

It is an occasion unique in solemnity and significance which brings us together once more around this table, wrought to express the ideal of Pan Americanism, polished by persevering efforts to accomplish that aim, reflecting the light of the interplay of ideas, and substantial as the wise counsel of the illustrious statesmen who have deliberated in these seats.

I can not recall another occasion on which the Governing Board has assembled, as now, to express to one of its number—as our chairman, the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, has just done so eloquently to one of the most esteemed and distinguished members ever to grace its membership—such justifiably conflicting emotions as regret at his departure from our midst, and rejoicing over the fact that recognition of his capabilities and merit, qualities long familiar to us, summons him, not to personal aggrandizement, but to loftier and more arduous tasks consistent with our own ideals.

In its inception, Pan Americanism was a generous impulse, a noble call from the Indo-American soul to continental brotherhood, an ideal whose realization was checked by time and circumstance—but only temporarily, for great ideals do not die. In its infancy, still within the memory and experience of all of us, Pan Americanism was a movement designed to establish channels of intellectual communication through the development of common interests in every field,—a movement which vanquished the material obstacles separating the peoples of our

Union, and brought us nearer together. If the results accomplished up to now seem modest in comparison with our aspirations, it is nevertheless undeniable that to this continent the world is indebted for the recognition and observance of certain norms of international cooperation, justice, and ethics which, although they, like every effort of man, have been imperfectly achieved, never before had been recognized or attempted.

Pan Americanism now enters a new field of action, unexpressed although implicit in the visions of the prophets who inspired it, a field unlimited in influence and therefore in responsibility. No one may appropriate for himself alone the heritage of all, and in these days of universal confusion, when restless spirits seek tenable ideals, it is the duty of this continent because of its youth and potentialities, because of its faith in the future, not only to maintain the norms of international cooperation, justice, and ethics which it prides itself on having established, but to imbue the world with its disinterested spirit so as to unite mankind in the attainment of a common welfare founded on respect for the interests of each.

In the routine work of our committees and the lengthy tasks of our formal sessions, as well as throughout the strenuous and difficult deliberations of Pan American conferences, His Excellency Doctor Olaya has always taken a prominent part, not only by reason of the liberalism which is his creed, but also because of his astute mind, fertile in ideas, and his unfailing courtesy, always so persuasive.

It would be superfluous to eulogize Doctor Olaya to this group; we all know know and admire his achievements, his ability, and his character, and no encomium can be as eloquent as his actual accomplishments.

It is an old saying that a country has the ruler it deserves: Colombia is a great country.

Mr. President elect: Your spirit will ever be with us when we gather around this council table. You carry with you the assurance of our personal affection and our conviction that you and your country are called to a high destiny.

Doctor Olaya responded in the following heartfelt words:

Mr. Chairman; Members of the Board:

With deep gratitude I accept from you, my colleagues and friends, members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, this manifestation of your good will which our chairman, His Excellency the Secretary of State, has just expressed in such generous terms.

I appreciate also the words of the vice chairman, His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico, by which I am greatly honored, and which, bearing witness once more to his kindness, well express the genuinely fraternal feeling which makes the relations between the members of this board so agreeable.

Honored by my fellow citizens with election to the Presidency of Colombia for the next presidential term, I must return to my country, and in parting I take with me the recollection of your valued friendship and a sincere and profound conviction of the reality of Pan American solidarity. This feeling, which has been greatly strengthened by my association with you, will always serve as my guide in any international action which I may be called upon to undertake. Moreover, I shall thus be continuing the tradition of Colombian foreign policy.

The eight years during which I have had the honor to share the tasks of representatives of the other American Republics have been for me a period of continuous education and a source of deep and abiding satisfaction. During this time I have been enabled to admire the solid virtues of each one of the nations of our continent and I have had an opportunity to appreciate the desire of this board to bring about a closer inter-American brotherhood and an increasingly beneficent understanding based on a clearer comprehension of our mutual interests through

the acceptance of formulæ which respect the rights of all and will greatly contribute to our common welfare. In this work I have always had a keen appreciation—permit me here to place it on record—of the never-failing efforts and the lofty spirit of the director of this institution, an indefatigable worker who is unselfishly devoting his life to the service of the ideals of the Pan American Union, seconded by all the members of the staff.

In concluding my thanks, may I express best wishes for your happiness, friends for whom I have the deepest respect and affection; and may the noble aims of the Pan American Union continue in the future to find abundant realization in the service of this great Amerian continent.

Upon his return to the United States after being elected to the Presidency of Colombia, Doctor Olaya was extensively entertained, as was chronicled by the daily press. During his stay in New York the Pan American Society gave a banquet in his honor, as did also the United Press Association and the Associated Press, and he was also brilliantly received in Chicago. The most important of the many functions given in honor of Doctor Olaya during the time he spent in Washington was the dinner tendered him by President Hoover at the White House. In fact, his visit to this city was crowded with attentions, both official and personal, from his many friends, including former colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps.



DR. JULIO PRESTES, PRESIDENT ELECT OF BRAZIL

DR. JULIO PRESTES, at the time Chief Executive of the great State of Sao Paulo, was nominated by the Republican Party on September 12, 1929, for the Presidency of Brazil. Elected on March 11, 1930, by an overwhelming majority, he will take office on November 15 for a term of four years. This past month the United States has had the pleasure of welcoming him in the Capital and other cities when he officially returned the visit made to Brazil by Herbert Hoover, then President elect.

Doctor Prestes is a man of the highest qualifications and experience, who comes of a family long prominent in State and National affairs. His father and mother both belong to old Sao Paulo families. Fernando Prestes, his father, enjoys no little prestige in the constituency which he has represented for several years in the State and Federal Congresses, where he has been leader of the State delegation and of the Government majority in the Federal Chamber of Deputies. He also served more than one term as Vice President of Sao Paulo, and in the capacity of Acting President of the State filled the unexpired 4-year term of President Campos Salles when the latter was elected President of the Republic.

Julio Prestes, born March 15, 1882, in Itapetininga, Sao Paulo, went to school in his native town, finishing his studies in the city of Sao Paulo, where he took his law degree in 1906 at the ancient and famous law school of the University of Sao Paulo. After graduating he opened a law office and soon acquired a position of leadership in his profession. The exercise of his chosen calling did not interfere with his keen observation of the political and administrative life of the State and of the Republic, with whose national problems he thoroughly familiarized himself.

The active patriotic spirit of Doctor Prestes soon placed him at the head of civic movements, in connection with which his oratorical powers were used in the service of the public good. The Republican Party of Sao Paulo enrolled him in its ranks, and in July, 1909, nominated him for the Chamber of Deputies of the State of Sao Paulo, to which body he was duly elected. In the same year he was appointed member of the Committee on Justice, later becoming secretary of the Committee on Rules of the Chamber. In the legislatures of 1910 and 1913 and again in 1922 he was chairman of the Finance Committee, in which capacity he introduced the finance bills and played a large part in drawing up important measures.



Photo by Schmidt

DR. JULIO PRESTES, PRESIDENT ELECT OF BRAZIL

Who will be inaugurated November 15, 1930, for a term of four years.

Elected to the Federal Chamber of Deputies in 1919, Doctor Prestes's experience, energy, public spirit, and constructive mind led to his early selection as chairman of the Finance Committee. While serving later in the same office, he introduced the agricultural budget, and opposed certain changes in the Bank of Brazil.

Speeches delivered by Doctor Prestes on public occasions were in large measure responsible for the renewal of a republican spirit; he thereby established for himself a position of undisputed authority in the political life of the country.

In 1926 Doctor Prestes became leader of his State in the Federal Chamber of Deputies, where he sponsored the constitutional reform bill, and finally became leader of the Government majority. His action on the Finance Committee was always decisive and outspoken, effective, and satisfactory to all. The work of the Chamber was carried on without delay, and the budget was finally adopted, after considerable discussion. The passage of a railway workers' pension bill and the defense of the finance reform bill were his outstanding achievements as leader of the Chamber. Reelected for the following Congress by the largest vote so far reported, he was confirmed as leader.

A unique record was established by his authority, outspokenness, and quick decision. The new Chamber was recognized and ready for work in 12 days. His able leadership culminated in the introduction of the stabilization bill, the initial step in the execution of the Government's finance program.

In an interview granted shortly thereafter he outlined his program of government, showing his deep insight into the needs and problems of the State, and promising to continue a progressive administration conducive to the greatness of Sao Paulo and the welfare of Brazil.

He took office in July, 1927. During the last three years his administrative qualities, put to the test, have revealed unusual capacity and unassailable probity. In every department he has proved himself intelligent and vigorous, methodical, careful.

Julio Prestes has been particularly interested in economic questions because of his desire to satisfy the most pressing needs of the working classes. To this end his efforts have been unceasing. For the farmers of his State he arranged credit, financial assistance, and technical instruction; he pointed out the dangers of a single crop economy with surprising results in the development of new agricultural products which have added to the economic wealth of the State. The Biological Institute, the Department of Animal Industry, the Agricultural Museum, the establishment of greenhouses for tobacco and packing houses for oranges, and propaganda for finer coffee blends are achievements that do honor to his administration. He also fostered the exploitation of the apatite deposits of Ipanema and

started the Sao Paulo fishing industry. To his efforts, too, are attributable the extension of the Sorocabana Railway to Santos in order to lessen the traffic congestion of that port, the installation of the present water supply of the city of Sao Paulo, and the reorganization of the Coffee Institute and the Sao Paulo State Bank.

Other notable achievements to the credit of Doctor Prestes are the Department of Public Works of Sao Paulo; an extensive mileage of good roads; the establishment of 2,335 primary schools and several professional ones, as well as the equipping of the School of Medicine; the reorganization of the sanitary service and of the Agricultural Institute of Campinas; and the construction of a fine building for the State Court and of a new insane asylum. He also established a Bureau of Animal Industry with magnificent stock farms in Agua Branca, a Bureau of Fisheries, a Supreme Council of Agriculture, and experimental stations for the distribution of selected seeds; he regulated the exploitation of hydraulic power, and reorganized other public services. All this has been accomplished without levying new taxes or increasing existing ones, without external or internal loans for meeting regular expenses; at the same time, $50,000,000 more than the budget of his predecessor was collected.

In his private life Julio Prestes is a man of simple habits, who rises early and works untiringly. Married in 1906, Dr. and Madame Prestes maintain their unostentatious and quiet home in the best Brazilian tradition, also enjoying rural life on their stock farm, near Doctor Prestes' native town. They have two daughters and one son; the latter accompanied his distinguished father on his visit to the United States.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ROAD CONGRESSES: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE APPROACHING SESSION

By Roy D. Chapin
President, American Organizing Commission

HIGHWAY developments of immediate interest to all of the countries of the Pan American Union will again be the subject of international discussion when delegates convene in Washington, October 6 to 11, for the sixth session of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses.

Acting under authorization by Congress and through the Department of State, President Hoover has had invitations extended to nations throughout the world to participate in these discussions. Forty-five countries have already accepted, and the gathering is expected to be not alone the most representative but the most significant event in the whole history of modern highway transportation.

Particular interest is attached to the representation which will come from the countries of North, South, and Central America, not only because the problems involved are mutual ones but because of the friendships which have developed between the leaders in the highway field over the period of the last decade.

It is now seven years since the first group of Latin American engineers came to the United States as members of the First Pan American Highway Commission. Since then two official delegations have represented the United States of America at Pan American highway congresses in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro and at the First Inter-American Highway Congress at Panama, while two other unofficial groups of Latin journalists and business men have motored over this country as guests of the Highway Education Board.

In the interim many notable statesmen, business men, engineers, and others have come as individuals, and out of this constant exchange has grown up an intimate understanding of the problems facing each country as well as a cordial respect for each other on the part of the men who must do the work.

While the event is still some months away, official acceptances have been received from most of the countries of the New World, and informal assurances have come from others that they will be represented.

Great stress has been laid by officials of the American Organizing Commission upon the desirability of having responsible administrative authorities appointed as delegates, since, aside from the fact that the congress itself is made up of the leading highway authori-

ties of the world, the particular questions of moment to the New World make this type of representation of particular value to Latin American nations.

For example, one question which will be threshed out deals with the development of low-cost road systems in those countries of the world where motor transportation is still in its infancy and where the first necessity is for the connection of centers of population through long road mileage.

Here the experience of each country may be of great value in disclosing practical methods of financing roads, the best means of laying out highway systems, types of administration best suited to their development, and the results secured in the form of further transportation facilities.

Another matter of moment has to do with international agreements for the movement of motor vehicles between countries.

As time goes by there is an increasing trend in the direction of travel over international roads. A notable instance of this has been the marked movement between Canada and the United States, whose people each year travel from one country to the other by the hundreds and hundreds of thousands.

As the Mexican highway program gains momentum there will be an ever-growing tide of travel between the United States and Mexico, which will later be supplemented by tourists coming north from Panama and going south through the beautiful and fertile lands of Mexico and Central America.

Similarly we read of regular motor routes across the Andes between Argentina and Chile, of constant interchanges between Venezuela and Colombia, and of an expanding movement along the west coast. As Brazil completes its roads to Uruguay and that country finishes the modern highway now well under way between Montevideo and Colonia, additional facilities will be established.

As these movements make headway the necessity for uniform traffic rules and regulations becomes more and more apparent if the travelers of one country are to drive safely in others. Adequate signs and warning signals must also be provided, and obviously these will only be truly valuable if the man who drives can understand what they mean regardless of his ability to read the language of the country through which he may be traveling.

The importance of these subjects has been fully recognized in the several International Conferences of American States, and at their direction the Pan American Union has had these topics brought to the attention of the administrative groups most concerned in each country.

At the last Pan American Highway Congress at Rio de Janeiro a resolution directed the Pan American Union to have pertinent conventions considered at the time of the International Highway

Congress, and accordingly arrangements have been made for special sessions of the Latin American delegates in which these and other matters of peculiar interest to the countries of the Pan American Union will be discussed.

No doubt at that time the delegates from Chile will have something to say about their plans for the third Pan American Highway Congress which will be held at Santiago in 1932, and reports will be heard from members of the Inter-American Highway Congress on the progress which they are making in establishing communication between Panama and the several countries of Central America.

Meanwhile all of the sessions of the congress will have a special interest for the Latin delegates, and representatives from other countries are anticipating with keen interest the comments which may come from our neighbors during the sessions.

On the agenda, prepared by the International Council at a meeting held in Paris in 1926, are six subjects, three of them dealing with the technical aspects of highway development and the other three with the broader economic and administrative phases of the problem, such as financing methods, coordination of all types of transport, traffic regulations, and parking.

The agenda, as prepared by the Permanent International Commission, follow:

FIRST SECTION

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

First question:

Results obtained by the use of—

(*a*) Cement;

(*b*) Bricks or other artificial paving.

(Methods employed for road construction and maintenance in these materials.)

Second question:

The most recent methods adopted for the use of tar, bitumen, and asphalt in road construction.

Third question:

The construction of roads in new countries, such as colonies and undeveloped regions.

SECOND SECTION

TRAFFIC AND ADMINISTRATION

Fourth question:

Ways and means of financing highways—

(*a*) Road construction;

(*b*) Maintenance.

Fifth question:

Highway transport—Correlation and coordination with other methods of transport; adaptation to collective (organizations) and individual uses.

Sixth question:

1. Traffic regulation in large cities and their suburbs; traffic signals; design and layout of roads and adaptation to traffic requirements in built-up areas;
2. Parking and garaging of vehicles.

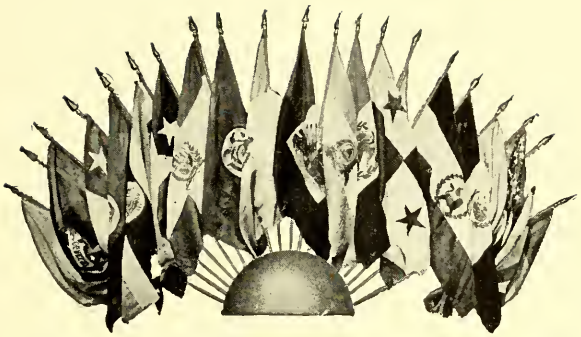
Leading highway authorities of the world, including many Latin Americans, have prepared papers on these topics, and a valuable interchange of ideas on methods is expected to result from the sessions.

As an evidence of the interest manifest in this country, it may be mentioned that the Honorary Organizing Commission in charge consists of President Hoover, all members of his Cabinet, and chairmen of important committees of Congress. The active Commission named by President Hoover has on it representative executives from the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Road Builders Association, American Automobile Association, Highway Education Board, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and the American Association of State Highway Officials, while Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, who is known throughout the world, is secretary general of the congress. In addition, every national organization interested in highway development is joining in the welcome which will be extended to our friends from other countries.

Steamship companies everywhere have granted a 25 per cent reduction in rates for delegates, as have the Washington hotels. Special rates have also been granted by American railroads for round trips to and from the congress and for special tours which will follow the formal program.

The committee in charge at Washington is planning a week of intensive discussion, coupled with many gala events. Altogether, it is the consensus of opinion that from every point of view the congress will mark a notable milestone on the road to international motor transportation.





PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Memory of Sucre honored.—The Governing Board paid homage to the memory of Gen. Antonio José de Sucre, Field Marshal of Ayacucho and first President of Bolivia, at a special meeting held in the Hall of the Americas on June 4, 1930. The bust of Sucre was placed on a special pedestal, overlooking the table around which the representatives of the 21 American Republics were seated.

Before the opening of the session, which was broadcast throughout the United States and Latin America, an orchestra composed of musicians of the Army and Navy Bands played excerpts from the national anthems of the American Republics as the flags of the several countries were raised. Addresses were made by the Chairman of the Governing Board, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; His Excellency, the Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina; His Excellency, the Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte; the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, Señor Don Luis Churión; and the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, Señor Don José M. Coronado. On behalf of the Governing Board the chairman, Secretary Stimson, laid a wreath before the bust of the Field Marshal at the conclusion of the ceremony; another, also on behalf of the Governing Board, was deposited by Dr. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ecuador, on the tomb of Sucre in the cathedral of Quito. Señor Don George de la Barra, secretary of the Bolivian Legation, had earlier deposited a wreath before the bust of Sucre, at the close of the speech made by the Minister of Bolivia.

The following cablegrams were received on this occasion from Latin American officials:

PAN AMERICAN UNION,
Washington.

On the occasion of the first centenary of the death of the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, the "American Abel," as he was called by the Liberator, I join in



CEREMONY IN MEMORY OF GENERAL SUCRE

On June 4, 1930, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union paid homage to General Sucre, Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, on the centenary of his death, by a special meeting. In the photograph Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State and chairman of the Governing Board, is shown delivering his address. To the right of the bust of Sucre appear: The Ambassador of Mexico, Sr. Don Manuel C. Téllez, vice chairman of the Governing Board; the Ambassador of Brazil, Dr. Sylvino Gurgél do Amaral; the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara; the Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina; and the Minister of Honduras, Dr. Ernesto Argueta. To the left of Mr. Stimson, from right to left, are: The Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Adrián Recinos; the Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa; the Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte; the Minister of the Dominican Republic, Sr. Don Rafael Brache; the Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, Sr. Don Julián Enciso; the Chargé d'Affaires of Chile, Sr. Don Óscar Blanco Viel; the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru, Sr. J. Álvarez de Buenavista; the Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador, Dr. Carlos Leiva; the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, Sr. Don Pablo M. Ynsfrán; the Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti, M. Raoul Lizaire; the Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica, Sr. Don Ferrando E. Piza; the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, Sr. Don Luis Churión, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, Sr. Don José M. Coronado.

the tribute which the Pan American Union to-day renders him and express my ardent hope that the nations of our America may always be inspired by the noble, just, and lofty spirit of Gen. Antonio José de Sucre, glory of the American Continent.

RAFAEL ESTRELLA UREÑA,
President of the Dominican Republic.

Dr. L. S. ROWE,
Director General, the Pan American Union,
Washington.

I beg you to be so good as to transmit to the Governing Board and to accept personally the gratitude of the Government and people of Venezuela for the solemn ceremony arranged by the Pan American Union to commemorate the centenary of the death of that great son of Venezuela, Antonio José de Suere.

P. ITRIAGO CHACÍN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PAN AMERICAN UNION,
Washington.

The city of Cumana and the Government of the State of Sucre value highly the participation of the Pan American Union in the commemoration of the centenary of the death of Suere and express to you their cordial sympathies and greetings on this solemn occasion.

ALAMO,
President of the State of Sucre.

Special session and farewell luncheon in honor of President elect of Colombia.—On June 5 the Governing Board held a special session followed by a farewell luncheon in honor of Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, President elect of Colombia, and for eight years a highly esteemed member of the Governing Board. A full account will be found on pages 703–706 of this issue.

Degree conferred.—His Excellency the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Florida. In conferring the degree, President Tigert spoke of Doctor Ferrara as " . . . Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Cuba to the United States; an ardent lover of liberty; a deep student of world affairs; energetic promoter of comity and good will among nations; an active leader of an era of new understanding in the Americas; a warm-hearted gentleman; beloved and admired equally by his fellow countrymen and by people of the United States."

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Latin American visitors.—The following Latin Americans on important missions to the United States and other distinguished guests visited the Pan American Union during the month of May and early June and were received by the Director General:

Señor Dr. Ricardo Toledo, Director General of Posts and Telegraph of Costa Rica.



DISTINGUISHED CHILEAN VISITORS

Among recent visitors at the Pan American Union were the Chilean Minister to Berlin, Dr. Luis V. de Portoseguro and Mme. Portoseguro, accompanied by the Ambassador of Chile in Washington, Dr. Carlos G. Dávila. Left to right: The Director General of the Pan American Union; Dr. L. S. Rowe; Dr. Luis V. de Portoseguro; Mme. Portoseguro; Dr. Carlos G. Dávila, and Sr. Don Óscar Blanco Viel, First Secretary of the Chilean Embassy at Washington.

The Governor of Porto Rico, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, and the following members of his Cabinet:

Señor Dr. José Padín, Commissioner of Education,

Señor Dr. Carlos Chardón, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, and

Señor Dr. A. Fernos-Isern, Assistant Commissioner of Health.

The Commissioner of Porto Rico to the United States, Señor Don Félix Córdova Dávila, accompanied this distinguished group on their visit to the Pan American Union.

Members of the Mexican and American teams of the Davis Cup Tennis Competition during the period of the final match at Chevy Chase Club:



THE MINISTER OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, DR. RAFAEL BRACHE, AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Front row, left to right: The Second Assistant Postmaster General, Maj. Warren I. Glover; the Undersecretary of State, Hon. Joseph P. Cotton; the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Dr. Rafael Brache; the Secretary of Labor, Hon. James John Davis; the Assistant Secretary of War, Hon. Frederick H. Payne. Second row: The Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. E. Gil Borges; Mr. Winthrop R. Scott, of the Latin American Division, Department of State; the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Maj. Gen. Herbert B. Crosby and Col. William B. Ladue; the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Charles J. Rhoads; First Secretary of the Legation of the Dominican Republic, Sr. Don Persio C. Franco. Third row: The Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, and the Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. Francis White.

The Mexican team included—

Señor Don Manuel Llano,
Señor Don Ricardo Tapia,
Señor Don Ignacio de la Borbolla,
Señor Don Alfonso Unda, and
Señor Don Federico Sendel.

The American team consisted of—

Mr. George Martin Mott,
Mr. John Van Ryn,
Mr. Wilmer Allison,
Mr. John Doeg, and
Mr. Berkeley Bell.

Señor Dr. José S. Gollán, Associate Editor of *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Señor Dr. Genaro Payán, newly appointed Consul General of Colombia at New York.

Maestro Gonzalo Roig, Director of the Municipal Orchestra of Habana, Cuba, and Señor Don Enrique Piña, of the same orchestra,



THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

The Governor of Porto Rico, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, and the members of his cabinet were recent visitors to the Pan American Union. Left to right: The Assistant Commissioner of Health of Porto Rico, Dr. A. Fernos-Isern; the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Dr. Carlos Chardón; the Commissioner of Porto Rico to the United States, Sr. Don Félix Córdova Dávila; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt; the Commissioner of Education, Dr. José Padín; and Mr. Charles Terry, Secretary to the Governor.

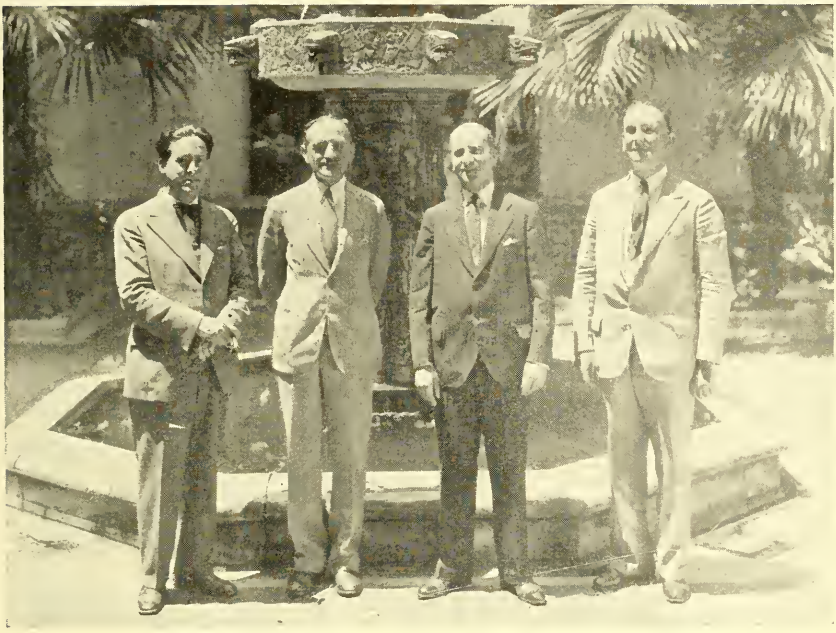
who were presented by the Counselor of the Cuban Embassy, Señor Dr. José T. Barón.

Señor Don Luis Ampuero, a member of the Chamber of Deputies of Bolivia, and Señorita Ampuero, accompanied by Señor Don Raúl de Medina.

Address.—The Director General delivered an address on the afternoon of May 15, from the Diplomatic Room of the Department of State, to a radio audience of approximately 2,000,000 school children in the United States. His subject was the importance of closer contacts and better understanding between the school children of this country and those of Latin American.

COUNSELOR'S OFFICE

Fiftieth concert of Latin American music.—On Monday evening, June 9, the fiftieth concert of Latin American music was held in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union before a large and enthusiastic audience. The program, whose numbers represented composers from each of the countries members of the Pan American Union, was rendered by the United States Army Band, conducted by Capt. William J. Stannard. Assisting artists were Maestro



CUBAN MUSICIANS AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Maestro Gonzalo Roig, Director of the Municipal Orchestra of Habana, and Sr. Don Enrique Piña, of the same organization, took part in the concert of June 9 at the Pan American Union. Left to right: Señor Roig; the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe; the Counselor of the Cuban Embassy, Dr. José T. Barón; and Sr. Don Enrique Piña.

Gonzalo Roig, internationally known composer-conductor of Cuba, now leader of the famous Municipal Band of Habana; Leopoldo Gutiérrez, a Chilean baritone famous throughout this continent and Europe, and Lolita Cabrera Gainsborg, a popular Bolivian pianist who is a favorite with radio audiences. Maestro Roig brought with him from Habana one of the members of his Municipal Band to play the interesting indigenous instruments called for in some of the Cuban numbers.

The program was broadcast throughout the United States and sent out by the International General Electric Co., of Schenectady, on two short-wave channels, so that it might be rebroadcast from stations in the principal Latin American capitals.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Requests for information.—Among the 275 requests for information answered by the library during the past month were many from college students preparing their final papers, some of whom required much assistance in securing material for theses. The range of subjects was extensive, including such topics as "Promoting good will in international organizations," "Activities of the United States in Haiti,"



THE MEXICAN TENNIS TEAM

Members of the team who played against the Americans in the recent Davis Cup matches at the Chevy Chase Club. Left to right: Sr. Don Ricardo Tapia; Sr. Don Alfonso Unda; the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe; Sr. Don Manuel Llano; Sr. Don Ignacio de la Borbolla, and Sr. Don Federico Sendel.

"The correspondence of General Sucre," and "Responsibility of states in pecuniary claims." Other requests were for all traffic laws governing the operation of busses in Latin America; a list of the states in the five Central American countries; proceedings of Pan American conferences; information upon the Mexican forests, Chilean railroads, Latin American architecture, and what Latin America thinks of the United States; besides the usual host of inquiries for legal, historical, and descriptive books.

New dictionaries.—The library possesses an unusually good collection of general reference books, particularly of Spanish and Portuguese dictionaries. To these have just been added six copies of the *Diccionario manual e ilustrado de la lengua española*, Madrid, Espasa-Calpe, 1927. This dictionary-encyclopedia is both an abridgment of and a supplement to the fifteenth edition of the authorized dictionary compiled by the Royal Spanish Academy; it is profusely illustrated, in keeping with its purpose as a general reference book, and not only omits archaic and obsolete terms, but includes many words in common or technical usage that have not yet been accepted by the Academy. The volume has 2,011 pages and is 12mo in size.

Bolívar bibliography.—The library has just completed a bibliography on the great Liberator, Simón Bolívar, in anticipation of the need for such a work growing out of the interest shown in the cen-

tennial of his death, December 17, 1930. The bibliography comprises 24 mimeographed pages and includes a complete catalogue of the books and magazine articles in the library of the Union. To make this a practical working list of easily available material to serve the needs of those desiring something more than a short reading list, there have been included titles from the public catalogue of the Library of Congress and the entries in which General Bolívar is mentioned from the *Bibliografía Venezolanista*, by Manuel Segundo Sánchez, published in Caracas, 1914. Copies of this bibliography are available for free distribution upon request.

New magazines.—Another contribution to inter-American bibliography of special note is the publication of the first number of a new journal entitled *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Biblioteca Mayor de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba.* As indicated by the title, this is another publication of the University of Córdoba, in Argentina. The librarian of the university, Dr. Juan G. García, is also editor of this new journal. The first issue, published in April of this year, includes three articles by Juan M. Garro on the history of the library and its collections, a eulogy of Vélez Sársfield by Dr. Enrique Martínez Paz, and a long "review of reviews." The magazine is well illustrated and will appear bimonthly.

Other magazines received for the first time are as follows:

Boletín mensual del Ministerio de la Propiedad Austral. Published under the direction of the Ministerio by the Empresa Editorial Nascimiento, Calle Ahumada 125, Santiago de Chile. Año 1, No. 1, December, 1929. 144 p.

La Crónica Universitaria. Publicación de la Federación de Estudiantes de Colombia. Diego Luis Córdoba and Mauricio Guerra, editors, Bogotá, No. 1, April 26, 1930. 16 p. illus.

Anales del Instituto de Biología. Published under the direction of I. Ochoterena, Director of the Biological Institute, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City. Tomo 1, No. 1 [March], 1930. Quarterly. 86 p. illus.

Revista Chilena de Pediatría. Órgano oficial de la Sociedad Chilena de Pediatría. Dr. Arturo Baeza Goñi, editor, Calle Merced, 565, Santiago, Chile. Año 1, No. 1, January, 1930. Monthly. 53 p.

Eurindia. Revista mensual de ciencias políticas, sociales, económicas y de higiene pública. Published under the direction of Lic. Horacio Espinosa Altamirano and Diego Córdoba, Avenida República del Salvador, 59, Mexico, D. F. No. 1, May 1, 1930. 67 p.

Costa Rica. Revista mensual. Comercio, industrias, literatura, historia. Published under the direction of Señor Andrés Revollo y Samper, Consul General of Costa Rica and El Salvador in Venezuela, Caracas. Año 2, No. 3, March, 1930. [36 p.] illus.

Nuestra Ciudad. Editada por la Dirección de Acción Cívica del Departamento del Distrito Federal. Señor Armando Vargas de la Maza, Director, Avenida del Palacio Legislativo, No. 12, Mexico. Tomo 1, No. 1, April, 1930. Monthly. 64 p. illus. plates. col. plates.

Revista Minera. Sociedad Argentina de Minería y Geología. Published under the direction of Señores Luciano R. Catalano, Pablo Groeber and Erwin Kittl, Calle Perú 151, Buenos Aires. Año 1, No. 6, December, 1929. Monthly. p. 161–192. illus.

Recent accessions.—The library was particularly fortunate during the past month in receiving from Dr. Mario Behring, Director of the National Library at Rio de Janeiro, a collection of 35 volumes of recent Brazilian literature. These books were devoted to fiction, poems, folklore, history, and other cultural subjects. Among the books are two volumes by Manoel Oliveira Lima, *O movimento da independencia, 1821–1822* and *O Imperio Brazileiro, 1822–1889.* Other outstanding works in the shipment are: *Pequena historia da literatura Brasileira,* by Ronald de Carvalho; *Historia da musica Brasileira,* by *Renato Almeida; Catalogo das obras de Ruy Barbosa,* by Baptista Pereira; and *A vida de Joaquim Nabuco,* by his daughter, Carolina Nabuco.

From among the other books received during the past months have been selected the following titles:

Cesarismo democrático. Estudios sobre las bases sociológicas de la constitución efectiva de Venezuela. 2ª edición . . . By Laureano Vallenilla Lanz. Caracas, Tipografía Universal, 1929. 349 p.

Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia. Asamblea preliminar. Septiembre de 1929. Tacubaya, D. F., México. Talleres Gráficos de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento, 1930. 160 p.

Doctrina de Monroe. By A. L. Delle Piane. Montevideo, 1930. 97 p. [Publicaciones de jurisprudencia uruguaya.]

Aspectos sociológicos de la nacionalidad Ecuatoriana. By Jesús Vaquero Dávila . . . [Quito] Impreso por Manuel Piedra M., 1930. 265 p.

Estudios de clínica médica. By J. C. Mussio Fournier. Montevideo, Casa A. Barreiro y Ramos, S. A., 1929. 347 p.

Primer congreso de medicina y cirugía naval y militar de Chile. Antecedentes, actas de sesiones y trabajos. Valparaiso, 6 al 9 de Enero de 1929. Valparaiso, Talleres Gráficos Salesianos. 724 p.

Contribución al progreso cívico de la ciudad de Santo Domingo. By Federico Llaverías. Santo Domingo, Imprenta El Independiente, 1930. 166 p.

Literatura Chilena con una antología contemporánea. By Samuel A. Lillo. Quinta edición. Santiago, Editorial Nascimento, 1930. 592 p.

Guía general de Colón y Zona del Canal. What's what on the Atlantic side of Panama and the Canal Zone. Panama, Imprenta Nacional, 1930. 256 p.

El Uruguay. By Dr. D. Celedonio Nin y Silva. Montevideo, Utra y Curbelo, 1929. 159 p.

A inconfidencia mineira. Papel de Tiradentes na inconfidencia mineira. By Lucio José dos Santos. São Paulo, Escolas Profissionaes do Lyceu Coração de Jesus, 1927. 629 p.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Visitors.—During the past month the division has had the pleasure of receiving the following callers: His Excellency Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala, who desired information about agricultural

schools in this country; Miss Marion Howlett, who was to leave soon on a tour of Latin America to obtain material for lectures; and a group of Latin American girls studying at the Catholic School of Social Service in Washington.

Requests.—Several requests for general information about conditions for study in Latin America have been received from teachers who are planning to spend a year's leave of absence there. Material on Pan American child welfare and educational congresses was sent to a correspondent in this country. Various phases of education in the United States on which data were sent to Latin Americans included the following: Commercial courses; law schools; hospital, domestic, and industrial hygiene; laws and statutes dealing with primary and higher education; a list of normal schools training teachers of retarded children; and debating rules, for one of the Latin American universities at which the team from Yale University will debate this year.



TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

BOLIVIA-PARAGUAY

Diplomatic relations.—The following communication to the Department of State of the United States gives the official account of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Paraguay:

On April fourth, nineteen hundred and thirty, convened in the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Don Rufino T. Domínguez, and in his presence, the Envoys Extraordinay and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Bolivia and Paraguay, Doctors Alberto Diez de Medina and Higinio Arbo, respectively, with the object of continuing the conversation begun on November thirteenth last, regarding the instructions which should be furnished the Uruguayan officers who, in accordance with the fifth article of the resolution drafted by the Commission of Investigation and Conciliation Bolivia and Paraguay, should proceed to Forts Vanguardia and Boqueron, both diplomats declare that "with the purpose of hastening the execution of the stipulations of the Bolivian-Paraguayan protocol signed in Washington on September 12, 1929, the Governments of both countries agree: To accord the Government of Uruguay sufficient authority in order that it may give the instructions to the officers whom it is to designate, in accordance with article 5 of the resolution, to be present at the execution of the terms of the same, those instructions having to be in conformity with the provisions and text of the above-mentioned resolution of September 12, 1929." Both diplomats further agree that in view of the friendly suggestions offered by the Government of Uruguay, the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia resolve to fix the date of May first next for the effective renewal of diplomatic relations between both, designating the respective Chiefs of Mission, with the request to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay that it be good enough to obtain from the two Governments the agréments for the appointment of the persons who are to carry out the said duties. The Minister for Foreign Affairs thanks the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay in the persons of their present worthy representatives, in the name of the President of the Republic, Doctor Juan Campísteguy, and in his own, for the proof of confidence shown to Uruguay. The Minister for Foreign Affairs also expresses in the name of the President of the Republic and in his own, their hearty congratulations to the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia, as well as to the Ministers Doctors Higinio Arbo and Alberto Diez de Medina, on the agreement concluded, and very especially desires to put on record the good will evinced by both parties from the time this agreement was initiated, as the intention invariably inspired by the sincere desire to reach friendly solutions was shown in the Bolivian and Paraguayan points of view which were unfolded during the debate.

In faith of which and for due record, these presents are signed on the date above indicated, the Minister for Foreign Affairs ordering certified copies thereof to be furnished to the Ministers of Bolivia and Paraguay.

Alberto Diez de Medina Higinio Arbo Rufino T. Domínguez

True copy.
Theofilo Pineyro Chain,
Chief of the Section of Diplomatic Affairs, America.

Accordingly, in May, 1930, Señor Rogelio Ibarra presented his credentials as Minister of Paraguay to President Siles of Bolivia, and

Dr. Luis Fernando Guachalla, appointed by Bolivia to represent his nation in Paraguay, presented his credentials to President Guggiari.

BRAZIL-PANAMA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION.—On March 6, 1930, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Mexico informed the Secretary of State of the United States that the Ambassador of Brazil in Mexico had deposited in the Mexican Department of Foreign Affairs the instrument of ratification of Brazil of the Pan American Postal Convention and the agreement concerning parcel post signed at the Second Pan American Postal Congress at Mexico City November 9, 1926. The instrument of ratification of Panama had also been deposited, on February 17, 1930, by the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the Legation of Panama at Mexico City. (*Treaty Information, Bulletin No. 6*, State Department, Washington, March 31, 1930.)

BRAZIL-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CODE.—On February 6, 1930, the Brazilian Minister at Habana deposited with the Department of State of Cuba the instrument of ratification of Brazil of the Pan American Sanitary Code, signed at Habana November 14, 1924, and of the final protocol, signed at Lima October 19, 1927. (*Treaty Information, Bulletin No. 6*, State Department, Washington, March 31, 1930.)

CHILE-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION DEPOSITED.—On February 27, 1930, the Chilean Ambassador to the United States deposited in the Department of State of the United States the instruments of ratification by the Government of Chile of the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration and of the Protocol of Progressive Arbitration, both signed at Washington January 5, 1929. (*Treaty Information, Bulletin No. 6*, Department of State, Washington, March 31, 1930.)

CHILE-PERU

BOUNDARY POLICE.—On April 29, 1930, Chile and Peru signed an agreement governing the establishment of police for the international boundary line. (News release from the Chilean Consul General, New York, May 5, 1930.)

CUBA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

RATIFICATION OF TRADE-MARK CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL.—The Government of Cuba has deposited with the Pan American Union the instrument of ratification of the General Inter-American Convention for Trade-Mark and Commercial Protection and the Protocol

on the Inter-American Registration of Trade-Marks, signed at the Pan American Trade-Mark Conference held at Washington in February, 1929. Although the Government of Guatemala has ratified and deposited its instrument of ratification of the Convention, Cuba is the first country to ratify the Protocol.

GUATEMALA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Convention on the Pan American Union.—On April 30, 1930, the Minister of Guatemala at Washington deposited with the Pan American Union the instrument of ratification by his nation of the Convention on the Pan American Union, signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States which met at Habana in 1928.

In addition to Guatemala, the ratifications of the Governments of Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Panama have been deposited with the Pan American Union. The convention has also been ratified by the Congress of Venezuela, but the instrument of ratification has not yet been deposited.

The convention will take effect when ratified by all the American Republics.

HAITI-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Convention on Private International Law.—On February 6, 1930, Haiti deposited in the Pan American Union the instrument of ratification of the Convention on Private International Law, signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana February 20, 1928.

NICARAGUA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Instruments of ratification deposited.—The Government of Nicaragua has deposited with the Pan American Union the instruments of ratification of the Conventions on Private International Law, the Status of Aliens, Consular Agents, Asylum, and the Rights and Duties of States in the event of Civil Strife, all signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States. The ratification of these conventions by Nicaragua was announced in the Bulletin for March.

LEGISLATION

COLOMBIA

National committee on calendar reform.—In response to an invitation from the League of Nations, the Government of Colombia appointed by a decree dated March 31, 1930, a national committee

to study the subject of calendar simplification. The members of the committee are the manager of the Bank of the Republic, Señor Julio Caro; the vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of Bogota, Señor Benjamín Moreno; a delegate appointed by the Church; the president of the Society of Agriculturists; the director of the Labor Association; and the Ministers of the Treasury, Industry, National Education and Public Works. It will be recalled that at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held at Habana in February, 1928, a resolution was adopted recommending that each of the American States appoint a national committee to study the question of calendar simplification and make the necessary preparation for participation in an international conference on the subject. (*Revista del Banco de la República*, Bogota, April, 1930.)

Naturalization of aliens.—The decree of October 18, 1890, dealing with the naturalization of aliens, has been modified by an Executive decree dated March 25, 1930, according to which all aliens seeking Colombian citizenship must present proof of domicile in the Republic, and in addition the following documents: Birth certificate; passport; declarations by five trustworthy persons, three of whom must be native Colombians, that the applicant is a desirable character; and proof of his civil state without which, although naturalization papers may be granted the applicant, his wife and children will not be included. Exception may be made in the case of a man who has rendered important services to the nation through exceptional ability, the introduction of valuable industries, notable achievements in agriculture, or similar accomplishments; in such circumstances naturalization papers may be granted even though all the conditions prescribed by law are not fulfilled. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, March 27, 1930.)

MEXICO

National Committee on the Simplification of the Calendar.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, a Mexican National Committee on the Simplification of the Calendar has been appointed, its membership to be as follows: Sr. José Vázquez Shiaffino, chairman; Sr. Valentín Gama, Sr. Manuel E. Izaguirre and Srita. Soledad Amaya S., vice chairmen; Sr. Francisco S. Trejo, secretary general; and Señores Simón Anduaga, Manuel J. Trascierra, Ignacio Urquijo, Guillermo Obregón, Ricardo Estrada Berg, J. A. Lilliehook, Ramón G. Escajadillo, Gabriel M. Oropeza, Ricardo Monges López, Alberto J. Pauling, Edmundo Cardinault, Joaquín Gallo, Norberto Domínguez, Alberto Mascareñas, Luis Ramírez de Alba, José V. Chávez, Fernándo Ramírez de Aguilar and J. J. Allard.

PERU

PETROLEUM MONOPOLY.—By virtue of a law passed by Congress on February 22, 1930, the President was authorized to establish a Government monopoly on the sale of petroleum, its derivatives and substitutes, such action to be taken whenever the President shall see fit. The law specifies that at no time shall the price of these products exceed that for which they sold on December 1, 1929, unless the price of crude petroleum should be higher, in which case the price of the former shall be increased proportionally. (*Boletín de la Superintendencia General de Aduanas*, Lima, March, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

WORKERS' HOUSING BANK.—New regulations for the operation of the Labor Bank were issued by the President of the Republic on March 22, 1930, to supersede those of June 30, 1928. In accordance with the new decree the Labor Bank will operate in connection with the Agricultural and Stock-Raising Bank, but with separate capital. A board of three members will have charge of all the bank's business, its main purpose being to enable workers to acquire their own homes. First-mortgage loans will be made on city property, the amount of each loan to be not less than 500 nor more than 15,000 bolivars in Caracas and similarly proportionate to property values in other places. Loans will bear 5 per cent interest and have an annual amortization of 3 per cent. The bank will also erect or buy houses to be sold on easy terms to workers. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, March 25, 1930.)

AGRICULTURE

BOLIVIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION.—On April 20, 1930, the President decreed that, until a Minister of Agriculture and Colonization should be appointed, the latter department should function under the Ministry of War, and the portfolio of Agriculture be given temporarily to the Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Emilio Villanueva. The new department will concentrate all its attention at first on the promotion of agriculture, making exhaustive studies of methods and systems current in other countries. (*El Diario*, La Paz, April 23, 1930.)

BRAZIL

MARUHYPE EXPERIMENTAL STATION.—In order to provide facilities for its cattle raisers and farmers, the State of Espirito Santo has installed an experimental station on Victoria Island, where the

picturesque capital of the State is located. A laboratory and a free vaccination service for stock is maintained at this farm, and in order to improve the stock purebred cattle have been imported to be sold to farmers on favorable terms. The experimental station also has a large poultry farm and extensive orchards and gardens. (Release, *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores.* CXVII.)

COSTA RICA

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION.—In Ayala Field at Cartago the first Costa Rican Agricultural Exposition was held from March 29–31, 1930. Visitors included President González Víquez and other officials of the Republic, as well as Señor Luis Felipe Clément, Secretary of State in the Departments of Promotion, Agriculture, Industry, Social Welfare and Public Health of Panama, Dr. Ricardo A. Morales, Subsecretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs of Panama, and Capt. Colón Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador to Panama. The horses, cattle, and poultry shown were indicative of the serious attention paid to agriculture in Costa Rica at the present time. During the exposition special lectures were given on the proper manner of presenting animals at such shows. A second exposition is planned for the first week in February, 1931. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, March 28, 29, April 1 and 8, 1930.)

FOUR-T CLUB.—An agricultural club has been formed in San Pedro de Montes de Oca by 35 pupils of the V and VI grades. Members have pledged themselves to respect the property of others, always speak the truth, and work cheerfully, living up to their ideals of honesty and activity; to till the soil, and keep some livestock—hens, ducks, pigeons, hares, cattle, horses, pigs, or goats. They will try to have animals of good stock and promise to care for them well; they plan to raise not only vegetables and grain, but flowers, fruits, sugarcane, and forage. All difficulties arising will be discussed with the boys' teachers. The club, which is similar to the Four-H Clubs in the United States, has for its emblem a four-leaved clover with a T in each leaf standing for *tiempo, trabajo, talento, tierra* (time, toil, talent, land). (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, April 13, 1930.)

HAITI

PRIVATE IRRIGATION EXPERIMENT.—A planter occupying 120 carreaux (carreau equals 3.1935 acres) near Saint Marc has irrigated his property from the Artibonite River and planted the land with corn. Instead of hiring laborers to work the land for him, he has made arrangements whereby farmers may cultivate portions of this area in return for a percentage of the crop. According to present indications several hundred tons of corn will be produced by September on land

that had hitherto proved too dry for continual production. There are many localities in Haiti offering equal opportunities for development; it is hoped that this experiment in small-scale irrigation, financed and operated entirely by a private individual, will prove it feasible for the small landowner with limited funds to reclaim many arid portions of the country without calling upon the importation of large amounts of foreign capital. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, March, 1930.)

COFFEE EXPORTS.—See p. 732.

NICARAGUA

REOPENING OF AGRICULTURAL CENTERS.—On April 1, 1930, the three agricultural centers of the Republic, the School of Agriculture at Chinandega and the experimental stations at Managua and Masatepe, were reopened, after having undergone complete reorganization. In both stations preference will be given to experiments with cereals and similarly useful plants, especially wheat, oats, barley, beans, millet, and vines and grafting. (*El Comercio*, Managua, March 30, 1930.)

URUGUAY

PURCHASE OF WHEAT SURPLUS.—By virtue of a law passed by Congress on February 5 and promulgated February 7, 1930, later regulated and amended by decrees of February 21 and March 21, 1930, respectively, the National Administrative Council was authorized to purchase surplus wheat stocks directly from the farmers for exportation or for sale to mills within the Republic. The plan for the execution of the law, which will remain in force until July 1, 1934, is as follows:

The operations involved in the purchase and sale of the grain will be in charge of the official seed commission. Farmers wishing to sell wheat must place an application before this commission directly, or through either the administrative council of their Department or the respective auxiliary council. Applications will be considered by the commission in order of their presentation, and, if accepted, payment will be made directly to the producer through the nearest branch office of the Bank of the Republic.

The price of wheat for the year 1929–30 has been set at 5 pesos per hundred kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), including the sack, on the basis of 78 kilograms net weight per kiloliter (kiloliter equals 908 quarts).

During the following years the price of the grain will be set by Congress upon recommendation of a special commission to be appointed by the National Administrative Council. The commission will be composed of the Director of the Phytotechny Institute and La Estanzuela National Nursery, the Director of Agronomy, the respective chiefs of the Division of Agricultural Promotion and Assistance, the Laboratory Division and the Section of Economics and Agrarian Statistics of the Bureau of Agronomy, the dean of the School of Agronomy, the professors of Agriculture and Farm Economics of the School of Agronomy,

a specialist of the Bureau of Farm and Industrial Credit of the Bank of the Republic, the assessor of the Division of Farm Insurance of the State Insurance Bank, and the assistant manager of the farm section of the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay.

In the event that no price is fixed by Congress during any one year, the transactions will be made at the price authorized for the previous year. If in selling the wheat the Government receives a price higher than that at which it was purchased, the difference will be returned to the farmers.

An allowance of up to 0.50 of a peso per 100 kilograms will be given milling concerns exporting flour, providing it was milled from wheat produced in the country and had cost at least 5 pesos per 100 kilograms at a port or place of embarkation. If the international price of wheat is less than the minimum price fixed by the law, the National Administrative Council will give an additional allowance to compensate the mill for its loss. Milling concerns availing themselves of this subsidy will be obliged to sell bran immediately upon demand to dairymen and stock raisers at a price specified by law.

Arrangements have been made for the opening of an account of 1,000,000 pesos in the Bank of the Republic to meet the expense involved in carrying out the provisions of this law, and the National Seed Commission has been voted an extra annual appropriation to compensate for its increased work. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, February 17 and 27 and March 31, 1930.)

FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

Grain Exports.—The total exports of the six principal grains raised in Argentina were somewhat greater in 1929 than in 1928, but in both years they were less than in 1927. Figures showing the exports for the last four years are as follows:

Grains	Annual amounts, in tons			
	1926	1927	1928	1929
Wheat	2, 034, 800	4, 225, 500	5, 293, 700	6, 709, 300
Linseed	1, 673, 100	1, 894, 600	1, 943, 300	1, 695, 800
Oats	510, 900	604, 800	299, 700	421, 600
Barley	173, 300	297, 200	227, 000	247, 500
Rye	74, 000	136, 100	173, 600	187, 200
Maize	4, 907, 000	8, 343, 600	6, 372, 200	5, 075, 800

(*Economic Review of the Banco de la Nación Argentina*, Buenos Aires, January, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

Cable connection.—At the end of April, 1930, the All American Cables (Inc.), opened a cable agency in Oruro. Since Oruro is one of

the most thriving of Bolivian cities commercially, the services of this company will do much to facilitate commercial transactions and put business men there in closer touch with world markets. (*El Diario*, La Paz, April 22 and 24, 1930.)

CARABUCO RAISED IN STATUS.—Carabuco, a free port on Lake Titicaca, has been raised to the status of a first-class port by an Executive resolution issued April 14, 1930. Carabuco is in the center of a rich mining district, and besides the metals shipped through the town, agricultural products from many regions of the Provinces of Munecas and Camacho also pass through it. A municipal council of five members will be organized to manage town affairs. (*El Diario*, La Paz, April 22 and 24, 1930.)

BRAZIL

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRAZIL IN 1929.—Brazilian imports reached a total of 3,527,738 contos de reis paper in 1929, a decrease of 167,252 contos, or 4.5 per cent, as compared with 1928, according to statistics recently issued by the Office of Commercial Statistics of the Ministry of Finance of Brazil. Total exports in 1929 amounted to 3,860,482 contos de reis paper as compared with 3,970,273 contos in 1928, a decrease of 109,791 contos, or 2.7 per cent. The visible balance of trade for 1929 was 332,744 contos de reis paper as against a corresponding balance of 275,283 contos in 1928, an increase of 57,461 contos, or 20.8 per cent.

The shrinkage in the values of imports is generally attributed to the decline in shipments of textiles to Brazil in virtue of the rise of the local import duties on that merchandise, and the fall in the values of exports in the face of an increase in volume, to the serious decline in coffee prices during the last year.

The following tables show the volume and value of imports and exports by classes during the year 1929 as compared with the year 1928:

Imports by classes

	Quantity		Value in contos de reis paper [1]	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Livestock ..... heads	16, 212	11, 611	7, 873	7, 656
Raw materials ..... tons	3, 012, 588	3, 234, 779	764, 992	707, 250
Manufactured articles ..... do	1, 500, 435	1, 580, 304	2, 141, 180	2, 118, 482
Foodstuffs ..... do	1, 141, 773	1, 111, 879	780, 945	694, 350
Total value	.....	.....	3, 694, 990	3, 527, 738

Exports by classes

	Quantity		Value in contos de reis paper[1]	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Animals and animal products ---------- tons	171, 702	166, 676	425, 164	352, 725
Minerals and mineral products ---------- tons	379, 815	316, 003	58, 722	45, 396
Vegetable products ---do----	1, 523, 531	1, 706, 635	3, 486, 387	3, 462, 361
Total value ---- tons	----------	----------	3, 970, 273	3, 860, 482

[1] Conto de reis equals 1,000 milreis. Average exchange rate of milreis paper in United States gold: 1928, $0.1195; 1929, $0.1180.

The United States shared in the 1929 imports to the amount of 1,063,100 contos de reis paper; the United Kingdom, 677,757 contos; Germany, 447,534 contos; Argentina, 385,675 contos; and France, 187,363 contos. The leading import articles were: Machinery, apparatus and tools, 531,715 contos de reis paper; wheat, 311,207 contos; wheat flour, 99,601 contos; iron and steel manufactures, 291,889 contos; automobiles, 227,242 contos; gasoline, 147,130 contos; patent fuel, coal and coke, 146,059 contos; cotton piece goods, 109,468 contos; chemical products and drugs, 80,173 contos; codfish, 78,607 contos; paper and manufactures, 73,813 contos; cement, 62,662 contos; wines, spirits, and liquors, 59,113 contos; and kerosene, 58,022 contos.

The share of the United States in the total export trade was 1,629,807 contos de reis paper; of France, 429,440 contos; of Germany, 338,122 contos; of the United Kingdom, 251,377 contos; and of Argentina, 245,179 contos. The leading export articles were: Coffee, 2,740,073 contos de reis paper; hides and skins, 168,785 contos; raw cotton, 153,915 contos; frozen and chilled meats, 111,343 contos; yerba maté, 106,359 contos; cacao, 104,944 contos; oilseeds, 66,897 contos; tobacco, 66,271 contos; rubber, 61,116 contos; fruits and nuts, 37,467 contos; wool, 30,401 contos; manganese, 28,579 contos; timber, 26,670 contos; and carnauba wax, 24,766 contos.

State of Sao Paulo loan.—A new loan of $97,330,000, constituting the Coffee Realization Loan of 1930 and represented by 7 per cent secured sinking-fund gold bonds, due October 1, 1940, has been obtained by the State of Sao Paulo. Of the total amount of the loan, $35,000,000 has been offered in New York; £8,000,000 in London; and £500,000 each in Amsterdam, Stockholm, and Milan; £500,000 bonds were placed privately in Zurich, and the remainder of the loan, equivalent to £2,807,973 ($13,665,000), has been purchased by the Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo.

In order to dispose of the accumulation of unsold coffee within the State the government of Sao Paulo has adopted a new plan, to



A COFFEE PLANTATION IN BRAZIL

become operative July 1, 1930, by which it undertakes to liquidate at the rate of 1,650,000 bags each year the present unsold coffee estimated at approximately 16,500,000 bags, and to place future crops on the market currently. The proceeds of the present loan, which will be a direct obligation of the government of the State of Sao Paulo specifically secured by pledge of the accumulated stocks of coffee, will be utilized in the liquidation of these stocks.

The interest on the loan will be secured by a first charge on the receipts from a new tax on all coffee transported from any point within the State for export, to be levied initially at the rate of 3 shillings ($0.73) per bag and thereafter at rates decreasing as the outstanding amount of the loan is reduced.

Ford rubber plantation on the Tapajos.—An official of the Ford Motor Co. recently informed the Foreign Trade Adviser of the Pan American Union, Mr. William A. Reid, that the plans for the development of the rubber area located in the wilds of the Tapajos River, about 150 miles south of the Amazon port of Santarem, are fairly completed, and that a large additional quantity of machinery, railroad and building equipment, and supplies had been forwarded to this plantation which is to be operated by the Brazilian subsidiary of the Ford company, the Companhia Ford Industrial do Brasil. Summarizing the work done in the Tapajos region since a year or more ago a small advance guard of officials and laborers arrived at the scene of action, this official states:

> A temporary hospital, staff houses, native camps, sawmill, commissary store, dock, machine shop, garage for trucks and tractors, roads, water and electrical system, have been provided or installed. * * * About 2,000 acres of land have been cleared, 1,800 acres planted and permanent work initiated as follows: Power plant, 70 per cent completed; sawmill, 60 per cent completed; filtration plant, 45 per cent completed; water intake, 50 per cent completed.
>
> Permanent construction only will now be undertaken and plans for immediate execution include a large hospital, town sites, hotel, schoolhouses, church, floating dock, 3 miles of railroad, additional staff and foremen's houses, and native laborers' houses. All of this work represents an outlay of approximately $2,000,000. The necessary materials and staff are now in the field, together with more than 2,000 laborers.

The concession for the establishment of the rubber plantation on the Tapajos River was negotiated after a series of field studies in the Amazon Valley had been conducted by the United States Rubber Mission and specialists of the Ford company. The signing of documents between the Government and the company was effected in 1927 and a number of shares in the new corporation, whose capital is equivalent to $1,000,000 in United States currency, are owned by Brazilians. The object and plans of this corporation are of unusual scope. According to the terms of the concession the company is authorized to acquire and exploit 2,471,000 acres of land, to erect buildings,

hospitals, schools, factories, create means of transportation by river, land, and air as well as to buy and sell varieties of commodities and cultivate various products in addition to rubber.

CHILE

EXPORTATION OF METALS.—The chief metals mined in Chile are copper, iron, lead, and zinc. The exportation of these minerals for the last 10 years is as follows:

Year	Copper	Iron	Lead	Zinc
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
1920	24, 769	----------	26	----------
1921	69, 248	8, 000	----------	----------
1922	94, 470	289, 595	38	----------
1923	113, 760	673, 350	824	----------
1924	92, 589	1, 049, 860	1, 072	53
1925	103, 278	1, 234, 094	6, 519	258
1926	91, 807	1, 396, 406	8, 516	1, 257
1927	92, 243	1, 508, 286	5, 247	2, 361
1928	63, 912	1, 524, 776	2, 880	1, 253
1929	91, 949	1, 668, 081	2, 372	123

(*Boletín Mensual,* Banco Central de Chile, Santiago, February 28, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIAN COAL.—Mr. Francis R. Wadleigh, an expert on fuel and combustion who was formerly United States fuel distributor and chief of the Coal Division, Department of Commerce, has examined Colombian coal and pronounced it of fine quality. It does not clinker, there is little ash residue, and it produces excellent steaming results.

The Republic's coal mines, now being operated on a gradually increasing scale, lie on the westernmost chain of the Andes. Between the eastern and central chains of these mountains is the famous Cauca Valley, a region where cattle ranches are numerous and where agriculture has long been the chief industry of the people. Through this valley the Cauca River flows northward, bearing stern-wheel steamers and coal and other barges up and down its course.

In recent years the Pacific Railway has been extended north and south from Cali, the chief city of western Colombia. From Cali this road also leads to the port of Buenaventura. Extension of railroad mileage naturally calls for larger supplies of coal, so the deposits have been worked more extensively during the last few years. The output of the mines provides fuel for locomotives and for various other purposes, and increased rail and river facilities are enabling this coal to find a wider market along the Cauca Valley. It is hoped that before long larger supplies may be kept on hand at Buenaventura, where passing ships may refill their bunkers. Coal is one of Colombia's incipient industries that promises big development. (News release from the Pan American Union.)

CUBA

NATIONAL DEBT.—The President's message to Congress gave the following comparative statistics concerning the state of the national debt at the end of February, 1930:

	As of Sept. 30, 1929	As of Feb. 28, 1930	Amortization from Sept. 30, 1929, to Feb. 28, 1930
External debt:			
$35,000,000, 5% Speyer, 1904	$14, 590. 500	$14, 474, 500	$116, 000
$16,500,000 4½% Speyer, 1909	12, 725, 000	12, 476, 000	249, 000
$10,000,000 5% Morgan, 1914	6, 570, 900	6, 181, 500	389, 400
$50,000,000 5½% Morgan, 1923	33, 372, 800	31, 222, 100	2, 150, 700
$9,000,000 5½% Morgan, 1927	7, 200, 000	7, 200, 000	----------
Total	74, 459, 200	71, 554, 100	2, 905, 100
Internal debt:			
Internal Debt, 5%, 1905	8, 014, 200	7, 964, 200	50, 000
Addition to same, 5%, 1917	1, 500, 000	1, 000, 000	500, 000
Total	9, 514, 200	8, 964, 200	550, 000
Grand total	83, 973, 400	80, 518, 300	3, 455, 100

(*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, April 9, 1930.)

FOREIGN TRADE AND PORT MOVEMENT.—According to data compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and published in the President's message to Congress, the imports of Cuba for the year 1929 amounted to $216,017,228, an increase of more than $3,200,000 over those of 1928, when the value of imports totaled $212,816,812. Exports for 1929 amounted to $270,539,886 as against $278,069,689 of the year before, a decrease of nearly $8,500,000, due to the low price of sugar.

Maritime vessels entering and leaving Cuban ports numbered 12,845 with a gross tonnage of 48,456,809 tons and carrying freight amounting to 10,504,524,606 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). Aerial traffic included 2,824 airships of 17,340 gross tonnage. Air service has increased notably in the past year, the number of planes having increased by 1,465, or more than double that of 1928. Coastwise trade involved 9,344 vessels entering the different ports of the Republic with 484,675,256 kilograms of cargo, and 9,403 boats sailing with 455,446,186 kilograms of freight. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, April 9, 1930.)

AIR SERVICE.—Air service between Cuba and Mexico has recently been established with two schedules, one between Habana and Mexico, the other between Habana and Yucatan. At the same time air mail service between Cuba and New York, requiring only 16 hours for transit between the two cities, was opened. This is an improvement which will strengthen the intimate relations already existing between the city of New York and Cuba. (*Noticias de Cuba*, Washington, April 30, 1930.)

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.—The total customs receipts from imports were $40,918,938, an increase of $2,197,065 over those of 1928, when they amounted to $38,721,873. Of this amount, $30,935,784 were collected in Habana, an increase of $2,147,476 over the receipts of 1928, which totaled $28,788,308. The receipts for the first quarter of 1930 for Habana were $8,753,694. (*Cuba Importadora e Industrial*, Habana, April, 1930; *Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, April 9, 1930.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EXPORT TRADE DURING 1929.—The following report from the Dominican Customs Receivership shows the exports of the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1929:

	Unit	Quantity	Value
Animals:			
Cattle	Number	1, 970	$42, 327
All other	do	5, 262	16, 144
Beans and seeds:			
Beans	Kilo	820, 597	104, 186
All other	do	359, 832	37, 193
Beeswax	do	139, 139	84, 118
Bran	do	178, 898	6, 699
Cacao, crude	do	21, 322, 182	3, 870, 084
Coconuts and copra	do	5, 781	263
Coffee	do	5, 507, 748	2, 444, 238
Corn	do	12, 100, 828	437, 191
Dividivi	do	491, 315	11, 067
Dyes	do	2, 310	483
Fibers, vegetable:			
Cotton, raw	do	16, 108	4, 808
Vegetable wool	do	37, 684	10, 114
All other	do	21, 486	2, 529
Fruits, fresh	do	430. 956	9, 224
Hides and skins:			
Goatskins	do	213, 498	162, 373
Hides of cattle	do	847, 895	268, 358
Sole leather	do	20, 834	16, 386
Honey	do	1, 089, 135	123, 043
Malanga (yautias)	do	714, 812	17, 527
Matches	do	19	9
Molasses	do	100, 616, 676	688, 640
Plantains	do	3, 861, 616	127, 011
Pitch and resins	do	19, 701	10, 207
Shells and bark	do	179, 500	4, 861
Sugar:			
Raw	do	322, 088, 222	12, 258, 831
Refined	do	486, 405	32, 654
Sugar cane	do	242, 040, 394	931, 203
Tobacco and manufactures:			
Leaf tobacco	do	16, 464, 216	1, 381, 482
Cigars	Hundreds	5, 000	22, 802
Cigarettes	do	338, 378	56, 583
Turtle shell	Kilo	607	4, 968
Wheels for casters	do	143, 663	7, 929
Woods:			
Logwood and other dyewoods	do	277, 771	3, 033
Lignum vitæ	do	4, 713, 051	104, 105
Bastard lignum-vitæ	do	1, 846, 650	41, 831
Mahogany	do	1, 072, 078	37, 700
Railroad ties	do	4, 170, 947	40, 524

	Unit	Quantity	Value
Woods—Continued.			
Posts and other worked woods	Kilo	205, 716	$1, 774
All other	do	1, 161, 917	14, 743
Animal products	do	721, 739	2, 542
Manufactured products	do	36, 853	18, 417
Mineral products	do	77	20
Vegetable products	do	171, 381	2, 543
Reexports	do	4, 563, 123	273, 730
Total			23, 736, 497

ECUADOR

EXPORT TRADE DURING 1929.—The exports of Ecuador during the year 1929 amounted to 86,036,822 sucres as compared to 98,379,028 sucres in 1928 according to the Director General of Statistics, Dr. César Cueva Aguirre, who in an interesting article published in *El Comercio* of Quito for April 27, 1930, explains the reasons for the decline in the Ecuadorean export trade during the past year. In comparing the value of the 1928 and 1929 export Dr. Cueva Aguirre deducts from the total 1928 exports 4,924,848 sucres, corresponding to the amount of gold shipped by the Central Bank of Ecuador as deposits and for coinage, thus placing the difference between the value of exports during these two years at 7,417,358 sucres. The decline in the production of Ecuador's leading export article, cacao, which was reduced by 4,752,598 kilos valued at 8,396,763 sucres, together with the drop of coffee and tagua (vegetable ivory) prices throughout the world and the fact that the European markets, which take about 93 per cent of Ecuadorean exports of cattle hides were overstocked with this commodity last year, are the main reasons stated for the decline in Ecuador's export trade during 1929. The value of the export trade of Ecuador by principal commodities was as follows:

	1928	1929
	Sucres	*Sucres*
Cacao	29, 653, 059	21, 256, 296
Petroleum	11, 634, 655	15, 142, 562
Coffee	17, 275, 208	11, 671, 576
"Panama" hats [1]	4, 507, 806	6, 788, 455
Tagua (vegetable ivory)	6, 279, 981	6, 076, 270
Rice	2, 812, 025	4, 255, 794
Cattle	1, 573, 031	2, 058, 135
Wool	587, 357	909, 495
Sugar	335, 957	774, 667
Cattle hides	1, 890, 735	718, 385
All others	21, 829, 214	16, 385, 187
Total	98, 379, 028	86, 036, 822

[1] The so-called "Panama" hats are made chiefly in the Province of Manabi, Ecuador. Their name comes from the fact that Panama was formerly the most important market for their sale.

EL SALVADOR

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The national revenues of El Salvador reached the unprecedented total of 26,147,159 colones during the year 1929. Expenditures by the various Government departments were 27,219,238 colones. A comparison of the receipts and expenditures during 1929 with those of 1928 is as follows:

	Total, 1929	Total, 1928	Increase in 1929	Decrease in 1929
Receipts:	*Colones*	*Colones*	*Colones*	*Colones*
Imports	12, 977, 844	13, 185, 046		207, 201
Exports	3, 163, 180	2, 839, 084	324, 096	
Liquors	4, 525, 002	4, 670, 109		145, 108
Stamped paper and stamps	903, 901	834, 700	69, 201	
Direct taxes	1, 459, 189	1, 109, 866	349, 323	
Miscellaneous revenues	1, 965, 101	1, 770, 590	194, 511	
Services	1, 134, 174	1, 111, 052	23, 121	
National property	18, 768	25, 842		7, 074
Total	26, 147, 159	25, 546, 290	960, 252	359, 383
Net increase in 1929	600, 869		600, 869	
Expenditures:				
National Assembly	28, 210	144, 635		16, 425
President	149, 498	159, 450		9, 953
Ministry of the Interior	2, 819, 941	2, 838, 250		18, 309
Ministry of Promotion	2, 641, 822	2, 706, 438		64, 616
Ministry of Agriculture	112, 803	126, 310		13, 506
Ministry of Labor	8, 309	1, 455	6, 853	
Ministry of Public Instruction	2, 380, 815	2, 030, 312	350, 503	
Ministry of Foreign Relations	750, 568	751, 159		591
Ministry of Justice	1, 077, 819	1, 090, 512		12, 693
Ministry of Social Welfare	727, 260	877, 173		149, 913
Ministry of Public Health	301, 265	103, 327	197, 938	
Ministry of the Treasury	1, 757, 658	1, 485, 102	272, 555	
Ministry of Public Credit	8, 726, 042	8, 176, 474	549, 569	
Ministry of Industry and Commerce	39, 591	39, 245	347	
Ministry of War, Marine and Aviation	5, 071, 390	4, 423, 646	647, 744	
General Ministry	526, 247	413, 766	112, 481	
Total	27, 219, 238	25, 367, 254	2, 137, 990	286, 006
In excess of 1928	1, 851, 984		1, 851, 984	

(*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, February 27, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

NEW RAILWAY.—On March 30, 1930, a new railway line was opened to traffic. The city of Quezaltenango, thereby linked with the town of San Felipe in the Department of Retalhuleu, is thus in direct and rapid communication not only with the capital of the Republic, but also with both Atlantic and Pacific seaports. The new railway, which is electric, is approximately 33 miles long. (*Boletín de la Oficina de Información y Propaganda, del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, Guatemala, March 31, 1930.)

HAITI

COFFEE EXPORTS.—A total of 4,019,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of coffee, valued at 5,386,000 gourdes, was exported from Haiti during March, 1930. Although this represented a 33.6 per cent increase over the quantity exported in March, 1929 (3,008,000 kilograms), the value showed a decline of 1,607,000 gourdes, or 23 per cent, over the corresponding month last year. Total exports of coffee for the first six months of the fiscal year (October to March) were 23,063,000 kilograms, a gain of 798,000 kilograms, or 3.6 per cent, valued at 35,841,000 gourdes, a loss in value of 14,240,000 gourdes, or over 28 per cent. Coffee exports by months for the half-year period for the last three years are as follows:

Month	1929–30		1928–29		1927–28	
	Kilograms	*Gourdes*	*Kilograms*	*Gourdes*	*Kilograms*	*Gourdes*
October	2, 360, 329	4, 407, 511	3, 222, 425	7, 404, 857	2, 836, 610	6, 128, 794
November	3, 528, 963	6, 694, 006	4, 084, 576	8, 920, 675	4, 447, 301	9, 367, 885
December	4, 440, 306	7, 376, 983	3, 879, 767	8, 153, 334	6, 684, 746	13, 348, 920
January	4, 155, 811	6, 187, 294	4, 396, 183	9, 899, 151	4, 396, 183	9, 899, 151
February	4, 561, 204	5, 792, 736	3, 674, 105	8, 709, 599	6, 111, 669	13, 259, 171
March	4, 019, 240	5, 385, 796	3, 008, 420	6, 993, 376	5, 284, 341	12, 233, 287
Total	23, 065, 853	35, 844, 326	22, 265, 476	50, 080, 992	29, 760, 850	64, 237, 208

(*Monthly Bulletin*, Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, March, 1930; *Bulletin Mensuel d'Exportation*, Port au Prince, April, 1930.)

HONDURAS

NATIONAL RAILWAY AND DOCK AT PUERTO CORTES.—On March 18 the President of the Republic signed Decree No. 139, passed by the Congress the previous day, providing for the collection of certain taxes to be used for the purchase of the National Railway and the dock at Puerto Cortes. The 3 per cent ad valorem tax collected on consular invoices in accordance with Decree No. 6 of May 21, 1923, is increased to 5 per cent, the additional 2 per cent to be devoted exclusively to the above-mentioned purchases. Half of the annual balance from consular revenues and any budget surplus, except revenues earmarked for special purposes, will also be added to the railway and dock funds. These will be deposited in a New York bank to the order of the Government of Honduras, until due measures are taken for their expenditure. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, April 10, 1930.)

MEXICO

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AND TOURIST TRAVEL CONGRESSES.—The Third National Highway Congress and the First National Tourist Travel Congress were held simultaneously in Mexico City from April 22 to 26, 1930, with delegates from all the Federal States and Territories and several other Pan American Republics. On April

20 an extensive exhibition of automobiles and highway construction machinery was opened in the Stadium and two days later, on April 22, the sessions of the Highway Congress and the Congress of Tourist Travel were formally inaugurated in the National Theater by the Secretary of Communications and Public Works acting on behalf of President Ortiz Rubio. Among other subjects considered in the Highway Congress were the economic function of the highway, the distribution of funds for the construction and maintenance of national highways, the cooperation of the Federal and State Governments in highway construction, bases for the organization of highway construction work, uniform methods for marking highways, coordination of highway and other systems of transportation, and inexpensive resurfacing materials. Both congresses were brought to a close on April 26, 1930.

In the closing session of the Highway Congress a permanent commission was appointed and various resolutions adopted. The commission is composed in part of the following: Two representatives each from the National Highway Commission, the Treasury Department, and the War Department; one each from the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Bureaus of Agriculture and Industry, the Rotary Club, engineers' and architects' associations; and six others appointed to represent various sections of the Republic. Resolutions were adopted providing for the selection of a route tor a highway from Oaxaca to Merida through the States of Tabasco and Campeche, the construction of a highway from Sonoro to Lower California, and recommending that the National Highway Commission include the construction of a highway from Iguala to Coyuca de Catalán (Guerrero) in its program for the present year. Resolutions on the payment of fixed fees for the use of privately constructed highways, the adoption of a uniform system of signals for automobile drivers and other safety measures, and recommendations for the construction of various highways were left for the consideration of the permanent commission of the congress. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, April 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 27, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

The Mortgage Bank of Nicaragua.—The opening of the Mortgage Bank of Nicaragua has been announced for June, 1930. The bank was created to facilitate agricultural loans, according to provisions of the charter, sent in April to Congress for approval. The bank will grant long-term loans guaranteed by real-estate mortgages; the loans are to run for periods of not more than 30 years nor less than three, and be repaid in annual installments that include interest and amortization payments.

The bank is to function for 82 years from the time of its establishment; its headquarters must be in Managua, but the board of directors

may establish branches or agencies in other cities as circumstances warrant. Property owned by the bank and notes or other paper issued by it are exempt from all taxation. Bonds guaranteed by bank capital and reserve funds and by mortgages in its name may be issued by the bank; such bonds may be sold at home or abroad and the proceeds put into new loans. (*El Comercio*, Managua, April 25, 1930.)

PANAMA

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.—The Government has ordered $113,342 worth of new rolling stock for the Chiriqui National Railroad. The purchase comprises 3 motor coaches with a capacity of 40 passengers apiece, to be used as transports, 4 passenger cars each seating 75, and 1 locomotive. The new equipment will enable the railway to accommodate 125 first-class passengers and 225 second class, and to make the round trip from David to Puerto Armuelles in one hour and a half. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, April 4, 1930.)

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.—To clarify a provision of the constitution, the Chief Executive issued a resolution on April 7, 1930, stating that only citizens of the Republic may hold remunerative public positions in Panama. Exception will be made, however, of such positions requiring technical knowledge or training which no citizen of Panama has had. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, April 15, 1930.)

EXPORTS FROM COLON.—The leading articles exported from Colon and their value are given in the following table, compiled from Government records:

Article	Quantity	Value
Bananas	3,286,734 bunches	$2, 779, 110
Coconuts	15,256,800 nuts	299, 485
Copra	47,953 pounds	1, 833
Chicle	292,600 pounds	50, 750
Ipecac	278 pounds	427
Sarsaparilla	2,388 pounds	2, 454
Ivory nuts	439,639 pounds	6, 354
Balata rubber	2,061 pounds	417
Black rubber	301 pounds	30
Tortoise shell	4,716 pounds	22, 969
Turtle shields	152 pounds	133
Total		3, 163, 962

(*The Star and Herald*, Panama, April 14, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL REVENUE.—The total customs revenue collected at Paraguayan ports of entry during 1929 amounted to 1,036,675 pesos gold and 113,819,385 pesos paper. Revenue from the postal and telegraph services reached a total of 2,398 pesos gold and 10,416,097 pesos paper, figures which show an important increase over the

proceeds from these services during the year previous. A comparison of the postal and telegraph revenue of 1928 with the four preceding years is as follows:

Years	Postal revenue		Telegraph revenue	
	Pesos, gold	Pesos, paper	Pesos, gold	Pesos, paper
1925		2, 812, 108	70	3, 128, 401
1926		3, 151, 809		3, 249, 830
1927	3, 149	4, 232, 438		3, 910, 804
1928	4, 165	4, 552, 683		4, 340, 300
1929	2, 398	5, 298, 209		5, 117, 888

(*Revista del Comercio,* Asuncion, March 16, 1930.)

PUBLIC DEBT.—According to figures published in the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, the foreign debt of Paraguay as of December 31, 1929 was 4,219,388 pesos gold. The internal debt on the same date was 2,738,942 pesos gold and 43,661,435 pesos paper, being distributed as follows:

Debt	Pesos, gold	Pesos, paper
Consolidated	2, 196, 892	25, 846, 027
Funded	440, 000	
Floating	102, 050	17, 815, 408

(*Revista del Comercio,* Asuncion, March 16, 1930.)

COURSES IN CIVIL AVIATION.—See page 756.

PERU

MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES.—The total value of mortgage certificates in circulation in Peru during 1929 was 4,538,750 Peruvian pounds, an increase of 8.8 per cent over the value of those in circulation during 1928. The following is a comparison of the amounts issued by the various banks during the two years under consideration:

Institutions	1928	1929
	Peruvian pounds	*Peruvian pounds*
Italian bank	1, 957, 550	2, 121, 650
Bank of Peru and London	916, 100	1, 178, 600
Mortgage Bank of Peru	447, 900	460, 400
Savings Bank	309, 670	384, 450
Popular Bank of Peru	189, 350	219, 200
International Bank of Peru	171, 200	174, 450
Total	3, 991, 770	4, 538, 750

(*Boletín Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima,* Lima, March, 1930.)

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to a preliminary report issued by the Chief of the General Bureau of Custom House Statistics, the total foreign trade of Peru during 1929 amounted to 2,755,145 metric tons and was valued at 51,608,945 Peruvian pounds. The foreign trade during 1928 totaled 2,358,242 metric tons valued at 48,367,118 Peruvian pounds, that of 1929, therefore, surpassing it by 396,903 tons and a value of 3,241,836 Peruvian pounds. The general imports during 1929 were 603,577 metric tons valued at 18,217,172 Peruvian pounds and the exports, 2,151,568 metric tons valued at 33,391,782 Peruvian pounds, an increase over the previous year of 44,231 metric tons valued at 1,368,830 Peruvian pounds in imports and 352,672 metric tons valued at 1,873,006 Peruvian pounds in exports. (*Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima*, Lima, March, 1930.)

URUGUAY

PURCHASE OF WHEAT SURPLUS.—See p. 732.

VENEZUELA

NEW TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—At the end of February construction was begun on a new telegraph line from Acarigua, capital of the State of Zamora, to Valencia, capital of the State of Carabobo, crossing the State of Cojedes, and connecting many cities and towns in the three States.

At the same time work was commenced on a national telephone line which will unite the city of San Carlos with the town of Manrique. The latter, thanks to its advantageous location, fine climate, and commercial and agricultural development, seems destined to be one of the most important centers of the State of Cojedes. (*El Universal*, Caracas, February 20 and 22, 1930.)

HIGHWAYS.—On March 28 of this year the President of the Republic issued a decree providing for the extension to Naiguata of the present road from La Guaira to Camuri via Macuto. The new section, which is to be surfaced with gravel, will be not less than 23 feet in width. The rich agricultural section lying east of La Guaira on the northern slope of the coastal range of mountains will thus be connected by land with the aforementioned port, with which it has heretofore been in communication only by sea.

Construction was commenced a few months ago on a road from Cumarebo to Piritu. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, March 28, 1930; *El Universal*, Caracas, April 1, 1930.)

POPULATION, MIGRATION AND LABOR

BRAZIL

Immigration.—According to information published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 100,424 immigrants landed in Brazil during the year 1929, an increase of 18,363 as compared with 1928. The nationality of these immigrants was as follows: Portuguese, 38,879; Japanese, 16,648; Poles, 9,095; Italians, 5,288; Spaniards, 4,565; other nationalities, 25,949. The majority of the immigrants landed in Santos and Rio de Janeiro; the rest entered through the ports of Rio Grande do Sul, Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Sao Francisco. (*Wileman's Brazilian Review*, March 13, 1930.)

CUBA

Immigration and passenger statistics.—In 1929, 17,179 immigrants entered the Republic. This was a decrease of 10,135 from 1928, when 27,314 were admitted.

The number of passengers arriving totaled 110,665, and those leaving 119,926, a total increase of 3,253 over 1928, when 117,716 entered and 109,618 left. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, April 9, 1930.)

ECUADOR

Colonization.—An ad referendum contract has been signed between the Minister of Social Welfare and Dr. Karel Vohnout as authorized by an Executive decree issued on April 1, 1930. The settlers to be brought to Ecuador by Doctor Vohnout are to be preferably farmers and field laborers of Czechoslovakian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, English, German, Polish, and Rumanian nationality. According to the terms of the contract a first group of settlers of 30 families will be installed in the region within the second year from the signature of the contract and other groups of at least the same number of families must be installed in successive years. The Government is to provide transportation for the settlers, their baggage, and agricultural implements from the port of Guayaquil to the colony, and is also to supply a house at the port of entry where the settlers can stay free of charge while waiting to be transported to their land. Individual contracts are to be signed between the concessionary and the settlers by which the latter will be granted lots of from 10 to 50 hectares, a house and sufficient tools, seeds, and animals to begin the exploitation of their tracts. These contracts will be drafted with the approval of the President in accordance with the laws of the Republic, and suitable provisions will be made for the protection of the settlers and the method of payment of all advances made by the conces-

sionary. The Government will grant the concessionary a tract of land of 200 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) located anywhere he chooses within a certain zone for every immigrant or family which settles permanently in the colony. The maximum area of the tracts of land to be granted to the concessionary is to be 2,000 hectares and when this limit is reached a contiguous tract of the same size will be reserved for future use by the Government. Within five years from the signing of this contract at least half of the lands which the Government has granted to the concessionary and half of the land which the latter has granted to the settlers must be under cultivation; otherwise, according to the terms of the contract, the concessionary will be entitled only to an area of uncultivated land equal to the one he has under cultivation at that period. Provision is made in the contract for the construction and maintenance of roads, the improvement of river ports, and the installation of telephone, telegraph, and radio stations. All the machinery, tools, agricultural implements, seeds, and animals destined to the colony will be exempt from import duties during the first five years from the signature of the contract. Exemption from taxes and export duties on raw materials and manufactured products produced in the colony is also granted for a similar period. In accordance with the presidential decree the Executive will submit this contract to Congress during its next session. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, April 5, 1930; *El Comercio*, Quito, April 7, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

Immigration restrictions.—Following the custom of other countries, the Government of Nicaragua has ordered that no immigrant may enter the jurisdiction of Nicaragua unless he has at least 50 cordobas. This order was sent on April 25, 1930, to the authorities of every port, and of all towns situated on the Honduran or Costa Rican borders. (*El Comercio*, Managua, April 26, 1930.)

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

New rector of the University of Buenos Aires.—On March 1, 1930, Dr. Enrique Butty assumed the presidency of the University of Buenos Aires at a simple ceremony. Doctor Butty, formerly dean of the Engineering School, is the first member of that department to be elected president of the university.

After his graduation from the university with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1911, Doctor Butty worked for 19 years in the Ministry

of Public Works resigning to devote himself entirely to teaching. Besides his classes in the Engineering School, Doctor Butty teaches in the School of Agriculture of the same university, the Engineering School of the National University of La Plata, the National Institute for Secondary School Teachers, and the national *colegio*, both in Buenos Aires, and the Military Academy. He has also been exchange professor to the University of Montevideo and has lectured in the universities of Madrid and Barcelona. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, March 2, 1930, and *Revista de Arquitectura*, Buenos Aires, April, 1930.)

Honor to teachers from the United States.—In the city of San Nicolas a service was held on May 11, 1930, in honor of the teachers who, at the invitation of Señor Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, then President of Argentina, went from the United States in 1879 to organize a system of normal schools in Argentina. Miss Jennie Howard, one of the founders of the school in San Nicolas and the only living member of the group, was present at the service and received an enthusiastic ovation. (*New York Times*, May 12, 1930.)

Bureau of Vocational Guidance.—The Bureau of Vocational Guidance in Buenos Aires has published a report of its activities during the year April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930. During that period 1,845 detailed consultations were held with students who wanted help in choosing a profession, and 490 examinations to determine vocational aptitudes were given; of the latter, 212 were for the selection of a career and 278 for help in electing courses. The bureau distributed 14,082 publications in answer to requests—7,994 copies of Guide to Higher Studies, 4,993 copies of Primer of Vocational Guidance, and 1,095 publications of a technical character. The courses in vocational guidance given by the bureau had an enrollment of 109 students. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, April 9, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

Literary and musical competitions.—The Rotary Club of La Paz, desirous of maintaining among school children veneration for the memory of the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, Don Antonio José de Sucre, sponsored a literary competition; entries, which might be in prose or in verse, were to be on the subject Civic Tribute to Sucre. The author of the winning entry was to receive a gold medal and certificate of honor, and his composition was to be printed and distributed to all the schools of the Republic.

The same club also sponsored a musical competition for the most suitable military march. The winning piece, to be entitled "Grand Marshal of Ayacucho March," was to be awarded a gold medal. At the discretion of the jury, other compositions of sufficient merit may also be given awards, and entitled "First President of Bolivia March" and "Antonio José de Sucre March." (*El Diario*, La Paz, April 22, 1930.)

BRAZIL

EDUCATION WEEK.—Acting in cooperation with other cultural institutions, the Brazilian Educational Association set aside the week of May 12, 1930, to be observed as Education Week throughout the Union. This is the third time Education Week has been celebrated in Brazil but the first in which each day of the week has been devoted to a particular educational acitvity. During the first day, dedicated to the home, a series of demonstrations of educational games and exhibitions of domestic appliances which lighten the task of the housewife were held in Rio de Janeiro. On Fraternity Day the Rotary Club presented a number of lectures and films for school children; during one of these functions prizes were given to students of the public schools who had distinguished themselves during the school year. Another feature of the Fraternity Day celebration was a radio broadcast on the lives of the three great Brazilian abolitionists—José do Patrocinio, Joaquim Nabuco, and the Viscount of Rio Branco. An exchange of visits by students and teachers of the public and private schools, during which short lectures were delivered on the great educators of the world, was part of the program during School Day. Health Day was celebrated with a number of athletic competitions and the showing of films emphasizing the value of physical education. Articles on the educational value of the Boy Scout movement, featuring the training in citizenship and leadership offered by this organization, appeared in the leading Rio de Janeiro dailies on Citizenship Day. A parade of the Brazilian Boy Scouts as well as mass meetings in the public squares was also part of the program. Nature Day was the occasion for visits to the Botanical Garden, the National Museum, and the National Observatory at Rio de Janeiro and for the announcement of the results of a contest conducted by the Brazilian Educational Association for the selection of a national flower. The last day was Good Will Day, devoted to the strengthening of friendship among children of all nations and creeds. On this occasion a message from the children of Brazil to the children of the world was broadcast by the Radio Club of Rio de Janeiro. (*Jornal do Brasil,* Rio de Janeiro, April 4 and May 13, 1930.)

CHILE

ABILITY RECORD CARDS.—The Minister of Public Instruction issued a decree dated April 2, 1930, providing that every pupil is henceforth to be furnished with an ability record card on entering the primary school. This card is to be kept and filled out during the student's entire elementary school course so that each teacher may understand the development of character and ability in his pupils as they come

to him. The card will give detailed information regarding the student's psychological traits, physical condition, social and economic background, intellectual capacity, special qualities and salient characteristics, especially those indicative of vocational aptitude, and specific conclusions drawn from the above information, in which the pupil's own desires and fitness for his preference are taken into consideration. The record cards of all those continuing their studies beyond the primary grades will be sent by the Director General of Education to the respective secondary, vocational, commercial, or agricultural school. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, April 3, 1930.)

Literacy campaign.—An intensive literacy campaign is being waged in Chile with the cooperation of members of many different organizations—students in high schools, universities, and private schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Red Cross, internal-revenue employees, soldiers, and working men and women. Evening, late afternoon, and Sunday classes are being organized in schools, factories, labor organization headquarters, universities, schools—in fact, in any place at all suitable for such a purpose. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, March 15, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

Entrance requirements for nursing.—Entrance requirements for the Schools of Midwifery and Nursing have been changed by decree of the President issued March 27, 1930, to read that applicants should present a certificate that they have finished the lower secondary grades. Nevertheless, the governing board of the School of Medicine may at its discretion permit special students to attend classes provisionally during the first three months of the school year, with the privilege of enrolling as regular pupils at the end of that time if they have shown ability and seriousness of purpose. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, March 29, 1930.)

Four-T Clubs.—See p. 731.

CUBA

School of Industrial Technology.—The School of Industrial Technology opened this year with 365 pupils. This school, under the direction of Señor Fernando Aguado, prepares Cuban youths to fill technical positions in the new industries now being established in Cuba. (*Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Estado*, February, 1930.)

Women students at the university.—The attendance of women at the university has increased greatly in the last few years. During the school year 1925–26 women constituted only 12 per cent of the 4,582 students, but during 1928–29, 22 per cent of the 6,332 students were women. (*Noticias de Cuba*, Washington, April 30, 1930.)

ECUADOR

ECUADOREAN FOLK MUSIC.—Madame Viteri, wife of His Excellency the Minister of Ecuador to the United States, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte, recently delivered an interesting lecture on the folk music of Ecuador before the members of the Arts Club of Washington. She explained the development of this music under the influence of two entirely different musical traditions—the Indian and the Spanish—and how the Spanish music brought by the Conquistadores to America did not supplant the aboriginal music, but existed side by side with it, the music of the conquerors and the music of the conquered influencing each other reciprocally. She described delightfully the following principal types of the genuine folk music to be found in Ecuador: The *Yaraví*, a melancholy Indian song, the mournful plaint of a vanquished race which through the monotony of its notes expresses the infinite bitterness of memories of a past splendor which can never return; the *San Juan*, an aboriginal ceremonial dance; the *Canción*, suitable as a setting for the poetry of love and longing and therefore never omitted from the serenade; the *Alza que te han visto*, a gay, lighthearted combination of all forms of emotional expression, and the *Pasillo*, a composition popular in both Colombia and Ecuador, whose melodious notes are not only a provocation to dream and remember but to dance and sing. Madame Viteri then played with exquisite taste a series of modern dances developed from the fundamental elements of Ecuadorean folk music which, in order to enrich their harmonic material, have been given a free development and a distinct treatment.

EL SALVADOR

SCHOOL NOTES.—The following educational notes are taken from the recent Executive message:

For the purpose of unifying instruction in Salvador, in accordance with a decree of April 23, 1929, the Board of Education took over the control of public and private primary, normal, secondary, and commercial schools. There were 931 primary schools in 1929—527 urban schools, 348 rural schools, and 56 night schools for adults—with a total enrollment of 55,916, under the charge of 1,632 teachers. Six teachers were sent by the Government to study education in Chile, on condition that upon their return they teach 10 years in whatever position the Government may assign to them. Considerable school construction has been carried on. The year's work was successfully completed in the two Government normal schools and the National Institute (a secondary school), all of which are in San Salvador, as well as in the 19 private secondary schools recognized by the Government. Commercial instruction was given in 8 schools having

an enrollment of 136. Higher education was given in the 5 colleges of the university, having an enrollment of 409. Thirty doctors' degrees were granted. Among the visitors welcomed at the university were the president of the University of Guatemala, student delegations from Guatemala and Honduras, and various distinguished foreign scientists and authors. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, February 20, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

Normal school for rural teachers.—By a Government resolution dated December 3, 1929, the first Guatemalan Normal School for Rural Teachers was created. The basic purposes of this new institution are: To prepare capable teachers with good health and strength for outdoor work; to carry to the rural population practical and useful information; to increase social cooperation and strengthen the bonds between the school and the home; and to foster patriotism by means of labor and improved conditions in small communities.

The new normal school will have three courses: Scientific-literary; in mechanical arts; and in farming and industry. There will also be a forge, a tinsmithy, carpentry, tailoring, carriage, and shoe-repairing shops, and an industrial laboratory. Besides the regular program there will be vacation classes for the further training of rural-school teachers. A student savings bank will be established under the control of the director and a monthly bulletin published by the students.

The director of the school must be a normal school graduate, a citizen of Guatemala, and have had at least 10 years of experience in the primary and normal schools of the Republic. Students receiving scholarships from the Government will, on finishing the course, teach in the place and at the salary assigned them for a number of years equal to that during which they received State aid. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, January 28, 1930.)

HONDURAS

School statistics.—The following information was taken from the 1928–29 report of the Secretary of State in the Department of Public Instruction:

There were 1,250 primary schools having a total enrollment of 41,854 pupils under the charge of 1,637 teachers, the enrollment in the kindergartens alone being 540. Of the 1,250 primary schools, 1,227 were public and 23 private; 616 urban and 634 rural, 439 for boys, 285 for girls, 467 coeducational, 51 for adults, and 8 kindergartens. These figures represent an increase of 194 schools over those of the previous year. Greater emphasis has been laid on vocational training in the schools for adults, in order that the students may profit in their daily occupations by their classroom work.

The school savings fund on deposit with the Bank of Honduras after five years of accumulation amounted on July 31, 1929, to 20,608.13 lempiras, and is

earning 4 per cent interest annually. The pension and retirement fund, established in 1928, to which the teachers themselves contribute, reached 10,987.87 lempiras in the first year, and amounted to 12,716.69 lempiras in 1929.

"Cultural Missions" have been doing good work among Indians in the border Departments and other sections of the country. A large number of associations of parents have been organized to cooperate with the teachers and the school authorities in improving the schools.

The cost of primary instruction was 1,165,228.03 lempiras, 490,440.41 lempiras being paid by the National Government and the rest by municipal authorities, at a cost per pupil of 3.78 lempiras and per school of 1,010.61 lempiras.

In the 12 public and 2 private secondary schools, taught by 267 teachers, the 973 students enrolled were taking the following courses: Arts, 494; commercial, 344; girls' vocational, 135. The objects of the latter 2-year vocational course given in the secondary schools are preparation for trades and industry, and a cultural training to prepare girls to take their place at home and in society. Upon graduation each student receives a diploma in domestic and industrial arts. Normal courses were taken by 746 students—485 girls and 261 boys.

The cost of secondary and normal training offered in public *colegios* and in those receiving subsidies from the Government was 340,603.97 lempiras, the cost per pupil being 232.73 lempiras, while university training cost 60,000 lempiras at a cost per student of 427.04 lempiras.

The 167 students in the university were studying in the following colleges: Law and political sciences, 76; medicine and surgery, 71; and engineering, 20.

Special attention was given to physical education, and athletic teams were organized at several schools.

The valuable services offered by the National Library and Archives have been utilized by the public in general, and especially by students. Statistics show 23,598 readers, of whom 23,436 were natives and 162 foreigners. (*Memoria de Instrucción Pública, 1928–29*, Tegucigalpa, 1930.)

MEXICO

Building of Pan American Institute of Geography and History opened.[1]—On May 5, 1930, the spacious building erected in Mexico City by the Mexican Government for the housing of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, created in accordance with a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, was formally opened by President Ortiz Rubio. Addresses were made by Sr. Pedro G. Sánchez, director of the institute; Dr. Salvador Massip, president of the executive committee of the institute; Dr. Ricardo Alduvín, Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras before the Mexican Government, and Sr. Moreira de Abreu, First Secretary of the Brazilian Legation in Mexico City; many high Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps were present among the distinguished assemblage which gathered to witness the ceremonies. The building of the new institution is located near the Astronomical and Meteorological Observatories in Tacubaya, one of the suburbs of Mexico City. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, May 4 and 6, 1930.)

[1] See Bulletin of the Pan American Union, March, 1930

Creation of Institute of Social Research.—On April 11, 1930, formal ceremonies marking the creation of the Institute of Social Research were held before a distinguished audience in the Paraninfo of the National University in Mexico City. As outlined by the rector of the National University of which the institute is a part, the purpose of the new institution will be to engage in research on social conditions and problems, particularly as they relate to Mexico. For purposes of organization, the institute has been divided into four general sections each of which will devote its activities to a special field. The first section will undertake a study of social institutions, the second a study of population, the third an investigation of economic conditions, and the fourth a survey of legal and political institutions. The number of these sections, however, is not arbitrary and may be increased when conditions justify. Each section is in charge of a supervisor appointed by the board of directors of the university and will have in its employ such trained assistants as may be necessary. Reports on the work carried on or approved by the institute, together with conclusions formulated as a result of its research, will be published periodically; the institute is also authorized to give lectures and use other means of publicity when it is necessary to orient public opinion in respect to questions of national importance. The institute will be open to all students of the university who may wish to collaborate in such work. One of the first studies to be undertaken will be a study of the *ejidos*, or communal lands. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, April 5 and 11, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

School enrollment.—According to a report by the National Council of Education there are at present 10,894 pupils enrolled in the upper and intermediate grades of the Asuncion schools. Of this number, 5,856 are boys and 5,038 are girls. The Republic of Argentina School has the largest enrollment with 1,068 pupils, the school annexed to the normal school is the second largest with 1,054 pupils, and the Republic of Brazil School third with 865. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, March 17, 1930.)

Course in aviation.—A course in aviation for civilians was opened in Asuncion on April 1, 1930, under the auspices of the Paraguayan Aeronautical Society. Widespread interest was manifested in the subject, two women being among the first 10 to enroll. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, March 25 and April 2, 1930.)

PERU

New equipment for university.—Chemistry and physics laboratories which compare favorably with the best in the Republic have been recently installed in the University of Trujillo. The chemistry

laboratory in particular has not only served the staff and students of the university, but has come to fill an important place in the industrial life of the community. It has made many experiments and analyses of numerous substances for the mining companies operating in the surrounding region, and as a result of other investigations carried on there a fruit canning factory is soon to be established in the city. Other equipment added to the university includes the construction of a special room in connection with the physical culture department for instruction in fencing and the laying out of tennis and basket ball courts and a field for track athletics. (*La Prensa*, Lima, March 27, 1930.)

UNITED STATES-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Columbia University Medal.—On the occasion of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the founding of Columbia University in the city of New York, the University Medal was awarded to alumni of foreign birth and training who have returned to important public service in their native lands. The following Spanish Americans were recipients of this distinguished award: Chile—Luis Alfredo Tirapegui Leiva, Ph. D., 1910, Head of the Department of Education in the National University of Santiago; Colombia—Camilo Claudio Restrepo, E. M., 1887, C. E., 1889, Governor of the State of Antioquia; Mexico—Manuel Barranco, B. S., 1911, Ph. D., 1914, Secretary of the University of Mexico; Víctor Manuel Braschi, Ph. B., 1881, E. M., 1883, C. E., 1884, Engineer; Carlos Contreras, B. Arch., 1921, Architect and Professor in the National University of Mexico; and Moisés Saenz, A. M., 1921, Assistant Secretary, Federal Department of Education. (Information received from Columbia University.)



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SERVICE MEDAL

Awarded to six Latin American alumni of Columbia University for important public service rendered in their native lands.

URUGUAY

SCHOOL NOTES.—The following educational notes are taken from the last Executive message:

The Department of Public Instruction has had three prime objectives in its work during the past six months: Reorganization of the university, improvement of primary schools, and advancement of adult education.

The changes brought about in the university provided for a unified organization in administrative matters, while each school is a specialized technical and teaching unit. The control of secondary education was again put in the hands of the National Government.

In the primary schools an intensified building program was carried out, while budgetary modifications provided for 816 new teaching positions and an increased sum for food and clothing for needy pupils.

Adult education has been given an impetus by the establishment of a Government radio service by means of which it is hoped to influence the cultural and artistic life and the ideals of the people.

Statistics for the year 1929 are as follows: One thousand two hundred and eighty-eight public schools, with 4,023 teachers, a maximum enrollment of 158,465 pupils, and an average attendance of 127,566; 31 night courses and 2 late afternoon courses with 195 teachers and an enrollment of 4,441; 2 normal schools; 2 normal school courses outside the capital; 2 institutions for deaf-mutes; 3 open-air schools; a camp at the seashore; 1 kindergarten; 75 itinerant teachers; 3 experimental schools; classes for children whose speech habits need correction; special classes for mentally retarded children; and the "Artigas" School in Paraguay. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, March 15, 1930.)

SECOND INTER-AMERICAN TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The Second Inter-American Teachers' Convention attended by delegates from several of the countries of the Americas was held from February 15 to 23 in Montevideo. The Minister of Public Instruction, undersecretary, and school officials attended the opening session, held in the auditorium of the University of Montevideo. The resolutions passed dealt with the establishment of regional secretariats, adoption of the *carnet* of the International Association of American Teachers, and the foundation of a "University of American Culture" with branches in each of the countries of the Americas, while the idea of the public country day school was approved in principle. Discussions were carried on relative to the following matters: Teacher-training, the attitude of the school and the teacher toward the union of the American nations, vocational problems, rights of minorities in education, child labor, and educational experimentation. The seat of the International Association of American Teachers is to be Buenos Aires, and the third convention is to be held in 1932 at Rio de Janeiro. (*La Obra*, Buenos Aires, April 10, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

CENTENNIAL TRIBUTES TO BOLÍVAR.—In connection with the commemoration next December of the centenary of Bolívar's death,

extensive preparations are being made in many nations, including the United States, to observe fittingly the memory of this great hero of South American independence. Especially throughout Venezuela, where he was born, every group is planning to render the tribute that is within its power. It is therefore interesting to note that the students of the Simón Bolívar Secondary School in San Cristobal, capital of the State of Tachira, have opened a free evening school for workers as their part of the centenary celebration, and that the city of Merida is planning, on the initiative of the newspaper *Patria*, to start a public library which will be named in honor of the Liberator. (*El Universal*, Caracas, March 24 and April 4 and 5, 1930.)

School of aviation.—By Executive decree of March 12, 1930, a building to accommodate graduate and student pilots and mechanics will be erected for the school of aviation located in Maracay. (*El Universal*, Caracas, March 13, 1930.)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

CHILE

Public health school.—On April 14, 1930, in the Bacteriological Institute in Santiago, the National Public Health School was formally opened, and classes were begun the following day. The new school, established to train public-health officials and bacteriologists, is under the direction of Professor Krauss, director of sanitation studies of the Department of Education. The courses are open to those already having suitable professional training, such as physicians, pharmacists, dentists, or veterinaries. Two degrees will be granted: That of Doctor of Public Health, to surgeons completing satisfactorily the prescribed 2-year course, and that of Public Health Bacteriologist, to students who complete a 1-year course. A special 6-month course, given in the late afternoon, has also been planned for primary-school teachers. The institution fills a great need in the educational system of the nation, for hitherto those interested in public-health careers have had to study abroad. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, April 3 and 8, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

Child vagrancy.—The mayor of Bogota, in view of the increasing number of child vagrants, has issued a decree forbidding all children under 15 years of age to be on the streets of the city after 7 o'clock in

the evening. Those found after that hour will be taken by the police to the Red Cross dormitory, where they will be given temporary lodging and an investigation be made into the causes of their condition. If it proves that the child has no parents or guardians to look after him, or that he is being willfully neglected, he will be sent to the San Antonio Orphan Asylum, provided that he is not under 5 years of age and has no contagious disease. A responsible person claiming the child may take him on payment of the expenses incurred in the detention and care of the child, and a fine of 20 pesos gold for having failed to comply with the edict. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, March 28, 1930.)

CUBA

Tribute to founder of school for nurses.—On April 27, at a ceremony in the auditorium of the Gen. Calixto García National Hospital, the Secretary of Public Health decorated Miss Mary A. O'Donnell with the National Merit Cross of the Carlos J. Finlay Order. Miss O'Donnell, founder of the first school for nurses in Cuba, has for 30 years held many important positions; at her retirement she was superintendent of nurses in the Esperanza Sanatorium, a position she had held since the institution was founded. On the same occasion Señorita Martina Guevara, president of the National Association of Nurses, bestowed upon Miss O'Donnell a gold medal and announced her election as honorary member and counsellor of the association, fostered by her wise counsel. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, April 27, 1930.)

Award of medal.—The insignia of the National Merit Order Carlos J. Finlay has been conferred by Dr. Francisco M. Fernández, Secretary of Public Health, upon Dr. Aristides Agramonte, Dr. A. López del Valle, Dr. Fernando Rensoli, Dr. Hugo Roberts, and Dr. Mario G. Lebredo, in token of their constant interest and unceasing service in the cause of public health in Cuba. (*Finlay*, Habana, November, 1929–February, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

Lectures on public health.—A course of free lectures on public health was begun on March 10, 1930, in the School of Medicine of the University of Guatemala. The theme for this year is tuberculosis, against which an active campaign is being waged at present. The first four lectures, given by eminent Guatemalan specialists, dealt with vaccination, sanatoriums, and the present aspect of the struggle. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, March 7, 1930.)

PANAMA

NEW HOSPITAL AT DAVID.—Ground was broken for a new hospital at David on April 16, 1930, at a ceremony in which President Arosemena and officials of the Department of Public Health and Social Welfare took part. The site chosen is an accessible spot in the suburbs of the city. The hospital will consist of a 2-story main building for general hospital purposes with three adjoining pavilions, one for patients suffering from contagious diseases, one for the staff, and the third for the service department. Funds for the construction of the hospital, which will cost, exclusive of equipment, $170,000, will be provided by the Anti-Tuberculosis League. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, April 12, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

EXHIBITION OF HEALTH FILMS.—The Director General of Public Welfare announced during February that a number of health films acquired by that office would be exhibited at stated times in Asuncion as a means of instructing the public in the dangers of various diseases, their effects on the body, preventive measures, and kindred subjects. At the first public exhibition held on February 7, 1930, a motion picture illustrating the connection of the rat with bubonic plague was shown. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, February 7, 1930.)

PERU

DENTAL CLINIC FOR CHILDREN.—A dental clinic for children under 16 years of age has recently been established in Lima by the Public Welfare Society of that city. Although several dental clinics had previously been opened there, they serve only adults; hence upon the donation of valuable dental instruments by the Provincial Council of Lima, the society took action to acquire and equip a center where children could be given free treatment. The new clinic is in charge of Dr. Miguel R. Denegri, assisted by three graduate dentists. Other similar clinics will be opened later. (*La Prensa*, Lima, April 5, 1930.)

FEMINISM

BRAZIL

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.—The Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women launched on April 30, 1930, a campaign to increase the number of its members

and of the two organizations affiliated with it, the University Women's Union and the League of Women Voters. The federation was founded on August 9, 1922, and besides promoting the development of a higher standard of culture among women, protecting mothers and children, and safeguarding women workers through legislation and other protective measures, proposes to stimulate a spirit of cooperation among women and to interest them in public and social problems, to secure the political rights granted to women by the Constitution and prepare them for the exercise of those rights, and to strengthen the friendly relations now existing with the other American Republics so as to insure the preservation of peace and justice among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. (*Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, April 30, 1930.)



SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JUNE 1, 1930

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Argentine exports for 1929, and forecast of 1929-30 cereal crop	1930 Mar. 6	Chargé d'affaires, Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA		
Decree of Apr. 21, 1930, amending law of Sept. 30, 1893, making the decimal metric system for weights and measures obligatory throughout Bolivia, effective Jan. 1, 1931.	Apr. 26	Legation, La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Annual report for year 1929 of the Santos consular district	Mar. 26	Arthur G. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Review of the Bahia district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930	Apr. 1	A. J. Neu, vice consul at Bahia.
International Sample Fair to be held in Rio in July, 1930	Apr. 3	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
The Director General of Department of Health states that since September, 1929, no case of yellow fever has developed in Brazil.	Apr. 15	The embassy, Rio de Janeiro.
Review of the Santos district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930	Apr. 16	Arthur C. Parsloe.
Review of the commerce and industries of Brazil, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 22	Claude I. Dawson.
CHILE		
Review of the Magallanes consular district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1929.	Mar. 25	A. Whidden Magnitzky, vice consul at Magallanes.
Commerce and industries of the Arica district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 15	Stephen C. Worster, vice consul at Arica.
COLOMBIA		
Review of the Medellin consular district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 20	Carlos C. Hall, vice consul at Medellin.
Commerce and industries of Cartagena district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 23	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Cartagena.
CUBA		
Review of the Antilla consular district for the year 1929	Apr. 29	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
Proposed new Cuban legislation	May 6	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
Increased production of asphalt in Cuba	May 13	Harold B. Quarton, consul at Habana.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Review of the Puerto Plata consular district for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 26	W. R. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
GUATEMALA		
Inauguration of the electric railway of Los Altos	Mar. 8	C. K. Donald, consul general at Guatemala City.
HAITI		
The commerce and industries of the Port au Prince district for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 26	Donald R. Heath, consul at Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
Review of La Ceiba district for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930	Apr. 28	Nelson R. Park, consul at La Ceiba.
MEXICO		
Education in Guadelajara consular district	Apr. 21	William B. Lawton, vice consul at Guadelajara.
Completion of the Santa Ana-Caborca highway	Apr. 29	Maurice W. Altaffer, consul at Nogales.
PANAMA		
Review of the Colon consular district quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 20	William W. Early, consul at Colon.
Commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930	Apr. 28	Herbert O. Williams, consul at Panama City.

Reports received to June 1, 1930—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
PARAGUAY		
Annual report of commerce and industries for calendar year 1929.	1930 Mar. 28	John B. Frost, vice consul in charge, Asuncion.
SALVADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 7	A. E. Carleton, consul at San Salvador.
VENEZUELA		
Review of Puerto Cabello district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 22	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
Review of the La Guaira district quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 29	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.

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PLAZA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA, QUITO, ECUADOR

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV AUGUST, 1930 No. 8

THE CENTENARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR[1]

By DR. HOMERO VITERI LAFRONTE
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in the United States

I

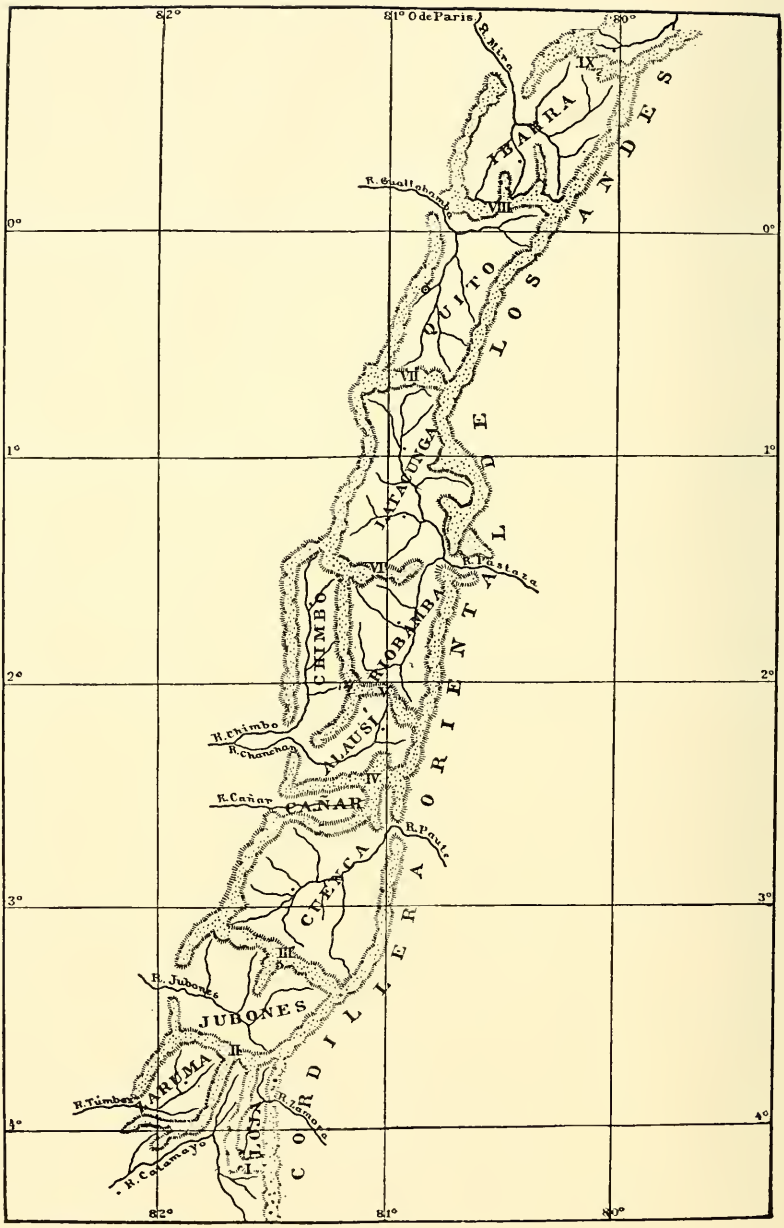
GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS

THE great Andine cordillera which traverses the full length of South America passes through Ecuador in two lofty and majestic chains, known respectively as the eastern and western cordilleras. These two famous mountain ranges, so imposing with their great masses, lofty snow-covered peaks, and awe-inspiring volcanoes, run practically parallel to each other and to the Pacific coast. At various places, however, the distance between the two is considerably less than usual, leaving in the center a narrow pass or elevated plateau crossed from time to time by a number of lesser or transverse ranges uniting the eastern and western cordilleras and forming what has been described as a cyclopean stairway. The principal inter-Andine ranges, the colossal steps of this gigantic stair, are nine in number.

Within the inter-Andine valley there are numerous basins formed by the transverse ranges of the two main cordilleras. Their general aspect varies greatly, owing to the unusual and surprising effects produced by the unevenness of the terrain and the diversity of geographical conditions. Each basin has its own river system, whose main stream breaks through one or the other of the cordilleras to empty into the Pacific or the Amazon as the case may be.

Of these rivers, the Pacific receives the waters of the Guaitara from the Pasto Basin, which is largely Colombian; the Mira from the Ibarra Basin, the Guaillabamba from the Quito Basin, the Chimbo from the Chimbo Basin, the Chanchán from the Alausí Basin, the Cañar

[1] The BULLETIN is indebted to the distinguished author of this article for the numerous interesting illustrations with the exception of the frontispiece and those on pages 766, 781, 785, and 801.



THE ECUADOREAN ANDES

The articulation of the Andes in Ecuador, after Wolf.

Inter-Andean transverse ranges: I.—Cajanuma; II.—Acayana and Guagra-uma; III.—Portete and Tinajillas; IV.—Azuay; V.—Ticocajas; VI.—Sanancajas and Igualata; VII.—Tiupullo; VIII.—Mojanda and Cajas; IX.—Altos de Boliche.

from the Cañar Basin, the Jubones from the Jubones Basin, the Tumbez from the Zaruma Basin and the Catamayo from the Loja Basin.

The Pastaza River from the Latacunga, Ambato, and Riobamba Basin, the Paute from the Cuenca Basin, and the Zamora from the Loja Basin, on the other hand, break through the eastern cordillera and empty into the Amazon.

Besides the gorges and other openings carved in the cordilleras by the inter-Andine rivers, there are also various depressions or passes which facilitate access to the various regions into which the territory of Ecuador is geographically divided.

The principal passes in the eastern cordillera are the Guamaní, which joins the Quito Basin with the upper Napo, the Colay, which facilitates communication between the Riobamba Basin and the upper Upano, and the Portado, which connects the Cuenca Valley and the upper Santiago. Those in the western cordillera are the Paguangalli, between the Quito Basin and the source of the Esmeraldas River, the Huinzha and Lozan which unite the Latacunga and Ambato Basin with the sources of the Esmeraldas and Vinces Rivers, and the Cajas, which connects the Cuenca Basin and the Pacific littoral.

The two Andine cordilleras in Ecuador are quite unlike; the eastern, or principal, chain is loftier and more regular. The learned geographer Wolf adds that this unlikeness is not based solely on their exterior and purely geographic aspect, as their geological formation is also different.

The same scientist estimates the average altitude of the Ecuadorean Andes at 3,500 meters, that of the inhabited inter-Andine region at 2,500 meters, and the height of Chimborazo at 6,200 meters, although Sinclair declares this peak to be 20,576 feet.

The Andes, in fact, divide Ecuador into three regions, each of which is well-defined and easily distinguishable from the others. These are the cis-Andine or littoral, the inter-Andine or sierra, and the trans-Andine or eastern. The first includes the territory between the Pacific and the western cordillera, the second the region between the two ranges, and the third that lying to the east of the mountains.

The littoral may be subdivided into two sections: One, entirely level, situated along the seacoast; the other, formed by the base of the cordillera as it slopes down to merge into the coastal plain. Its soil, in general, is well-watered, and fine rivers and magnificent forests are to be found along practically its whole length.

The physical appearance of the Andine region is unusually varied and presents the most surprising contrasts. While the sierra enjoys a temperate climate in some sections, it is cold in others. In the more elevated regions of the high plateau, says González Suárez, the wind blows continuously and the prevailing temperature is low. The valleys, on the other hand, are sheltered, and in some the heat is almost suffocating. In general, it may be said that every possible temperature

from the penetrating chill of the upper paramos to the stifling heat of the deep valleys may be found in this region.

Likewise the inter-Andine terrain presents many aspects. It is characterized by extensive plains, wide valleys, deep ravines and steep hills, here a mantle of pleasant green restful to the eye, there stark hillocks one after the other. The panorama varies at every step, and quite justly do visitors from other countries assert that it is difficult to find anywhere else a more imposing, beautiful, and varied landscape.

Notwithstanding these many differences, however, three general zones may be distinguished in the sierra. The first, or sub-Andine, lies between altitudes of 6,560 and 11,150 feet and is especially adapted to the cultivation of cereals; the second, or paramo (11,150 to 15,000 feet), has great stretches of natural pasture, and the third is the region of perpetual snow, lying above 15,000 feet.

The trans-Andine region, to the east of the Cordillera Oriental, is a wide zone in which the soil never becomes dry. Dense tangled forests cover mile upon mile and its rivers and their tributaries weave, according to an Ecuadorean writer, a veritable network of waterways. The sultriness of the atmosphere is intensified by the continuous presence of fog, which drenches the forest; and the Amazon, flowing and spreading through the age-old trees, forms, in the graphic words of Humboldt, a fresh-water Mediterranean in the midst of South America.

Within this region there is an extensive area under dispute between Ecuador and Peru, a dispute which, it is hoped, will soon be settled in a just and equitable manner with due consideration of the rights and interests of both countries.

The two main chains of the Andine cordillera, joined by transverse ranges, exert a powerful and decisive influence over Ecuador. Not only do they condition its orography, hydrography, and climate, but they form an important factor in its social and economic life.

***

Besides its continental territory, Ecuador possesses a number of islands situated along its extended coast line. Of these, the Colón or Galápagos archipelago, discovered by the Spaniards in the XVI century, deserves special mention. It is situated between 500 and 600 miles off the coast just on the Equator, and according to Wolf, its climate is one of the most healthful and agreeable in the world. The archipelago became officially a part of Ecuadorean territory in 1832.

II

PERIODS OF ECUADOREAN HISTORY

The general history of Ecuador may be divided into the following periods:

First. The prehistoric, which includes the time from the beginnings of human existence in what is now Ecuador down to the conquest of

that region by the Incas in hard-won battles with its aboriginal tribes. It is natural, of course, that the beginning of this period can not be determined. It closed during the decade between 1460 and 1470.

Second. The primitive, covering the years of Incan rule. This period began between 1460 and 1470, with the final conquest of the aborigines by the Incas Tupac Yupanqui and Huaynacapac, and ended with the death of the "King of Quito," the Inca Atahualpa, on August 29, 1533.

Third. The Colonial, embracing the years of Spanish rule, from the death of Atahualpa in 1533 to the victory of Pichincha on May 24, 1822.

Fourth. The Colombian, the time during which Ecuador, after having attained independence from Spain, formed part of "La Gran Colombia," a republic composed of the territory now the Republics of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador. This period began on May 25, 1822, and ended on May 13, 1830.

Fifth. The Republic, covering the time since Ecuador, on her separation from La Gran Colombia, became an independent and sovereign republic, down to the present day. This epoch began on May 13, 1830.

The general periods indicated, especially the first, third, and fifth, might be subdivided according to various notable stages of progress, which, for the moment, it is hardly necessary to specify.

III

ECUADOREAN PREHISTORY

The prehistory of Ecuador [2] presents fundamentally the same problems that confront scientists in their attempt to discover the origins of any people. We ask concerning the first inhabitants of Ecuador, When and whence did they come? Were they all of the same stock, or of different races?

---

[2] During the last 15 years important ethnological and archaeological investigations have been carried on in Ecuador by both foreign and national scholars.

The names of Otto von Buchwald, Rafael Karsten, Paul Rivet, J. L. Hermessen, P. A. Means, W. C. Farabee, Alanson Skinner, S. A. Barrett, J. H. Sinclair, H. A. Anthony, K. Th. Preuss, Up. de Graff, W. C. Orchard, Carlos Crespi, all represent foreigners who have made interesting contributions to the knowledge of Ecuador's prehistory and ethnology. Special mention, however, should be made of the names of Marshall Saville and above all of Dr. Max Uhle, one of the outstanding contemporary authorities on American archaeology.

Among Ecuadoreans the foremost is undoubtedly the learned historian, Federico González Suárez, who laid the foundations for archaeological studies in the Republic. Other investigators who have contributed valuable studies on these subjects include: Carlos M. Larrea, Julio Matovelle, Juan Félix Proaño, Carlos E. Grijalva, Juan de Dios Navas, O. Cordero Palacios, M. Chávez Franco, Jesús Arriaga, F. Talbot, M. Moreno Mora, José Félix Heredia, J. M. Le Gouhir, Pío Jaramillo Alvarado, Tomás Vega Toral, Fray Alberto María Torres, Cristóbal Tobar Subia, Segundo Luis Moreno, and Luis Coba Robalino.

The illustrious name of Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño, the erudite scholar who has put both his talent and his fortune at the service of learning, deserves mention by itself. His studies on the Imbaburas and the Puruhás are an honor to the scholarship not only of Ecuador but of all America.

Widely varying solutions to these basic problems have been suggested by archaeologists and historians; yet up to the present time no one hypothesis has been generally accepted. This is true of the prehistory not only of Ecuador but of America as a whole and of each individual American nation.

The majority of books dealing with this subject base Ecuadorean prehistory on the "Legend of the Scyris," accepted as fact until but a few years ago, when its flaws and inconsistencies were revealed by scholarly investigation. According to this legend, the earliest inhabitants of what is now the Republic of Ecuador were the Quitus, a people supposed to dwell in the vicinity of Quito, and described as weak and of a low grade of culture. Then came the Caras or Scyris, who in the late VIII or early IX century reached the coast of Manabi. They established the city of Cara, now Bahía de Caráquez, explored the surrounding forests, discovered the Esmeraldas River and, following its course, penetrated into the inter-Andine region where, about the year 1000 A. D. they conquered the kingdom of the Quitus.

The Caras brought a somewhat higher civilization to the Quitus, among other changes introducing sun worship and a sort of writing, made by arrangements of vari-colored stones of different sizes and shapes in slabs of baked clay. The rulers of the Caras, called Scyris, extended their conquests northward to what is now Colombia, and southward to the River Paita, by means of alliances and conquests. Hualcopo Duchícela was ruling over this widespread kingdom at the time of the Incan invasion, led by the celebrated Tupac Yupanqui. The Incan conquest was finally completed by the powerful Huaynacapac who, after stubborn resistance on the part of the last Scyri, Cacha, conquered the Quitan prince. Then, to make doubly sure of peace in the vassal realm, Huaynacapac married Paccha, Cacha's daughter, thus extending the great Incan empire from the Angasmayo River in Colombia to the Maule in Chile. Huaynacapac provided that after his death his empire should be divided between two sons, the northern part going to Atahualpa, and the southern to Huáscar. War broke out between the two brothers, however; Atahualpa, King of Quito, was victorious, but he had hardly recovered from the personal and political effects of the conflict when the Spaniards arrived, capturing and later sacrificing the last Incan emperor.

Present-day criticism questions the legend of the Scyris, and gives a different account of Ecuadorean prehistory. According to this theory, the territory of the present Republic of Ecuador was, in pre-Columbian times, a rich and varied mosaic of indigenous civilizations, characterized by individual traits, so that it is possible to classify each one without danger of confusion or error.

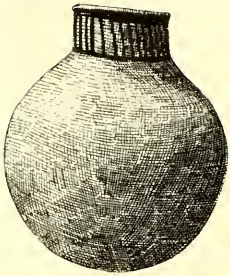
When the Incas extended their dominion to southern Colombia they found the following indigenous tribes or peoples in the inter-



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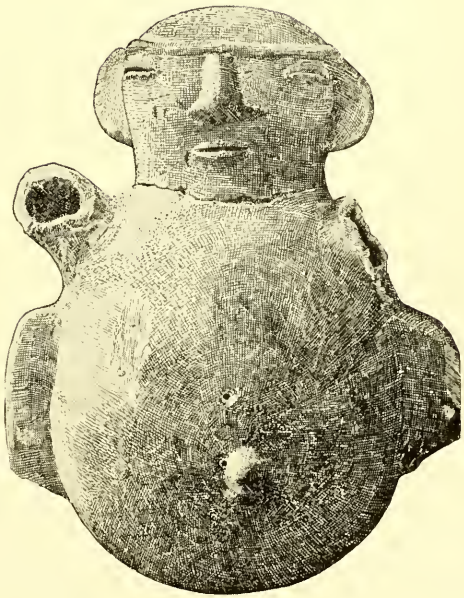
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3



4



5

OBJECTS OF THE PURUHÁ CULTURES

1.—First Protopanzalean period. 2 and 3.—Second Protopanzalean period. 4 and 5.—Tuncahuán period.

Andine region of Ecuador: The Pastos, Quillacingas, Imbaburas or Caranquis, Otavalos, Quitus, Panzaleos, Puruhás, Cañaris, Paltas and Malacatos. The coast was inhabited mainly by the Esmeraldas, Manabitas, Cayapas and Colorados, and the eastern region by the Tucanos, the Záparos and the Jívaros. The Ecuadorean tribes were in general of the Chibcha race; they spoke tongues which were neither Quechua nor Aymará, but which belonged to the types classified by Rivet as Paniquita and Barbacoa.

The latest studies by the distinguished archæologist Max Uhle tend to prove that Ecuadorean culture was of Central American origin. The Mayas, whose beginnings are still obscure, were the main source of successive civilizations, although there are traces of the inferior culture of the Chorotegas and the Zapotecas. The migrations from Central America, which arrived by sea, were not simultaneous, but came in successive waves which did not always start from the same place nor contain the same cultural elements. Once in Ecuador, the newcomers dwelt at first along the coast; later some of them penetrated the inter-Andine region, following the great rivers that break through the eastern cordillera to carry their waters to the Pacific. Civilizations containing Maya and sub-Maya elements spread over Ecuador and, influenced by each other and also by Tiahuanacan and Incan elements from the south, produced, as we have said before, a vast mosaic of cultures neither contemporaneous nor overlapping. The succession of these diverse cultures found in Ecuador is so interesting that it would take more space than is at our disposal here to deal with them adequately. But in order that the reader may realize something of this variety, we shall give a few examples.

Jijón y Caamaño has made a methodical and conscientious study of the prehistoric peoples of Puruhá, one of the groups of civilizations in a single Ecuadorean district; there he was able to classify and determine the following cultures:

a. First Protopanzalean, ca. 50 B. C.
b. Second Protopanzalean, ca. 150 A. D.
c. Tuncahuán, ca. 400 A. D.
d. Guano or San Sebastian, ca. 750 A. D.
e. Elén Pata, ca. 850 A. D.
f. Huavalac, ca. 1300 A. D.
g. Puruhá Incan, ca. 1500–1550 A. D.

According to Jijón y Caamaño, the first Protopanzalean culture was strongly Mexican in character. That of the second Protopanzalean was a development of the former, invigorated by Chorotegan elements from Central America. The Tuncahuán era was marked by a new and predominating Chibcha current which brought with it an extraneous advanced art. The decoration of that period was polychrome,



1



2



3



4

TYPICAL VASES OF THE PURUHÁ CULTURES

1.—San Sebastian period. 2 and 3.—Elén Pata period. 4.—Huavalac period.

introducing the use of white, and combining a direct technique with the use of wax to protect the unpainted background; their metal work was finely executed. A new invasion, whose remains have been carefully studied in San Sebastian, near Guano, brought into Puruhá another northern element, related to the civilization of the Cauca valley, in Colombia; a second migration from the south introduced Tiahuanacan influences. Anthropomorphic jars and the special handles to be found on the hemispheric bowls were features of this civilization. Dwelling construction advanced, and in the ruins of some ancient walls Jijón y Caamaño has found crude imitations, almost caricatures, of the megalithic remains of Tiahuanaco. The Elén Pata period shows a further development of the San Sebastian culture, but in accordance with its own characteristic traits. The Huavalac period is decadent compared with its forerunners; it was during this epoch that the Incan invasion took place.

Studying another autochthonous culture, that of the Esmeraldas, Professor Uhle found similar evidence of diverse civilizations:

a. Maya influence, of the Cerro Montoso epoch;
b. Later Maya influence, corresponding to that of Ranchito de las Ánimas, Vera Cruz;
c. Non-Maya Central American elements, of the Chorotegan type, and
d. A period of decadence.

The same scholar, in his study of the Imbaburan civilization, has analyzed 5 distinct principal cultures in the province of that name alone.

It was after his discovery of a quasi-Maya civilization in the region around Cuenca that Doctor Uhle announced the historic unity of American civilization. He has presented, in well-documented form, the chronology and correlations of American prehistoric cultures, exploding many hitherto generally accepted theories. A brief summary of the part of Doctor Uhle's hypothesis referring to Ecuador is as follows:

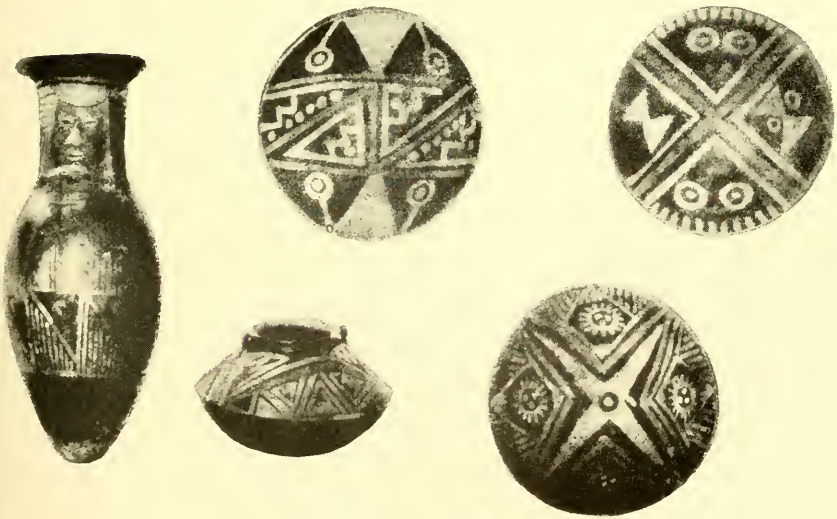
Probably before the appearance of the earliest foreign civilizations, Ecuador was occupied only by primitive nomadic tribes, of Chibcha origin in the north, and Jívaro in the south. The earliest successive migrations took place during the first six centuries of our era, after which the tribes developed their respective cultures each in its own way.

Doctor Uhle believes that the first migrants to settle in Ecuador were of the pre-Maya type of the first Protopanzalean period and that they penetrated to the Ambato region by the Guayas River and later by the Chimbo. At about the same time another primitive people entered by the Jubones and Saraguro Rivers and perhaps also by the Tumbez, penetrating into the present Province of Loja. These migrations were the vanguard of the quasi-Mayas who later descended like an avalanche on the plateau.



ESMERALDAS CULTURE

Archaeological remains of one of the civilizations of the Province of Esmeraldas.



IMBABURA CULTURE

Types of pottery of one of the Imbabura civilizations.

To the first Central American quasi-Maya period belong the following settlements:

a. The first in the Jubones Valley;

b. That of Cerro Narrío, Cañar, and the entire Cuenca River system, extending below Paute. This migration entered without question by the Naranjal or Cañar River from the Guayas region;

c. That from near Alausi, along the Chanchan River;

d. That of the Guaillabamba River; and

e. The first northern culture, found along the Chota River system.

In the interval between the two great waves of major Maya invasions that settled on the high plateau, the same region was colonized by two other civilizations whose points of departure, northern Panama and the Province of Guanacaste, are localized beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The second quasi-Maya immigration, about the VI century A. D., left traces in widely separated zones including almost the entire Republic of Ecuador.

The Amazonian culture of the east entered Ecuador by following the course of the Napo River as far as the Aguarico.

Concerning the age of the Ecuadorean civilizations, Uhle proves that they have many points of contact with such Central American cultures as, for example, those of the Cerro Montoso type of the first two centuries of our era, or those belonging almost exclusively to the time of the later cities of the first Maya empire which, according to Spinden, fell about 630 A. D.

IV

PRIMITIVE HISTORY OF ECUADOR

The Incas, whose origin has been so widely discussed, first invaded Ecuadorean soil under the Inca Yupanqui, predecessor of Tupac Yupanqui, who really completed the conquest, although the region farthest north was only subjected by his son Huaynacapac.

The Incan invasion came from the south, overcoming, as it traveled northward, stubborn resistance on the part of the various tribes in the region between the two cordilleras. Incan influence in what is now Ecuador lasted only 70 or 80 years, certainly less than 100; it was far greater in the southern Provinces, for the northern ones were in constant rebellion, never admitting any definite Incan overlordship. In the Provinces of the Pacific littoral, Incan influence over the tribes was short lived. The Province of Esmeraldas was never reached by the Incas, and those of Manabí and Guayaquil, although reduced by force of arms, never definitely acknowledged the Incan rule nor did the Peruvian culture have a lasting or pacifying

influence on them. In the eastern region the Incan civilization was never able to insinuate itself.

In accordance with the Incan policy of conquest, various colonies of Mitimás were introduced from the south of Peru.

The Incan civilization, then, neither blotted out nor absorbed the cultures that it found in Ecuador. It existed beside them, and thus it was that the Spanish conquerors found the early and Incan cultures side by side.

V

SALIENT HISTORICAL FACTS

The first European to visit the beautiful and fertile land that is now the Republic of Ecuador was the famous Spanish navigator Bartolomé Ruiz, a sailor from Moguer in the service of Francisco Pizarro, Diego de Almagro, and Hernando de Luque.

The intrepidly adventurous bark commanded by Bartolomé Ruiz entered Ecuadorean waters in the year 1526. Ruiz discovered the Bay of San Mateo on September 21, "seeing there three great towns close to the sea, and some Indians came out to him, all stiff with gold, and three chiefs wearing diadems," as we read in a contemporaneous account.

The Spanish discoverers swept from north to south through Ecuadorean territory, in their voyage of exploration and conquest searching for the Peru they coveted, the empire of the "Children of the Sun."

At that time the great empire of Tahuantinsuyo was undergoing the horrors of war. Upon the death of the famous Inca Huaynacapac, as has been said, his enormous realm was divided into two parts—Quito and Cuzco. In Quito, Ecuador, Atahualpa ruled and in Cuzco, Peru, his brother Huáscar reigned.

War arose between Atahualpa and Huáscar, and the King of Quito, although at first defeated, was the final victor. The arrival of the Spanish gave an unexpected turn to the life of the Indians, both victors and vanquished. The dominion of Spain over the region to the south of Panama was definitely established upon the death of Atahualpa, which occurred on Saturday, August 29, 1533.

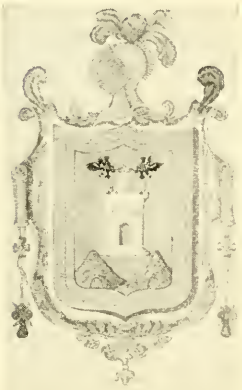
The conquistadores began at that time their tremendous epic of valor, endurance and daring. They founded towns, established and extended their domain, and organized an administration and government for the enormous areas they had won.

Sebastián de Benalcázar, a lieutenant of Pizarro, was charged with effecting the conquest of the Kingdom of Quito. At the end of the

year 1533 Benalcázar left San Miguel de Tangarara for the Kingdom of Atahualpa. Only after a long and hard struggle against nature and against the Indians, who resolutely and valiantly defended their territory, did Benalcázar enter Quito, the capital of the realm. The city had been set on fire by the warrior Rumiñahui, so that the Spaniards would find there only ruin and desolation.

Spanish Quito was founded on August 28, 1534, as the "Villa de San Francisco de Quito," by Marshal Diego de Almagro, a comrade of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru.

Shortly afterward other important cities were founded: Portoviejo in 1535, Guayaquil in 1537, and Loja in 1548. In 1557 Cuenca del Ecuador was established, and in 1570, Ambato.



COAT OF ARMS OF QUITO

Granted to the city of San Francisco de Quito by Emperor Charles V in 1541.

The "Villa de San Francisco de Quito," established in one of the chief centers of indigenous civilization, grew rapidly in importance, fame, and rank. Its rapid development caused the Emperor Charles V to grant it in 1541 the name and privileges of a city, as well as a coat of arms. And in the year 1556 Quito received from the Emperor a royal standard, and the title of "The Very Noble and Very Loyal City of San Francisco de Quito."

In 1560 the residents of Quito, meeting together in open council, requested the King that the region be constituted a royal Audiencia, or joint political and judicial district. The request was favorably received, and the Audiencia established by royal decree of August 23, 1563.

The territorial boundaries of the Royal Audiencia at Quito, according to that decree, were as follows:

* * * along the coast in the direction of the City of the Kings [Lima] as far as the port of Paita, and inland as far as but excluding Piura, Cajamarca, Chachapoyas, Moyobamba and Motilones, and including, in that direction, the towns of Jaen, Valladolid, Loja, Zamora, Cuenca, La Zarza and Guayaquil, with all the other towns which have been or may be settled in that section, and in the direction of the towns of Canela and Quijos, including these, with all others which may be discovered; along the coast toward Panama as far as and including the port of Buenaventura; and inland to Pasto, Popayan, Cali, Buga, Champanchica, and Garichona, for the other places in the territory of Popayan belong to the Audiencia of the New Kingdom of Granada, with which, inland, it has a common boundary on the north; and with the Audiencia of the Kings on the south, having on the west the South Sea, and on the east provinces not yet subjugated or explored.

The Audiencia of Quito was abolished in 1717, and after having been reestablished in 1722, became a part of the Viceroyalty of Santa Fe de Bogota, and so remained until independence.



VIGNETTE OF COLONIAL QUITO



FAÇADE OF THE CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO, QUITO

At the foot of the extinct volcano of Pichincha, the city of Quito, capital of Ecuador, grows and prospers. In the above illustration may be seen the façade of the celebrated temple of San Francisco, and in the foreground one of the cupolas of the Jesuit Church.

The Church of San Francisco was built in the sixteenth century. It is believed that the plans were prepared by Juan Herrera, the architect who designed the Escorial for Philip II of Spain. If Herrera himself did not draw the plans, then, according to the Argentine historian José Torre Revello, they must be the work of his rival, Francisco Becerra. The original stone façade was less heavy because of the greater height of its towers, later destroyed by an earthquake. In front of the church there is a magnificent courtyard with a baroque colonnade 360 feet long and 40 wide.

VI

ECUADOR DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD

An indictment against the methods employed by Spain in her conquest and colonization of America, if based on generally accepted ideas, can not be anything but unjust. The Spanish colonial system was certainly influenced more by the political and economic theories universally accepted at that time than by any specific characteristics peculiar to the people of the Iberian Peninsula. The legislation enacted by Spain for her colonies was based on good will and justice, and there is little doubt that the code known as the Laws of the Indies was drawn up with broadmindedness, generosity, and foresight.

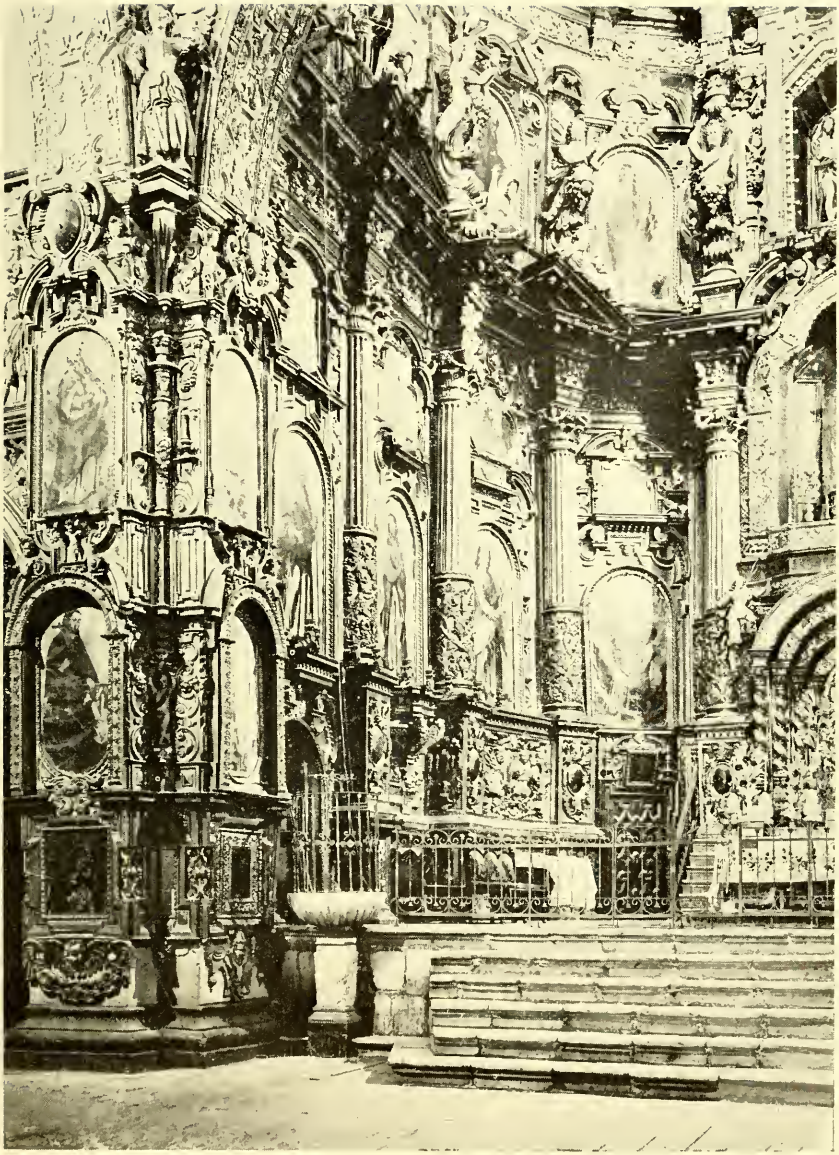
Unfortunately, however, these laws were carried out poorly, if at all. Viceroys, Presidents, and other authorities often pursued a course completely opposite to that prescribed by law. The indigenous peoples, instead of being well treated, educated, and converted to Christianity, as the laws specified should be done, were reduced to slavery; and the creole, whom the law placed on a basis of equality with European subjects of the realm, was unjustly subordinated and disdained.

But even granting all this, it is inaccurate and exaggerated to brand the Spanish colonial system as essentially inhuman, cruel, and inefficient. Nor is this view that of the writer alone; it is held by such unbiased minds as Edward Gaylord Bourne, Zimmerman, Haebler, Hubert, Topf, Vander Linden, Rosler, Shaefer, and finally, that sensitive spirit, Marius André.

The colonial epoch was indeed in many respects a period of hardship for Ecuador; yet to the Spaniard must be given the credit for the foundation of that civilization and culture upon which later progress was built.

With the first Spanish conquistadores came members of the clergy and religious orders who busied themselves establishing schools and teaching arts and trades. Fray Jodoco Ricke, Superior of the Convent of San Francisco, which was founded in January, 1535, was the first to establish a school in Quito for teaching the natives to read and write.

In the year 1555 the Franciscans established the Colegio de San Andrés, which passed into the hands of the Augustinians in 1581. Afterwards the Franciscans founded the Colegio de San Buenaventura. The Seminario de San Luis, started in the year 1587 as an outgrowth of classes taught by private individuals, was entrusted to the Jesuits in 1592, and another, the Colegio de San Fernando, was opened by the Dominican friars. Later the Seminario de San Luis gave place to the University of San Gregorio Magno, formally established in 1620; and the Colegio de San Fernando developed later into the



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO, QUITO

Partial view of the high altar, decorated in a baroque style, showing Flemish Renaissance and slight oriental influences. The church was erected in the sixteenth century.

University of Santo Tomás de Aquino. Naturally the instruction given in the schools and universities was in keeping with the political, philosophical, and pedagogical concepts of the day.

The first printing press was brought to Ecuador in the year 1750 and, strangely enough, set up in Ambato, the city destined later to be the birthplace of Juan Montalvo, the American Cervantes.

During the colonial period Ecuador contributed to the scientific world such figures as the geographer Pedro Vicente Maldonado (1710–1748), the historian Juan de Velasco (1727–1792), the naturalist Pedro Franco Dávila, and the physician Espejo (1747–1795).

In the field of literature mention should be made, among others, of the names of Gaspar de Villarroel, Jacinto de Evia, Machado de Chávez, Laureano de la Cruz, Morán de Butrón, Alcedo, Ayllón, Juan Bautista Aguirre, Orosco, Viescas, and Espejo again.

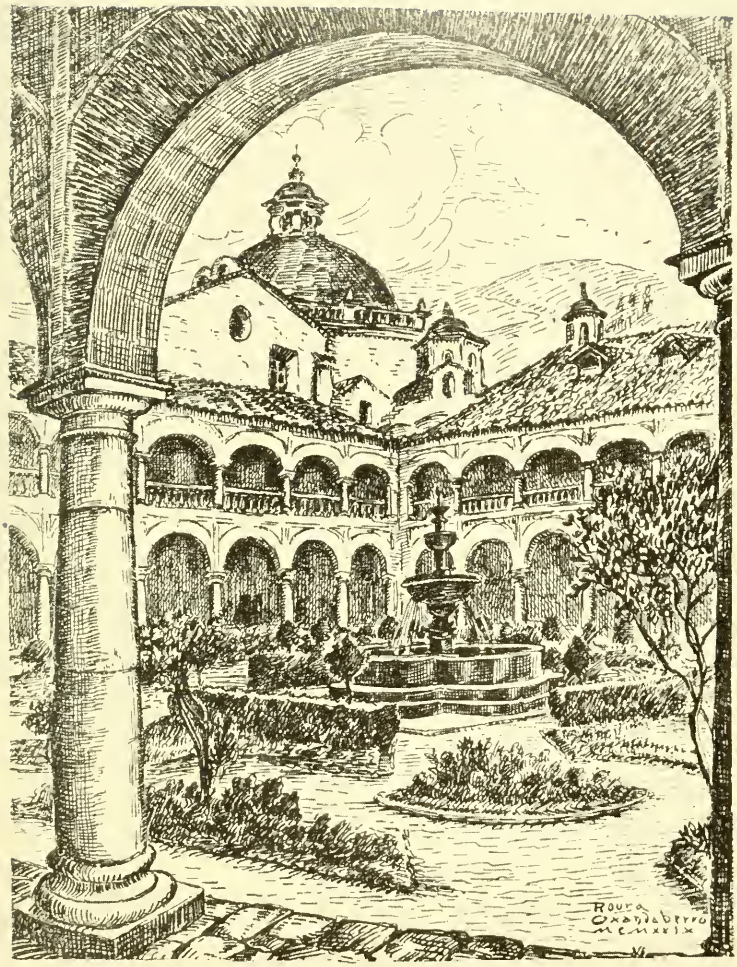
José Mejía (1775–1813), the celebrated orator who shared with the "divine" Argüelles first place in the Cortes of Cadiz, also belongs to the colonial period.

The Audiencia of Quito afforded especially favorable conditions for the cultivation of the fine arts. There painting, sculpture, and architecture flourished to such a degree that to-day, as in bygone years, the colonial monuments which are faithful witnesses to the aesthetic genius of the nation receive unfeigned and universal admiration.

The convents and churches of Quito are not only a manifestation of the religious faith of an age which expressed itself in the erection of lasting memorials, but also an evidence of a highly developed artistic sense, a love for the beautiful and pleasure in the creation of harmonious, elaborate, and inspiring works of art.

The respective façades of the churches of the Compañía de Jesús and San Francisco de Quito, as well as the cloisters of San Francisco, San Augustín, La Merced, and Santo Domingo, have become familiar the world over through photographs. Yet this does not by any means exhaust the list of Quito's architectural treasures. For example, the portals, cloisters, and altars of the churches of San Diego, El Tejar, Santa Clara, and the Hospital, as well as the Capilla Mayor in the cathedral, are all works of consummate beauty and harmony of design.

Ecuadorean sculpture of the xvi, xvii, and xviii centuries boasts the names of Francisco Benítez, Diego de Robles, Antonio Fernández, Padre Carlos, Olmos (better known as "Pampite"), Jacinto López, Francisco Tipán, Juan Bautista Menacho, Maestro Uriaco, Toribio Ávila, Sor María de San José, and finally, the well known "Caspicara," whose real name was Manuel Chili. The celebrated Gaspar de Zangurima, a native of Cuenca whom the Great Liberator Simón Bolívar was pleased to commend and honor, ends the list.



CLOISTERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONVENT, QUITO

One of the four great cloisters of the convent as seen by the Spanish etcher Roura Oxandaberro. The arches are supported by 104 Doric columns of stone. Numerous valuable and ancient paintings adorn the walls. The cloister was designed by Antonio Rodríguez, an Ecuadorean Franciscan.

The so-called Quito school of painting has always been celebrated, the well-deserved fame which this group has come to enjoy being chiefly due to the beauty of works from the brushes of artists like Sánchez Gálquez, Juan de Illescas, Luis de Rivera, Fray Pedro Bedón, the nun Magdalena Dávalos, Morales, Oviedo, Vela, Fray Domingo, José Ramírez, Juan de Benavides, Cortés, Samaniego, Bernardo Rodríguez, and Antonio Salas. Miguel de Santiago, who has been called the greatest American painter, his son-in-law, Gorívar González, and his daughter Isabel Santiago also deserve special mention. In Santiago's studio Bernabé Labato and Simón de Valenzuela were friends and distinguished pupils.

Nor was it exceptional for colonial artists to achieve renown in both painting and sculpture. Such genius was displayed by the Spaniard Luis de Rivera and the Ecuadorean Bernardo de Legarda, who "invented a new type of Immaculate Conception, unknown in the Marian iconography."

During the colonial period, a brisk export trade was carried on in Ecuadorean objects of art, principally with Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela. It is recorded, for example, that between the years 1779 and 1788, 264 boxes of pictures and statuary were shipped from Guayaquil to foreign ports.

While visiting South America, Aristides Sartorio, celebrated Italian artist and critic, drew the eyes of the world toward Quito when he declared it to be "a center of expansion and diffusion of art," and "an exquisite casket of American art."

The authoritative and brilliant works of José Gabriel Navarro, *Contribuciones a la Historia del Arte en el Ecuador* and *La Escultura en el Ecuador durante los siglos XVI, XVII, XVIII,* have been to many a great revelation.

In concluding this brief reference to the cultural development of Ecuador during the colonial period, due tribute must also be paid to the noted travelers who helped to diffuse scientific knowledge regarding the country. Among them may be especially mentioned the French academicians Louis Godin, Pedro Bouguer, and Carlos de la Condamine, their Spanish companions Jorge Juan and Antonio de Ulloa, and later, Francisco José de Caldas and Baron Alexander von Humboldt.

VII

THE FIRST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

In that region which had been the great kingdom of Quito Spanish rule conformed to the colonizing system of the Crown, a system which has been the subject of detailed study by both American and European authors.



FAÇADE OF THE JESUIT CHURCH

The façade of the beautiful church of La Compañía de Jesus in Quito is an exquisite example of plateresque style. Erected in the seventeenth century, it is the work of two architects, Marcos Guerra, an Ecuadorean, and Venancio Gandolfi, an Italian.

Let us remember at this point that, in order to judge the government of the Kings of Spain in their American colonies, it has become a general custom to distinguish between the legal colonial system—that is, the whole structure of laws, rules and regulations as formulated—and the actual practice on the part of the Spanish authorities resident in America.

Almost unanimous praise is given to the former, and with equal unanimity condemnation and disapproval is meted out to the latter, which in some cases was the origin of the wars of independence, and in every case hastened their outbreak.

In the territory of the present republic of Ecuador it may be unreservedly stated that the spirit of rebellion against the Crown dates from the time of the Conquest.

In fact, the civil wars that broke out between the conquistadores brought Marshal Diego de Almagro and Francisco Pizarro to a tragic end. A son of Almagro rose to brief power, only to fall forthwith. And then followed a series of events involving Governor Vaca de Castro and the ill-starred Viceroy Blasco Núñez Vela, whom the rebel Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of the Marquis of Atavillos, pursued and defeated at Inaquito.

Gonzalo Pizarro was the first to rebel against the authority of the Crown. And his ambition for independent rule was spurred on not only by warriors like the famous Francisco de Carvajal, "the demon of the Andes," but also by civilians of high position and great prestige. It is stated, in fact, that the famous Fray Jodoco Ricke, the first Superior of the Franciscan monastery at Quito, counseled Gonzalo Pizarro to repudiate the authority of the Emperor, have himself crowned king, and then ask the Pope that he be invested with the throne of Peru.

Gonzalo Pizarro intended to govern Peru independently, but his political and administrative ability was not as great as his ambition for power, and after having been defeated by La Gasca, in the battle of Jaquijaguana, on April 9, 1548, he was condemned and executed. The learned Peruvian writer, José de la Riva Agüero, points out the fact that Canon Coronel, of Quito, wrote a book entitled *De Bello Justo*, defending the aspirations of Pizarro.

From 1548 to 1592 peace reigned in the Audiencia of Quito, but in 1592 there occurred the Alcabala Revolution. Beginning on August 15, 1592, an alcabala, which consisted of a tax of 2 per cent upon all merchandise sold either in commerce or in public markets, was to be imposed in Quito. On sales of coca the tax was to be 5 per cent.

However, toward the end of July, 1592, the City Council of Quito decided not to submit to this taxation, and when the Spanish authorities tried to enforce the measure, the populace made demonstrations,



"LA REGLA"

By Miguel de Santiago, who was born in Quito and lived there about the middle of the seventeenth century. He is reputed to be the greatest South American painter of the Colonial period; in fact, the well-known artist and critic, Sartorio, says: "Miguel de Santiago surpasses all South American painters, and is worth all of them together." This painting, which measures 18 by 21 feet, is called "La Regla" (The Canon), and hangs in the chancel of the Church of San Augustín, Quito.

began rioting, and broke open the gates of the prison in order to liberate their leader, Alonso Moreno Bellido. The frightened authorities suspended the collection of the tax.

In December of the same year, 1592, it became known that troops were on the way, sent from Lima to subdue and punish the people of Quito. Feeling ran high, and the populace took up arms. A militia corps was organized, and officers appointed; in short, the movement became an organized uprising against the colonial authorities. Moreover, says González Suárez, some of the leaders conceived still bolder plans, going so far as to propose the idea of absolute independence from Spain, urging that it would be advisable to go to England, by way of Buenos Aires, and there seek backing, assistance, and whatever else might be necessary for carrying out the hazardous and difficult undertaking.

The assassination of Moreno Bellido, attributed to the guard of the President of the Audiencia, unleashed the rage of the rebels, who attacked the President's house, disarmed the guard, and took the President prisoner.

It is noteworthy that in this Alcabala Revolution it was asserted that the people had a right to present petitions, and proclaimed that arms had been taken up "to defend the honor, liberty, and property of the country."

In the years 1625, 1734, and 1736 there were other attempts at rebellion against the Spanish on the part of creole citizens of Quito. The distinctions which were made between Spaniards and creoles in everything that meant consideration and honors, rank and public office, and even rights and privileges, only served to intensify for the Americans their ideas of emancipation and self-government. The quarrels in the monasteries between creole and Spanish friars, especially the Dominicans and the Jesuits, spread to the streets; once the passions of the civil population were aroused, the two factions, Spanish and creole, attacked each other with determined frenzy. Naturally, the authorities sided with the Spaniards, and the colonials, consequently, were at odds with both.

By 1736 affairs had reached such a state that the learned historian of Ecuador, Federico González Suárez, Archbishop of Quito, could say: "This might be called the first spark that, bursting forth suddenly, caused the great conflagration of the Colombian war." He added: "From one event, of slight importance in itself, sprang the idea of emancipation, which, like ascending sap, began to permeate unobtrusively the whole social body."

By 1765 the rebellion had already assumed significant proportions. The Government of Spain had established a monopoly on distilled spirits; that is to say, individuals were forbidden to manufacture them, and it was decreed that no spirits should be distilled except



SCULPTURE IN WOOD BY PADRE CARLOS

Head of Saint Bernardino of Siena, by Padre Carlos, who lived between 1620 and 1680. He and Manuel Chili, the latter better known as "Caspicara," are recognized as "princes of Colonial American sculpture for the excellence of their work as well as for their productivity."

for account of the Royal Treasury. The aggressive way in which this monopoly was established and maintained, and also the establishment of an excise tax on all foodstuffs brought into the city, were the pretexts for a new uprising which lasted for several months, and which became especially threatening on May 22 and June 24.

At that time the residents of certain districts, in full mutiny and well armed, took possession of the city, attacked and burned the headquarters of the monopoly, and with shouts of "Down with bad government," and "Death to foreign interlopers," assaulted the palace of the Audiencia, which they occupied after a long struggle, although the judges had been able to escape and take refuge in a monastery.

In Quito, according to the English historian Coxe, the insurrection was of a very dangerous nature. He says that after having ejected the royal functionaries, the revolutionists offered the leadership to one of their own number, refused to entertain any idea of compromise, and to an offer of pardon replied: "We have no need of pardon for we have not sinned; we shall go on paying the former taxes, provided we have no new Spanish rulers, and regain our right to choose those most acceptable to us."

By 1765, the people of Quito were quite generally in favor of the idea of a national independent government, to include an executive born in the country. The feeling took concrete form in the desire that such ruler should be Manuel Ponce de Guerrero, the fourth Count of Selva Florida.

VIII

ESPEJO OF QUITO, PRECURSOR OF SPANISH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

The Ecuadorean savant, Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño, to whom American archaeology is, as shown above, so greatly indebted, had good reason for affirming that the "Monopoly Revolution" of 1765 ended the period of unconscious gestation of independence, and under the leadership of Espejo began the era of purely American preparation and education in the doctrines of liberty. That mestizo student who took up arms against the Audiencia continued, perfected, and made practicable the idea of American autonomy—a concept of the people of Quito and peculiar to them.

Francisco Javier Eugenio de Santa Cruz y Espejo was a true precursor of Spanish-American independence. He was born in Quito in February, 1747. His parents were the Cajamarcan Indian Luis de la Cruz y Espejo and Catalina Aldaz y Larraincar, a mulatto of Quito.

From infancy Espejo was distinguished for his vigorous intelligence, his observant spirit, and his extraordinary devotion to a wide range of

serious studies. Indisputable talent, a restless and inquiring spirit, a thirst for knowledge, all ruled by a strong and well-controlled will, united to make of Espejo a learned and interesting man. He knew jurisprudence and theology, politics and medicine, philosophy and literature. He understood Latin, studied Greek, and translated French.

At 20 he graduated as doctor in medicine and also received his degree in civil and canonical law. In 1779 he wrote his first book entitled *El Nuevo Luciano de Quito, o Despertador de los Ingenios Quiteños*, a bitter criticism, especially of methods of teaching, directed against Spanish writers, ignorant friars, incompetent preachers, and pettifogging lawyers who meddled in public matters. Espejo displays a knowledge of Bacon and Erasmus, Grotius and Hobbes, Locke and Puffendorf, Pascal and Malebranche, and Voltaire and Rousseau.

In 1780 Espejo wrote two works, the first entitled *Marco Porcio Catón* and the second, *La Ciencia Blancardina*[3]. That year the uprising of Tupac Amaru took place in Peru, an event endangering Spanish rule in the land of the Incas. Documents prove that Tupac Amaru had sympathizers and coworkers in Quito, among whom Mariano Ortega was especially distinguished.

Espejo, in the second part of *La Golilla*, written late in 1781 or in 1782, lauded the rebellion of Tupac Amaru, and declared that it was for a just cause, since those engaged in it were but seeking to recover their ancient and legitimate rights. This book was an attack upon the King, ministers, royal inspectors, and Presidents of Audiencias. President Villalengua of the Audiencia of Quito denounced *La Golilla* as an "atrocious, bloodthirsty, and seditious satire," adding, "Any tribunal of Europe would consider it sufficient ground for imprisoning the author for life."

So pernicious were Espejo's revolutionary ideas considered, and so dangerous his presence in Quito, that on the pretext of appointing him physician to the expedition of Requena, he was ordered to the Amazon region. Espejo, understanding the purpose of the Spanish authorities in sending him to the forests of the Amazon, hid away and then fled. The President of the Audiencia, in 1783, issued to the authorities in his jurisdiction warrants for Espejo's apprehension, describing the so-called criminal and ordering his arrest.

During the years 1785, 1786, and 1787 Espejo wrote the following works in the order named: *Reflexiones acerca de un Método Seguro para Preservar a los Pueblos de las Viruelas* (Reflections on a Sure Method of Protecting the People from Smallpox); *Defensa de los*

[3] This presumably deals with the writings of Steven Blancard or Blankaart, a Dutch physician and pharmacist, who lived during the last half of the XVII century.—*Editor.*

Curas de Riobamba (A Defense of the Priests of Riobamba); and *Cartas Riobambenses* (Letters from Riobamba).

In 1787 Espejo was prosecuted a second time on account of his "seditious and subversive" ideas. Imprisoned as a "state criminal," the patriot of Quito was sent to Bogota in 1788 to be tried before the Viceroy himself.

There he found opportunity to spread more widely his political ideas. He formed a close friendship with Antonio Nariño, Francisco A. Zea, and other distinguished Colombians, and the patriotic zeal of Espejo was a decisive factor in starting Nariño, another precursor of liberty, on the dangerous campaign for independence. In Bogota Espejo published his famous *Discurso dirigido a la muy ilustre y muy leal ciudad de Quito, representada por su ilustrísimo Cabildo, Justicia y Regimiento, y a todos los señores socios provistos a la erección de una sociedad patriótica, sobre la necesidad de establecerla luego con el título de "Escuela de Concordia"* (Discourse addressed to the very eminent and very loyal city of Quito, represented by its illustrious Cabildo, court and regiment, and to all the members who favor the organization of a patriotic society, as to the necessity of establishing the latter at once, under the name of "A School of Concord").

Early in 1790 Espejo returned to Quito and redoubled his revolutionary efforts, helping to establish, in November of the next year, the *Sociedad Patriótica de Amigos del País* (Patriotic Society of Friends of the Country), of which he wrote the constitution and by-laws and served as the very active secretary.

In the same month, he published the "Preliminary Notice" of a periodical to be entitled *Primicias de la Cultura de Quito* (Firstfruits of Quito's Culture), and on Thursday, January 5, 1792, the initial number of the *Primicias* was issued, this being the first periodical to be published in the Royal Audiencia of Quito.

At that time Espejo was also the first public librarian of the Audiencia, for after the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spanish America the collections of books in their monasteries had been converted into public libraries.

In 1794 the connection between the patriots of Colombia and those of Ecuador became evident. On September 6 seditious posters appeared in Bogota, and during the investigation made to identify their author it was discovered that Nariño, the friend and to a certain extent the disciple of Espejo, had translated *The Rights of Man.* On October 4 of the same year there appeared in Quito banners of red taffeta bearing crosses of white paper with the inscriptions *Liberi esto—Felicitatem et gloriam consecuto—Salva Cruce.* On the same day there were also found in Quito seditious posters, inciting the people to revolt.

The organized rebellion planned and directed by Espejo in the same year was discovered, and that indomitable revolutionary was put in close confinement "for certain grave reasons of state," and for being "a devotee of the impieties of the French Revolution." He was released from prison only on the eve of his death, which occurred on December 27, 1795.

In closing this brief outline of the life and work of the immortal Ecuadorean pioneer of liberty, it is fitting to add a summary of the articles of his political faith.

Espejo conceived the political emancipation of all Spanish American colonies which, on separation from the Crown, should constitute independent nations, organized under a republican form of govern-

FRANCISCO JAVIER EUGENIO DE SANTA CRUZ Y ESPEJO (1747–1795)

Precursor of the independence of Spanish America.



ment. For this reason he desired that the initial rally cry for independence should ring forth simultaneously from the capitals of all the Viceroyalties and Audiencias, and that all the colonies should maintain close relations with each other, so as to be able to support and defend each other from the power of the Crown.

Every national government should be organized upon the premise that all men were free and equal. Only Americans were to participate in the government. Foreigners were not to be expelled, but they—especially the Spanish—were not to hold any positions in the public administration or in the government. All members of the clergy should be natives of the country, never foreigners. The Pope was to be requested that, after reserving to the religious communities a

sufficient amount of their property to cover their needs, the rest of their possessions should be assigned for use in other good works.

From the foregoing it may be seen that Espejo's political vision was not merely local, limited to his own surroundings; he considered Spanish America as a single entity, as an harmonious unit, and his plans for emancipation referred always to the whole of America. In this connection it is well known that in 1787 he carried on political correspondence with Lima, Popayan, Santa Fe, and Mariquita. In the same year he wanted to visit Peru, and in 1794 he tried to arrange a trip to Mexico, Caracas, and Buenos Aires. These facts explain why the prosecuting attorney in the case brought against Espejo stated that "in order to institute proceedings it was necessary to make official investigations in places far distant from the viceroyalty."

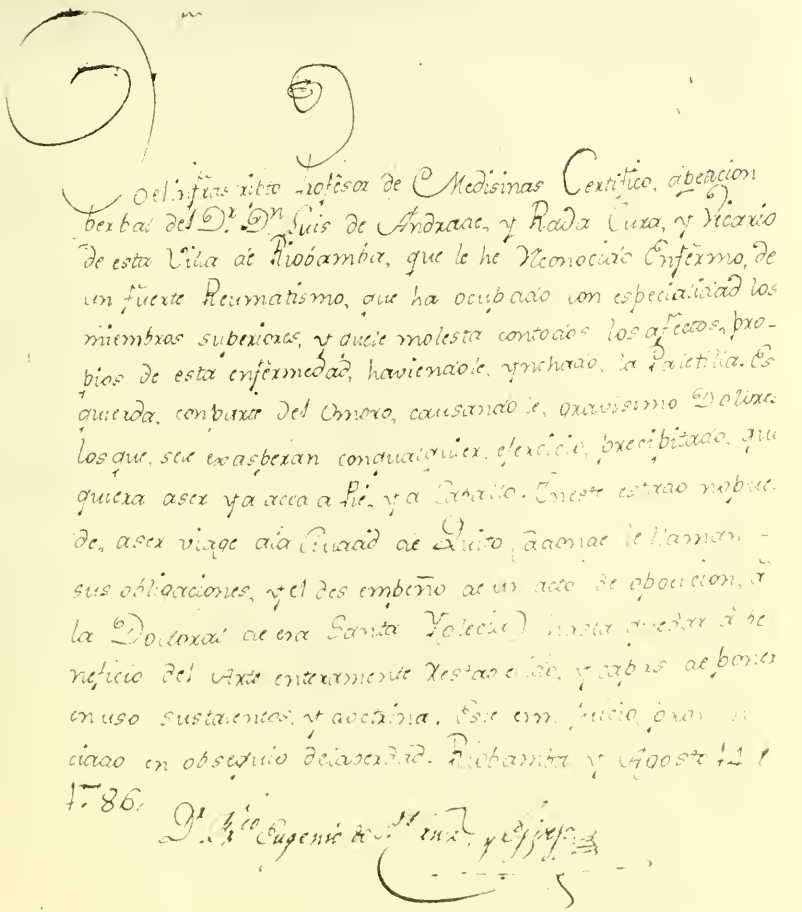
We should not close these brief notes on this pioneer patriot without tracing the relation between his life and work and those of the Venezuelan leader General Francisco Miranda and the Colombian hero Antonio Nariño y Álvarez.

It is of interest to note the period over which the lives of these precursors of liberty extended. Espejo was born earliest, in 1747; Miranda next, in 1756; and Nariño last, in 1760. Their life spans varied considerably. Espejo lived 48 years, Miranda 60, and Nariño 64, their deaths occurring in 1795, 1816, and 1824, respectively.

The revolutionary activities of Espejo were first in point of time, and his premature death, due to persecution and imprisonment, prevented his taking part in the actual struggle, as did Miranda and Nariño. This explains the fact that so little is known of the significance and importance of Espejo's labors for emancipation, labors recognized by such foreign authors as Ricardo Becerra and Carlos Arturo Torres, Colombians; Blanco y Azpurúa, a Venezuelan; and Gonzalo Bulnes, a Chilean.

When Espejo and Nariño became acquainted in Bogota in 1789 the personalities and the circumstances of the two were very different. Espejo was 42, Nariño 29. Espejo had already written his principal works, *El Nuevo Luciano*, *Marco Porcio Catón*, *La Ciencia Blancardina*, *Reflexiones sobre las Viruelas*, *Defensa de los Curas de Riobamba*, and *Cartas Riobambenses*. Nariño, still young, was known at that time merely as a literary amateur. Espejo was in Bogota in connection with his second political prosecution, to be tried and sentenced as a "state prisoner, notorious libeler, and disturber of the public peace." The revolutionary work of Nariño, however, first came to the front in 1794, when he translated the *Declaration of the Rights of Man*.

Again Jijón y Caamaño is correct in calling attention to the fact that Miranda's ideas about emancipation were the result of his travels, of his knowledge of the United States of America, already free, glorious,



AUTOGRAPH OF FRANCISCO JAVIER EUGENIO DE SANTA CRUZ Y ESPEJO

Ecuadorean writer and precursor of South American independence.

and prosperous; they were formed outside of America, and developed far from his own country. But Espejo's genius made practicable the idea of Spanish American autonomy, original with the people of Quito; he perfected and gave form to a purely creole concept.

History, the impartial voice of the centuries, can not but grant equal glory to each of that remarkable trio, Espejo, Miranda, and Nariño.

IX

THE INDEPENDENCE OF QUITO, 1809

The death of Espejo, in 1795, interrupted the work for emancipation already begun, but could not retard it indefinitely. The most ardent and enthusiastic warrior had fallen, he who was the soul and brain of the movement, the guiding spirit of the struggle, but his sacrifice could not be fruitless. The impetus had been given; the movement was under way; martyrdom was but a consecration and redemption, and the death of Espejo—the first victim to fall within the ranks of the Ecuadorean patriots—served but to invigorate the campaign for emancipation.

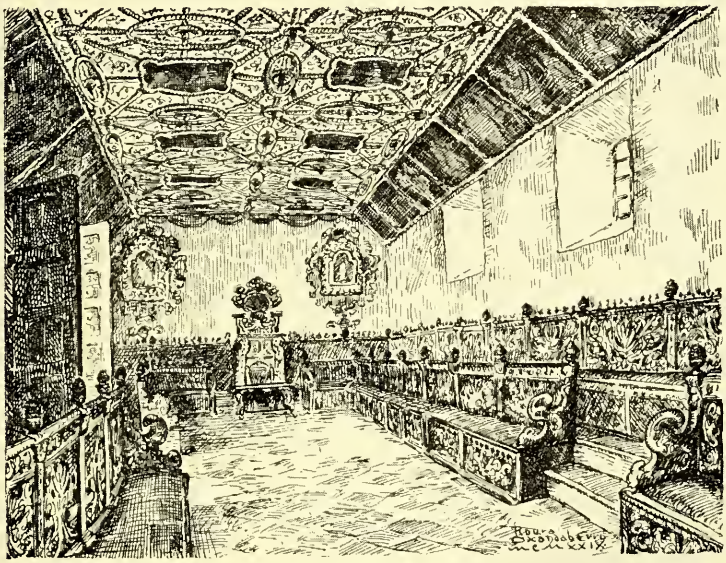
The friends and disciples of Espejo, however, continued to work for freedom, and in December, 1808, and in March, 1809, launched two daring plans, which had been slowly and ably prepared. Both unfortunately met failure.

Although some of the principal leaders were imprisoned, they never denied that they sought self-government. On the contrary, with well-founded reasons and well-stated pleas, they maintained that their cause was good and patriotic, just and glorious. They were accused of "plots against the State, lese majesty, subversion of order and of duly constituted authority," but invoking the principles of public law, they proclaimed and defended their project as "just, rational, and legitimate," claiming that "peoples have the right to choose the form of government that seems to them best." Thus did Dr. Manuel Rodríguez de Quiroga write in his notable *Alegato*, defending himself before the Spanish authorities, and explaining his situation to his "fellow citizens of America."

From the hands of Pedro Muñoz, secretary to the President of the Audiencia, some of the patriots snatched the documents containing the record of proceedings instituted against those implicated in the events of March, 1809.

But as soon as the leaders of this plot were out of prison they went on with their revolutionary work, and on August 10, 1809, there rang out in Quito an inspiring rally cry of freedom acclaimed throughout Spanish America with rejoicing. The President of the Audiencia, Count Ruiz de Castilla, was forthwith imprisoned, the government of

the Spanish authorities repudiated, and a governing council, constituted under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Selva Alegre, a confidant and disciple of Espejo. The judiciary functions were intrusted to a special institution created for the purpose, with one division for civil and another for criminal cases. For preserving public order and for defending national autonomy an army was organized under the name of *La Falange* (The Phalanx). This force, according to a document of the time, "had a very handsome corps of officers, in which the very flower of the youth of Quito served."



CHAPTER ROOM OF SAN AGUSTÍN

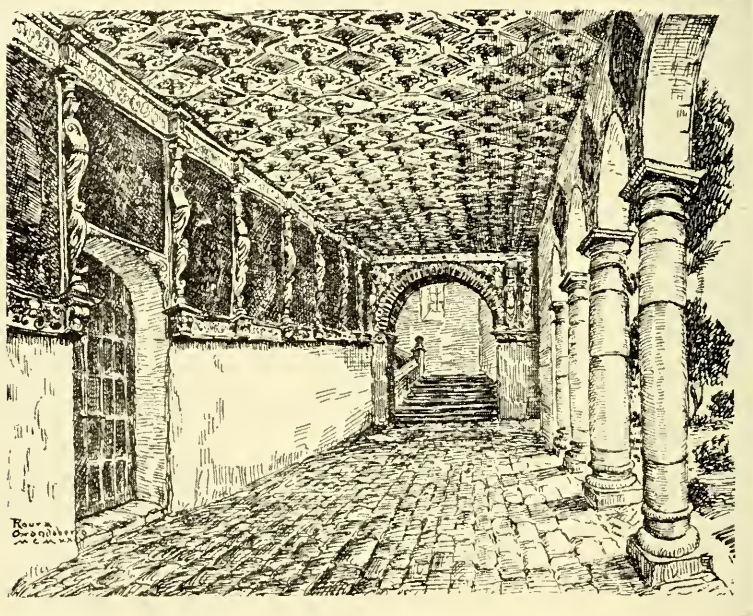
This exquisite gem of art is the shrine of Ecuadorean patriotism. The Chapter room dates from the early seventeenth century; its renaissance ceiling of geometric designs showing Moorish influence frames in its rich gilt carvings more than 60 paintings, and the 2 rows of stalls, where 200 persons may be seated, are decorated with sculpture of rare perfection. It was in this Chapter room that the people of Quito, in the meeting of August 16, 1809, ratified their declaration of independence, and that the bodies of the patriots who fell on August 2, 1810, rested in state.

All of these steps met with the approval of the people, who sanctioned the revolutionary movement, as well as the administrative organization to be substituted for the old régime, in an open town meeting held in the beautiful Chapter Room of the monastery of St. Augustine, now a shrine of Ecuadorean patriotism.

In accordance with the fundamental idea of their master, Espejo, that the movement for emancipation should be general and simultaneous throughout Spanish America, the leaders of the revolution of 1809 informed the various Viceroyalties, Audiencias, and Captaincies of the events which had taken place in Quito on August 10,

1809. At the open meeting of August 16, Dr. Manuel Rodríguez de Quiroga, Minister of Justice, read a proclamation addressed to "the peoples of America," in which he plead: "Support our sacred projects! Quickened by the same spirit which inspires us, unite your efforts to ours!"

However, the movement in Quito was not immediately seconded in America; partial counter-revolutions occurred even in Ecuador itself; from the neighboring viceroyalties numerous bodies of well-organized troops were sent, and Quito, obliged to depend solely upon its own resources for defense, had to capitulate to the Spanish au-



CLOISTER OF SAN AGUSTÍN

The flat ceiling of these cloisters is richly carved, and on the walls may be seen a veritable gallery of fine paintings of the Ecuadorean school. In the cloisters appears the first use in America of an intercolumniation with arches differing in height, after the Arabic fashion, thus introducing to the New World an architectural style which later produced such beautiful examples as the Torre Tagle Palace in Lima, Peru.

thorities on October 24, 1809, when Count Ruiz de Castilla took over the government.

The independent rule of the Governing Council had lasted almost three months.

Ruiz de Castilla did not comply with the terms of the surrender; with the more than 5,000 soldiers at his command he began on December 4 a merciless persecution and imprisonment of all who had taken part in the August revolutionary movement.

The following year, on August 2, 1810, many of the imprisoned patriots, including some of the principal leaders, were butchered

in prison, an act which aroused deep indignation throughout America, especially in Caracas, Bogota, and Valparaiso.

The blood shed by these martyrs to the cause of liberty inspired a new effort for freedom, and in September of the same year a Superior Council was once more established, and independence again proclaimed.

For the better organization of the government, the Superior Council convened a congress, which met in Quito on December 4, 1811. On February 15, 1812, the first "Constitution of the State of Quito" was promulgated, an important document, based on the plans worked out by Calisto Miranda and Miguel Antonio Rodríguez. This "Solemn Pact of Association and Union between the Provinces which form the State of Quito" is composed of 54 articles which, in spite of ingenuous declarations charming in their simplicity, contain the principles of an independent and autonomous government, democratic and representative in form.

The revolutionary forces were victorious at Pasto, and conquered also at Paredones and Verdeloma, but afterward were defeated by veteran troops commanded by the new President of the Royal Audiencia, Gen. Toribio Montes, who occupied Quito on November 8, 1812. This fact, together with a defeat inflicted later upon the patriots at Ibarra, ended the revolutionary régime of the Superior Council.

This time the free and independent government had lasted more than two years. Quito was subdued by superior force, directed by the able Montes, but the torch of liberty had already begun to illumine, as with the light of dawn, other regions of America.

It should not be forgotten that at that time the name Quito referred to all Ecuador, and *Quiteños* to all Ecuadoreans.

The unswerving tenacity of the people of Quito in their struggle for independence may be proved by innumerable official documents of the period. It is sufficient to quote here some paragraphs from an official note by President Joaquín Molina, written in Cuenca on April 11, 1811, and addressed to the Regency. The accusation by the successor of Count Ruiz de Castilla is significant and definite; but that very accusation constitutes high praise of the spirit of liberty and independence which ever inspired the Ecuadoreans:

> Experience has proven that from its earliest days the ideas of the Province of Quito have been inclined toward revolution and independence. This is the spirit which inspired the fathers; this the milk that nurtured the sons; this the substance of their dearest dreams; this the end for which they sigh; this, in a word, is the goal on which they have set their hearts and on which they unceasingly ponder, the matter considered beyond all others supreme.
>
> An uninterrupted series of proofs shows that, however much they may seem to slumber, they are ever watchful of this matter, and that in times of greatest apparent quiet they never desist from planning how to put their designs into effect.

The acknowledgment of and subjection and obedience to extraneous sovereignty is and always has been considered, deep in their hearts, a heavy and unbearable yoke, which they have tried to shake off.

The continuous disturbances have been attributed merely to one or two discontented spirits, to the mob, or some other like cause. Sire, nothing of that is true. The actions of the upper and lower classes in Quito have always been closely related, and so closely united one with the other that never has the latter moved without the influence of the former, nor has the lower ever refused to go along with the higher. This is why there exists, between the two, such union that one scarcely notes any distinctions of person or rank.

Indeed, throughout all Spanish America the Quito movement of August 10, 1809, long reechoed and the events leading up to it were an inspiration to patriots in other lands. Caracas, Cartagena of the Indies, and Bogota were deeply stirred. In Bogota, for instance, in the Assembly of Notables, convened on September 11, 1809, by the Viceroy Amar y Borbón himself for the purpose of discussing "the grave matter of Quito," affirmation was made "very haughtily by the most notable residents of Bogota, not only of the lawfulness of what was done in Quito, but of the necessity of imitating it in Bogota." And afterwards, when the Supreme Council was organized in Bogota, its proclamation of July 26, 1810, made express reference to the events in Quito. And this same Supreme Council, in an exhortation of September 9, 1810, declared: "It was indeed the Quiteño who taught us our first lesson. He opened the way to honor, and he has sealed your liberty with his blood."

Let us only record, to close this chapter, what was officially written to the Crown, in 1811, by President Joaquín Molina: "This iniquitous plan for independence and separation from Spain has spread now into many parts of America either in league with Quito, or influenced by its example."

X

EDUADOR AS PART OF LA GRAN COLOMBIA

The glorious revolution of October 9, 1820, in Guayaquil was an event of transcendent importance in freeing Ecuador, in assuring the liberation of La Gran Colombia, and in initiating, later, that triumphant expedition which broke the chains of Peru and Bolivia at Ayacucho and thus terminated Spanish rule in South America.

Bolívar, with his keen and comprehensive vision, realized the extraordinary significance of the revolution at Guayaquil and decided to give it effective support.

Sucre, after Bolívar the greatest of the liberators, reached Guayaquil on May 6, 1821, and immediately began his campaign to deliver Quito. The military skill of Sucre, the fervent and self-sacrificing patriotism of the Ecuadoreans, the aid received at an opportune



ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE

Victor in the battle of Pichincha, which liberated Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, thus opening the way for the founding of the Republic of La Gran Colombia.

moment from Colombia and from Peru, all contributed to the final success of the campaign for the cause of independence.

On May 24, 1822, Sucre was victorious at Pichincha, Ecuador was free, and the liberation of Colombia and Venezuela assured Well might Bolívar say, in his proclamation of June 8, 1822:

> Colombians! The whole of your native land is free! The victories of Bomboná and Pichincha have completed your heroic task. In its triumphal march from the banks of the Orinoco to the Andes of Peru the Liberating Army has preserved and defended Colombia.

The city of Quito, at an open town meeting held on May 29, 1822, resolved that "its first spontaneous act, prompted by public sentiment, convenience, and the desirability of mutual security, should be to join the Republic of Colombia and declare the Provinces which composed the ancient Kingdom of Quito an integral part of Colombia."

Sucre, promoted by Bolívar from brigadier general to general, was appointed commander of the Department of the South, that is, of the present Republic of Ecuador.

It should be remembered that it was generally recognized throughout America that Quito, although held in subjugation by force during the period from 1813 to 1822, had always maintained her traditional desire for emancipation and independence. It was for this reason that in the Constitution of the Republic of Colombia, drawn up by the Sovereign Congress of Venezuela which met at Angostura in December of 1819, Ecuador was taken into consideration. Here, in Article 5, one finds: "The Republic of Colombia shall be divided into three large Departments, Venezuela, Quito, and Cundinamarca, which last shall include the Provinces of New Granada, a name henceforth abolished. The capitals of these departments shall be the cities of Caracas, Quito, and Bogota, the latter omitting the additional words 'Santa Fe.'"

In the Constitution of La Gran Colombia drawn up by the Congress which met in the City of Cúcuta (Columbia) in 1821, Ecuador was also incorporated in the Republic. Such incorporation, however, was but nominal until after the victory of Pichincha, when it became an accomplished fact, acclaimed and proclaimed by the Ecuadoreans.

Quito rendered due homage to Sucre, the modest victor of Pichincha; one of the ceremonies was connected with taking the official oath to support the Constitution of Cúcuta, as may be seen by the following official transcript:

> 7th: That in order to perpetuate the memory of General Sucre in Quito, there shall be published on June 13th [the saint's day of Sucre] the Constitution of Colombia, and the city, the authorities, and all public and private enterprises shall swear upon it to defend with their property, their lives, and their blood, the independence, the political liberty, and the unity of the State.

On June 16, 1822, the Liberator, Bolívar, made his triumphal entry into Quito. He decreed that honor should be done to the

victors of Pichincha, dictated various administrative provisions, and on June 28 left Quito for Guayaquil. Bolívar broke the journey on July 5 to make the ascent of Chimborazo, where he wrote his famous *Delirio sobre Chimborazo* (Rhapsody on Chimborazo). On July 11 he reached Guayaquil, and on the 26th and 27th he conferred with General San Martín, the Protector of Peru. Guayaquil formally became a part of La Gran Colombia on July 31, 1822.

On this occasion, Bolivar wrote the following affectionate words:

> Guayaquil, through this irrevocable and unconditional act, has won from the Government of Colombia the right to its eternal protection and gratitude; let Guayaquil ask anything for her happiness and for her glory compatible with national sovereignty, and the Liberator will make it his grateful duty to ask the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, that Guayaquil become, if possible, the most favored province of Colombia.

In 1824 the Congress of Colombia formulated the "Act on the Territorial Division of the Republic," according to which the nation was divided into 12 Departments. The Ecuadorean portion comprised three of these, as follows: ". . . 10th, Ecuador, its capital Quito; 11th, Azuay, its capital Cuenca; 12th, Guayaquil, its capital Guayaquil."

Over boundary questions war broke out between La Gran Colombia and Peru, a war which ended with complete victory for the Colombian Army, commanded by Sucre, in the battle of Tarqui, February 27, 1829.

La Gran Colombia, the result of Bolívar's vision, did not have a long and fruitful life. The circumstances under which it was created were not propitious; Bolívar alone believed in the possibility of a stable union between Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador. Broadly speaking, the political union of these States into one nation was due only to the influence and power of the Liberator. And La Gran Colombia did not live even as long as Bolívar, whose last years were embittered by the reaction against him in Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia.

About 1826 armed revolts began. Páez, in Venezuela, commenced the uprising; in Lima the Third Division revolted in 1827; in Bogota an attempt was made against the life of the Liberator in September, 1828; in Cauca, General Obando and General López revolted; and even gallant General Córdova took up arms against Bolívar.

On January 20, 1830, the "Admirable Congress" met in Bogota, under the presidency of Sucre, Grand Marshal of Ayacucho. This Congress accepted Bolívar's repeatedly offered resignation from the presidency of the Republic, and the Liberator departed for the Caribbean coast, intending to sail for Europe. While this "Admirable Congress" was meeting the separation of Venezuela was consummated on April 18, 1830. The sessions of the Congress were closed on May 11,



SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

Portrait of the Liberator painted while he was in Quito. It is the work of an unknown artist and was discovered by Maj. Charles A. Willoughby, while military attaché of the United States legation in Ecuador.

and on the 13th of the same month Ecuador separated from Colombia, thus dissolving La Gran Colombia.

Thus Bolívar, the inspired leader of independence, witnessed the undoing of this part of his work and the one great state of his dreams divided into three sister nations, Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador; but he did not perhaps foresee that their national life would be guided down the years by their reverence for him as the Liberator of a world.

XI

ECUADOR AS AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC

It is unnecessary to set forth in detail here the causes and circumstances which brought about the separation of Ecuador from La Gran Colombia. In few words, the Ecuadorean writer, Belisario Quevedo, has stated the fundamental facts on this subject.

The District of the South—that is, the Departments of Ecuador, Azuay, and Guayaquil—had manifested distinct tendencies toward separation from the Republic of Colombia. This fact, says Quevedo, was partly due to the example of Venezuela, to the enormous distances which separated this district from Bogota, and to the little that it had in common with either the Central District (Colombia) or the Northern District (Venezuela), but chiefly because before the conquest, and particularly during the colonial period, Ecuador had reached the point, although not without trials and errors, of feeling itself one single whole, a fusion of local groups which were slowly tending to form a national entity. The presence of Bolívar at the head of the Government, however, kept Ecuador from seceding from La Gran Colombia; the only tie which still held it was the prestige of the Liberator and gratitude to him.

This sentiment in the District of the South was put into words by Vicente Ramón Roca, one of the Ecuadorean patriots of the movement of October 9, 1820, when he declared that "the retirement of Bolívar and the collapse of Colombia are synonymous."

As soon as it became known that Bolívar had withdrawn from the government, Ecuador decided to become an autonomous and absolutely independent nation.

On May 12, 1830, the Attorney General, Ramón Miño, requested the convening of a popular assembly, so that "with complete freedom all might express their desires as to the government which should be established, and the essential bases on which it should be founded."

The assembly met in Quito the next day, May 13, 1830, and after long deliberation and discussion, approved and signed the following act, which has been called "the birth record of the nation, and the baptismal certificate of Ecuador"—in other words, its declaration of independence, accepted by all the principal cities as well as by the capital:



MOUNT CHIMBORAZO, MONARCH OF THE ANDES

The ascent which Bolivar made of this peak on July 5, 1822, inspired his famous "Rhapsody on Chimborazo."

ACT CONSTITUTING ECUADOR A FREE, SOVEREIGN, AND INDEPENDENT STATE

In the City of San Francisco de Quito, on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, the heads of families and public and private enterprises having been convened by the Prefect General of the department, in consequence of representations made to him by the Attorney General, and all having been duly informed as to the subject matter of said representations, they affirmed: That in accordance with their principles and love of order they have supported national unity until the present crisis, when the larger part of Colombia, declaring in favor of a new form of government, has withdrawn from the Union, as is proven by the resolutions of Venezuela, Casanare, Neyva, Popayan, and other Provinces. That even the Government, considering this to be the general sentiment, advised Congress, in its last message, that its representative powers were null and void and that it should therefore cease to function. That since Quito can no longer oppose this sentiment, nor show herself insensible to her true interests, she finds it necessary to conform to the desires of the Nation in order to save herself from the horrors of anarchy and in order to establish the government most in keeping with her customs, circumstances, and needs. Those assembled therefore declare:

1. That in the exercise of their sovereign rights they pronounce themselves to be in favor of the establishment of a free and independent State, composed of the towns included in the District of the South and any others which, for geographic reasons or for reciprocal advantages, may desire to unite with them.

2. That until the Convention of the South shall assemble, and high officials be appointed, they confer the supreme command, civil and military, upon Gen. Juan José Flores, in whom they repose entire confidence based on the proofs he has repeatedly given of his eagerness to preserve order and peace; on his glorious rescue of the South under most difficult circumstances; and on the wisdom, integrity, and prudence he has shown in his career, winning by his talents and virtues the general respect of the people, who are conscious of the many benefits for which they are indebted to him.

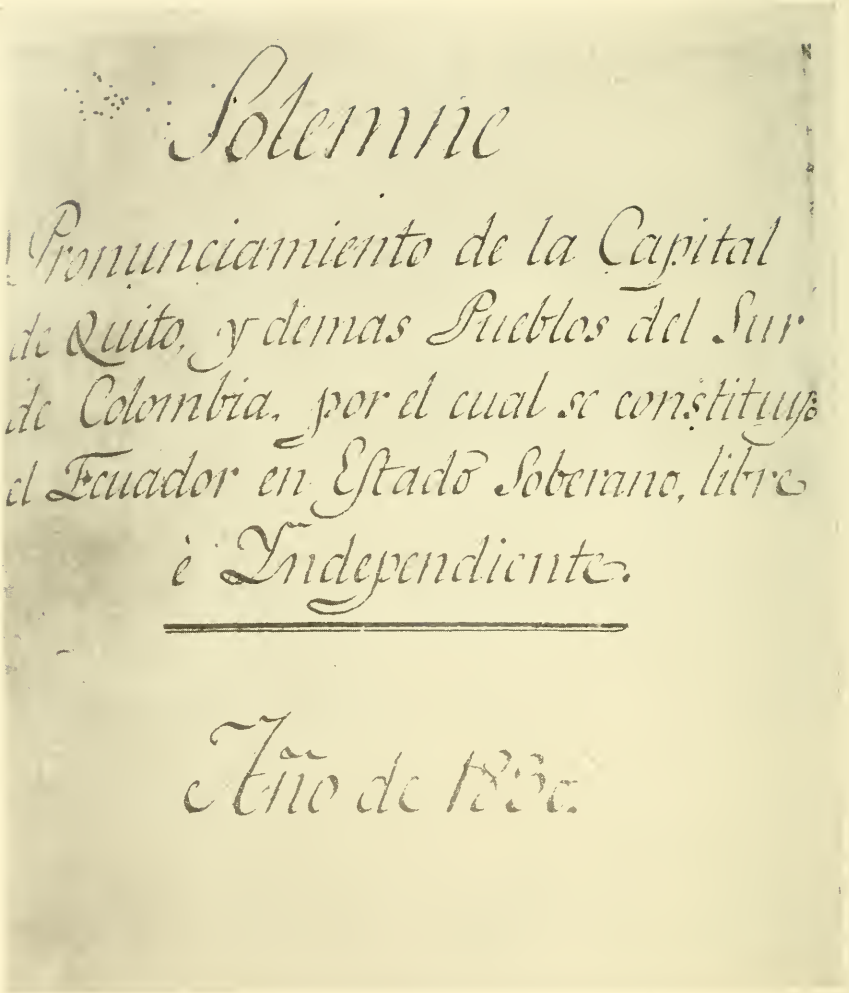
3. That in the exercise of the said command conferred upon him he is authorized to appoint such officials as he may consider necessary and to do whatever he may deem conducive to the best administration of the State, retaining the employees and upholding the laws at present in force, with such changes as may be indispensable.

4. That two weeks after having received the official resolutions of the sections which are to form, with Quito, a single State, a Constitutional Congress shall be convened, in accordance with the regulations on elections to be issued for that purpose.

5. That if within four months the convention shall not have assembled, the people shall meet to consider their future.

6. That Ecuador will ever recognize the eminent services rendered the cause of liberty by His Excellency the Liberator, whose fame, which is the heritage of all Colombia, shall be enshrined among us as a sacred legacy and be handed down to posterity for its gratitude and admiration.

7. That this act be submitted to His Excellency the Chief Executive for his information and for transmission to the other Departments, through the President of the Assembly, by a deputation whom he shall name for such purpose.


Solemne
Pronunciamiento de la Capital
de Quito, y demas Pueblos del Sur
de Colombia, por el cual se constituye
el Ecuador en Estado Soberano, libre
é Independiente.
Año de 1830.

ECUADOR SEPARATES FROM LA GRAN COLOMBIA

Title page of the authentic document by virtue of which Ecuador withdrew from La Gran Colombia to become an independent State. This valuable historical record is now in the possession of the Supreme Court of Ecuador, to which it was presented by the eminent historian Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño.

In accordance with the provisions of the foregoing act, General Flores, by decree of May 31, convened a Constitutional Congress to meet in Riobamba on August 10, 1830. The Congress opened on August 14, and chose as President and Vice President José Fernández Salvador and Nicolás de Arteta, respectively. One of the members of the committee appointed to draft a Constitution was José Joaquín de Olmedo, famous for his ode on the battle of Junín.

The new Constitution was passed on September 11, and on the same day General Juan José Flores was elected President of the Republic.

The Constitutional Congress promulgated the initial laws for the organization of the Public Treasury and of commerce, and for the holding of elections, as well as administrative measures. The penalty of confiscation of property was abolished, and steps were taken for the gradual abolition of slavery.

The Congress of Riobamba closed on September 28, 1830.

Gen. Juan José Flores, first President of Ecuador, was born in Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, on July 24, 1800. His early education was of the most elementary, but his keen intellect was carefully cultivated when the valiant and fortunate officer had to convert himself into a statesman.

Flores entered military service at 15 years of age, and remained in the Spanish Army until 1817 when, impelled by his own enthusiasm and convictions, he left the Spanish ranks to serve the cause of independence. From then on he pursued his military career under the orders of the chief officers of the Liberating Army until, by his own ability, he himself attained high rank among the independent leaders. On the battle field of Tarqui the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, Antonio José de Sucre, promoted Flores to the rank of General of Division.

General Flores was holding the position of Prefect (Governor) General of the Department of the South, that is, Ecuador, Azuay, and Guayaquil when, in the belief that he was serving the best interests of the ancient Presidency of Quito (and at the same time furthering his own desire for power and glory) he skillfully encouraged the separation of Ecuador from La Gran Colombia. From 1830 to 1845 Flores was a person of great importance in the political life of Ecuador, holding the Presidency three times. The first was from September, 1830, to September, 1834; and the second from January, 1839, to January, 1843. He began a third term in April, 1843, which would have ended in 1850; but the revolution of March 6, 1845, which broke out in Guayaquil, obliged him to withdraw from the Government and leave for Europe. Flores's unpopularity reached its height when the Convention of 1843 drafted, under his influence, a reactionary political constitution which was denounced as the "charter of slavery."

ACT OF SEPARATION

A page from the document authorizing the separation of Ecuador from La Gran Colombia. The signature of Gen. Juan José Flores may be deciphered at the end of his oath, on assuming the supreme civil and military command, to execute his duties faithfully and with due observance of law, until the first Constitutional Congress should convene.

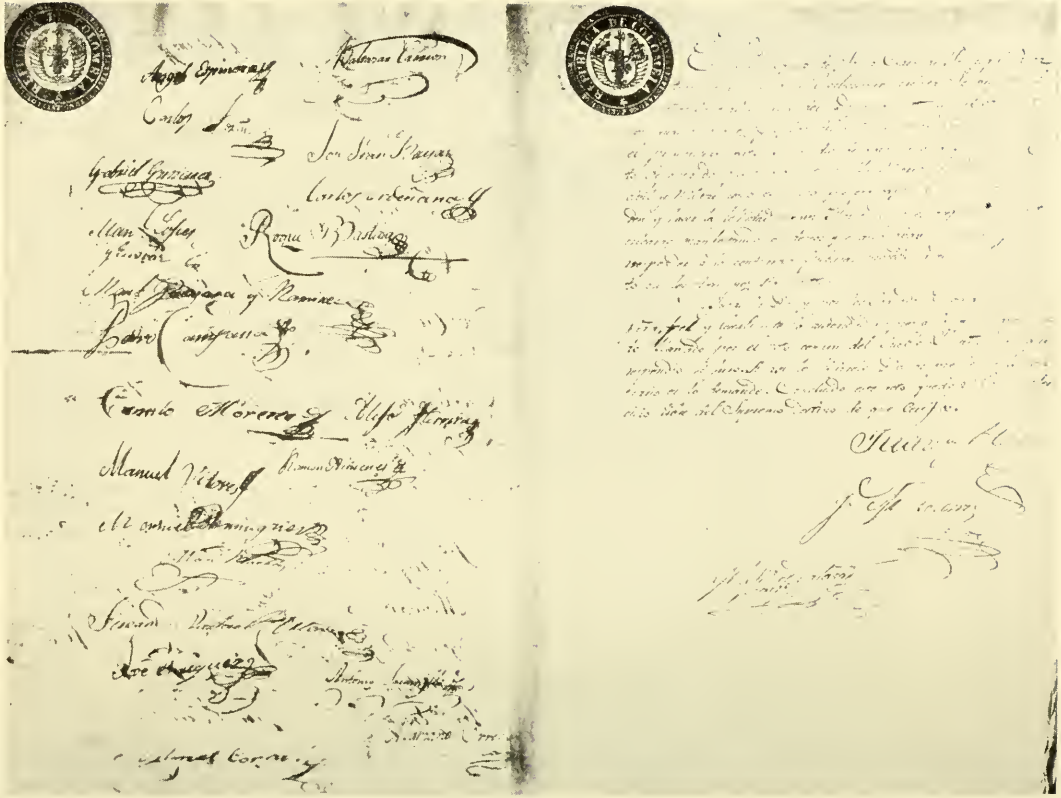
(Translation of the text)

In the parish church of Santa Clara de Pomasqui, on May 14, 1830, the Prefect General of the Department [of Ecuador] put into effect the pronunciamiento issued yesterday by the people of Quito whereby the supreme civil and military command was provisionally intrusted to His Excellency the Prefect General in Chief [Flores] as the only one capable of maintaining order and promoting the common good. On accepting so high a position, His Excellency expressed his desire to merit such confidence; the oath of office was then administered in the following terms:

Do you swear to God on the Holy Gospels to exercise faithfully and lawfully the supreme authority which has been intrusted to you by the unanimous vote of the people of Quito?—To which he replied, I do.—May God reward you if you keep your word, and demote you if you break it. At the conclusion of this ceremony His Excellency was fully empowered to exercise at his discretion the supreme command to which I certify.

JUAN J. FLOREZ

J. M. SAENZ
MANUEL MARIA DE SALAZAR
Secretario



In Europe General Flores was treated with the greatest consideration by governments and rulers. At that time he was a well-informed man, with a strong personality, a keen and inquiring intellect, much personal charm, and remarkable gifts of oratory.

In 1846 Flores tried to launch an expedition, equipped through the aid of the Queen of Spain, against Ecuador. The rash scheme failed, and Flores then went to Costa Rica, where he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Army. Later he proceeded to Venezuela, where he was given the title of General, and a salary for life. He afterwards traveled through Chile and Peru, returning to Ecuador in 1860 and serving the Government of the Republic valiantly and loyally.



GENERAL FLORES

Gen. Juan José Flores, lieutenant and friend of Bolivar, and first President of the Republic of Ecuador. From a portrait in oils, painted in 1834 by Antonio Salas, noted artist of Quito.

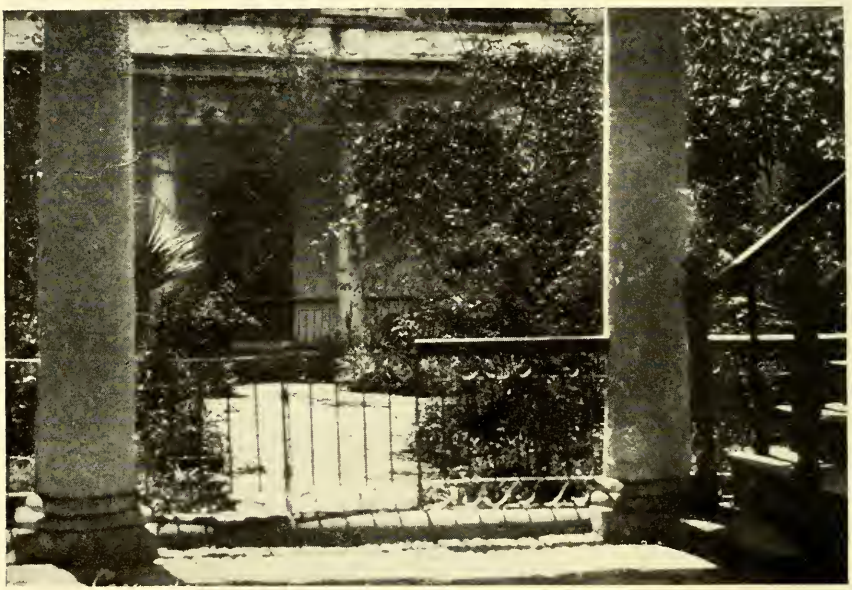
In 1861 Flores presided over the National Convention where, according to the Ecuadorean writer Elías Laso, he soon became the leader of the conservative party "which desired a strong centralized government, a powerful army, a drastic law against conspiracy, and a closely supervised press." Flores figured later in the Ecuadorean Parliament and in the army, and died on the island of Puna, across from Guayaquil, on October 1, 1864. His remains rest in a beautiful sarcophagus in the Cathedral of Quito.

General Flores married, in Quito, Doña Mercedes Jijón, of illustrious descent and mistress of a considerable fortune. Of his sons, two became outstanding citizens. Dr. Antonio Flores Jijón, an eminent Ecuadorean writer, diplomat, and statesman, was the sixteenth President of the Republic, from August 17, 1888, to July 1, 1892. Both before and after his presidency Dr. Flores Jijón was Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, England, and France. The other son, Reinaldo Flores Jijón, an able, intelligent, and brave officer, studied in the military and naval schools of Chile and Peru and served with the English squadron commanded by Admiral Seymour. He held high rank in the Ecuadorean Army, and was always distinguished for his valor and daring. He died in 1904.

XII

THE FIRST POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

In referring to the Quito revolution of 1809 mention was made of the "Solemn Pact of Association and Union between the Provinces which form the State of Quito," a true political constitution, which was promulgated February 15, 1812. This Constitution, drawn up by the Congress which met in Quito on December 4, 1811, was in force in Quito until November 8, 1812, and should really be considered the first Constitution of Ecuador. It consists of 54 articles, in which "the sovereign people," "in the name of God Almighty, Three in One," being "persuaded that the purpose of all political association



HOUSE OF GENERAL FLORES IN THE CITY OF QUITO

is the protection of the sacred rights of man," authorizes the free and independent organization of the State of Quito.

According to this Constitution, sovereignty resided in the people and was exercised by the institutions and authorities designated by the Constitution, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial Powers always to be kept separate and distinct.

The Executive Power was to be exercised by a President, three assistants, and two secretaries. The President, whose term of office was two years, was, like his assistants, responsible to the Nation, and subject to impeachment.

The Legislative Power consisted of a Council or Senate composed of as many members as there were Provinces at that time. The

Senate was required to hold three regular sessions each week. The presidency of the Senate was to be held in turn by the Senators, for one week each.

The Judicial Power consisted of the Supreme Court of Justice, composed of four judges and an attorney general. The judges presided over the Court in turn, for periods of three months each. This branch of the Government was completed—although the supplementary courts did not form part of the National Judicial Power—by the lower courts of first instance, the magistrates, the mayors, and the police and rural judges.

Such were the basic provisions of the Constitution of the State of Quito.

After Guayaquil had revolted on October 9, 1820, the Assembly of that city proceeded to draft on November 11 a set of Provisional Constitutional Regulations composed of 20 articles, which had the general features of a political bill of rights. On the 15th of the same month the Ecuadorean city of Cuenca, independent since November 3, drew up its "plan of government," an interesting constitution composed of 55 articles.

All these documents of a constitutional nature were, however, superseded when Ecuador became a part of La Gran Colombia on May 29, 1822, by the Constitution of Cúcuta, drawn up in August, 1821. The Constitution of the Republic of Colombia, formulated in Bogota on May 5, 1830, by the "Admirable Congress," was never put in force in Ecuador since, as we have seen, she separated from Colombia on May 13, 1830.

The First Constitutional Congress of Ecuador, which met on August 14, 1830, in Riobamba, appointed a commission composed of José Fernández Salvador, Manuel Matheu, Vicente Ramón Roca, José Joaquín de Olmedo, and Miguel Ignacio Valdivieso to draft a constitution for the new-born state.

This Constitution, which was promulgated on September 23, 1830, and consisted of 75 articles, was modeled upon the politico-philosophic principles predominant at that time. Its provisions with respect to the primary elements of the State—territory, population, and sovereignty—were as follows:

Territory.—This included the three Departments of Ecuador, within the boundaries of the ancient Kingdom of Quito.

Population.—With the greatest liberalism, the constitution declared the following to be Ecuadoreans; 1, all persons born in the country, and their children; 2, the natives of the other States of La Gran Colombia resident in Ecuador; 3, officers who were in the military service of Ecuador at the time of her declaration of independence; 4, all foreigners who were citizens at that time; 5, all

EN EL NOMBRE DE DIOS
AUTOR Y LEJISLADOR DE LA SOCIEDAD.

NOSOTROS LOS REPRESENTANTES DEL ESTADO DEL ECUADOR, REUNIDOS EN CONGRESO, CON EL OBJETO DE ESTABLECER LA FORMA DE GOBIERNO MAS CONFORME A LA VOLUNTAD Y NECESIDAD DE LOS PUEBLOS QUE REPRESENTAMOS, HEMOS ACORDADO LA SIGUIENTE

CONSTITUCION DEL ESTADO DEL ECUADOR.

TITULO 1.°
DEL ESTADO DEL ECUADOR.
Seccion 1.ª
De las relaciones politicas del Estado del Ecuador.

Art. 1.° Los departamentos del Asuay, Guayas y Quito, quedan reunidos entre sí formando un solo cuerpo independiente con el nombre de Estado del Ecuador.

Art. 2.° El Estado del Ecuador se une y confedera con los demas estados de Colombia para formar una sola nacion con el nomb.e de REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

Art. 3.° El Estado del Ecuador concurrirá con igual representacion á la formacion de un colejio de plenipotenciarios de todos los Estados, cuyo objeto sea establecer el gobierno jeneral de la nacion y sus atribuciones; y fijar por una ley fundamental los límites, mútuas obligaciones, derechos, y relaciones nacionales de todos los Estados de la union.

Art. 4.° El gobierno del Estado del Ecuador admitirá, y entablará relaciones con otros gobiernos amigos de Colombia, celebrando con ellos tratados de amistad y comercio.

Art. 5.° Los artículos de esta carta constitucional que resultaren en oposicion con el pacto de union y fraternidad que ha de celebrarse con los demas Estados de Colombia, quedarán dero-

THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF ECUADOR

First page of the constitution promulgated by the Constitutional Congress, September 23, 1830.

foreigners who, for their services to the country, had obtained letters of naturalization; and 6, all natives who, having resided in another country, should return and declare before legally designated authority that they desired to reestablish their former domicile.

Sovereignty.—This function was exercised by the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Powers, in accordance with their respective constitutional and legal functions.

We shall complete this outline of the constitution with a brief summary of its political principles and administrative provisions.

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS

Form of government.—This was to be republican, "popular, representative, and responsible," no President succeeding himself in office.

In spite of the actual separation from La Gran Colombia, the Constitution of Riobamba retained the legal federation "with the other States of Colombia to form one Nation under the name of the Republic of Colombia." Therefore, provision was made for representation in a "College of Plenipotentiaries," which should establish a general government for the whole Nation, and the rights and relations of the States of the Union. It was even provided that any articles of the constitution which might be in conflict with the pact of union and fraternity of La Gran Colombia should be null and void. This possible reestablishment of the Federated Republic of La Gran Colombia was never effected. Therefore, in the next constitution, that of 1835, every reference to the Colombian federation was eliminated.

Declaration of rights.—In the first place, absolute equality before the law was established, with equal rights to vote or hold public office for all possessed of the necessary qualifications.

No person might be tried under a law not in force prior to the date of the crime or by a court not regularly having jurisdiction; nor could the accused be judged by a special commission. The special ecclesiastical, military, and commercial rights were retained. No one might be imprisoned or arrested except by duly authorized authority, unless caught in the act of committing a crime. No one could be required to give evidence under oath against himself, against husband or wife, or against ascendants or descendants.

No penalty could be transferred to any person other than the one found guilty. Punishment by confiscation of property was abolished. No one might be deprived of his property, nor could the latter be used for any public purpose without his consent, unless he received just compensation.

No one might be required to render any personal services not prescribed by law. Everyone might carry on freely any trade or industry not contrary to proper behavior.

Every citizen might freely express and publish his ideas in the press, always provided he respected decency and public morals, and held himself responsible under the law.

The home of a citizen was inviolable, and therefore could not be searched save in certain cases, and then only as provided by law.

Every citizen had the right of petition and of being represented before the public authorities and congress.

Religion.—The religion of the State was declared to be the Roman Catholic. It was the duty of the Government in its appointments to protect that religion to the exclusion of any other.

Citizenship.—To be a citizen it was required: 1, To be married or to be more than 22 years of age; 2, to own real property having an unencumbered value of at least 300 pesos, or follow a profession or useful industry which did not entail employment by another, such as domestic service or day labor; and 3, to know how to read and write.

Citizenship rights might be forfeited or suspended, in accordance with provisions of the constitution.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The organization of the various branches of government, with their respective functions and relation to each other, was very simple:

Legislative.—A legislature of but one chamber was adopted, under the name of the Congress of Deputies, which was composed of 30 deputies, 10 for each department. Congress met each year, on September 10, and one-half of the membership was to be elected every two years.

To be eligible for election as deputy, a citizen was required: 1, To be an Ecuadorean in full exercise of citizenship; 2, to be at least 30 years of age; and 3, to own real property with an unencumbered value of 4,000 pesos, or to have an income of 500 pesos from a learned profession, from a salaried position, or from a private business. Deputies held office for a term of four years.

In drafting laws the initiative might be taken by any deputy or by the Government. The Executive might veto laws, but if Congress insisted, the former was obliged to sign them.

Executive.—This power was exercised by an Executive under the name of the President of the State of Ecuador, who was responsible to Congress. In case the Presidency should be vacant, the Vice President was to assume the office, his place being taken by the president of Congress.

To be eligible for the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the Republic it was required: 1, To be a native-born Ecuadorean; 2, to be at least 30 years of age; and 3, to enjoy a good reputation. In order that



BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL GUAYAQUIL

The principal port of Ecuador. According to the last report from Dr. John D. Long of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Guayaquil was placed in class A of clean ports.

General Flores, who was a Venezuelan by birth, might not be disqualified for the Presidency of the Republic, certain reservations were made under the first requirement.

The President held office four years and might not be reelected until after a period of two constitutional terms had elapsed. The President and Vice President were elected by the Congress of Deputies.

Judicial.—This power was exercised by a Supreme Court of Justice, by Courts of Appeal, one in the capital of each Department; and by other tribunals established by special law.

To be a Justice of the Supreme Court it was required: 1, To be at least 40 years of age; and 2, to have been a judge of one of the Courts of Appeal.

To be a Judge of the Courts of Appeal the requirements were: 1, To be a practicing lawyer; 2, to be at least 30 years of age; and 3, to have been for four years Judge of a Court of First Instance or counselor of such a court, or to have practiced the legal profession creditably for six years.

No court proceedings were to have more than three hearings. In pronouncing sentence, tribunals and courts of justice should set forth the arguments in the case and cite the law on which their decision was based.

Council of State.—In order to aid the Chief Executive, and also to help perfect the drafting of laws, there was established a Council of State, composed of the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Chief of Staff, a Justice of the Supreme Court, an ecclesiastic of high standing, and three citizens of good repute, appointed by the Council.

Administrative Division.—The territory of the State was divided into Departments, Provinces, Cantons, and Parishes. Their highest officials were, respectively, prefect, governor, corregidor, and *teniente.*

Municipal organization.—Municipal Councils were provided for in the capitals of the Provinces. The organization of the Councils was determined by a special law, defining their powers, the number and term of office of their members, and the manner in which councilors were to be chosen.

Army and Navy.—The purpose of these was to defend the independence of the country, uphold its laws, and maintain public order. The officers and men of both Army and the Navy were subject to their own special regulations.

Amendments to the Constitution.—After a period of three years, at any session of the Legislature, amendments might be made to the Constitution. It was required that the change first be pronounced necessary by a two-thirds vote of the deputies present, after three separate periods of discussion; then the matter had to be held over, with the report of the Government and other documents, until the







MODERN GUAYAQUIL

Upper, left: Military headquarters, where President Hoover resided while in the city on his good-will visit to South America. Right: Building of *El Telegrafo*, a daily of Guayaquil, and the oldest of the Ecuadorean papers. Lower: The city hall.

next session of the Congress. If the subsequent Congress, after three discussions, decided by a two-thirds vote of the deputies present that the amendment was advisable, it was thereupon considered a part of the Constitution, and the Government should promulgate it.

Such was, in brief, the first Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador.

* * *

In celebrating the Centenary of the Republic of Ecuador, it is natural to feel a desire to examine, with calm and impartial judgment, the achievements of 100 years of independence; but such a general survey, which we shall make on some other occasion, would lengthen too much this sketch of the valiant struggles and well-deserved triumphs of her history.



THE GOVERNING BOARD WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL, DR. JULIO PRESTES

ON June 13 last the President-Elect of Brazil, Dr. Julio Prestes, was welcomed—to quote the words of His Excellency Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico in the United States and Vice Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union—to "his home, our home, the Home of the Americas."

Assembled in special session to greet the honored guest and his suite were all the members of the Governing Board. The President-Elect was received at the entrance to the building by a committee composed of His Excellency, the Ambassador of Mexico, His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. J. Varela, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, Dr. Julián Enciso. As Dr. Prestes entered the building the Navy Band played the Brazilian national anthem. Immediately thereafter he was escorted to the Governing Board room, where he was welcomed by the members of the Board, the Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe, and the Assistant Director, Dr. E. Gil Borges.

Upon opening the session of the Board, the Chairman, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, addressed the President-Elect of Brazil in the following significant words:

Mr. President-Elect:

My colleagues of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union have entrusted to me the delightful task of welcoming you in their name and, at the same time, of saying how greatly honored we feel by your presence amongst us.

Your visit to the Pan American Union possesses a special significance by reason of the fact that your country has contributed so much to the larger purposes for which the Pan American Union was founded. In the history of international relations, no country occupies a prouder position than Brazil. From the beginning of her existence as an independent nation Brazil has maintained the highest standards in the conduct of her international affairs. She was one of the first to incorporate the principle of arbitration in her constitution, making it obligatory upon the Government to resort to this procedure for the settlement of international disputes. The nineteenth and twentieth centuries have witnessed a long series of arbitrations to which Brazil has been a party and which have enabled her satisfactorily to solve some of the most difficult and delicate questions confronting her people.

The purposes which Brazil has so consistently pursued run parallel with those for which the Pan American Union was established, and it is therefore most fitting that on this occasion we should not only assure to you the warmest possible welcome, but also avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our admiration for the great country which has selected you for the highest office in the gift of the people.

May I be permitted to say in closing that from the founding of the Pan American Union to the present time the diplomatic representatives of Brazil at Washington

have cooperated with enthusiasm and effectiveness in furthering the purposes of this institution. Your present distinguished representative has spared no effort in furthering those ideals for which the Pan American Union stands.

In the name of my colleagues of the Governing Board, permit me, Mr. President-Elect, to extend to you the warmest possible welcome on behalf of the Pan American Union and to combine therewith our best wishes for the fullest measure of success in the administration of the great office which you are soon to occupy, as well as for the progress and prosperity of the Brazilian people.

The Vice Chairman, His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico, then spoke as follows:

Mr. President-Elect; Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board:

Permit me, Your Excellency, to express unreservedly the feeling, which I interpret as that of our Board, that it is a happy occasion which permits us to receive you in your home, our home, the Home of the Americas, conceived and founded in a collective desire to serve with a common effort an aspiration equally dear to all the people of the Continent. Your Excellency's country has already made notable contributions to the achievement of our collective purposes, and the representatives of your Government on the Governing Board have always been tireless workers for the common ideal which we seek.

The Pan American Union, Mr. President-Elect, is a model among the institutions of its kind which up to the present have existed in international life. It was created, not to serve sordid purposes or individual interests or ambitions; but, with the cooperation of all, to promote the progress and common welfare of our Continent. For this reason there are no distinctions around this table, Mr. President-Elect; each voice has equal weight, and demands and receives equal respect. For this reason, there has never been any attempt purposely to exclude or ignore the rights of anyone on this Board, and for this reason it is wisely forbidden to discuss in this assembly any individual interests that may injure or compromise anyone; and discussion is only permitted of those matters which may tend to diminish unfortunate or wrong understanding, or to increase the common welfare, mutual esteem, and respect. This is a noble and far-seeing idea, originated, like all ideas of this nature, long before the time was ripe for its application. The time has arrived, however, and proud as we are of it, having been its creators, it is our duty to carry it on to its logical end, not only for the benefit of the peoples of this Continent, but for collective humanity.

Necessarily, the representatives on the Board merely interpret the sentiments of our respective people. We therefore congratulate ourselves on your presence here, Mr. President-Elect, as, chosen as you have been by the people, and called to guide their destinies, Your Excellency will be able, as a result of personal knowledge and contact, to continue to lend us your support and to cooperate, within your sphere of action, in the work entrusted to us.

Mr. President-Elect: The Home of the Americas receives you with sincere affection; the Home of the Americas offers to your people and expects from them cooperation within their sphere of action, and is certain that as heretofore, it may continue to count on your sincere and intelligent assistance.

To these cordial greetings the President-Elect replied:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board:

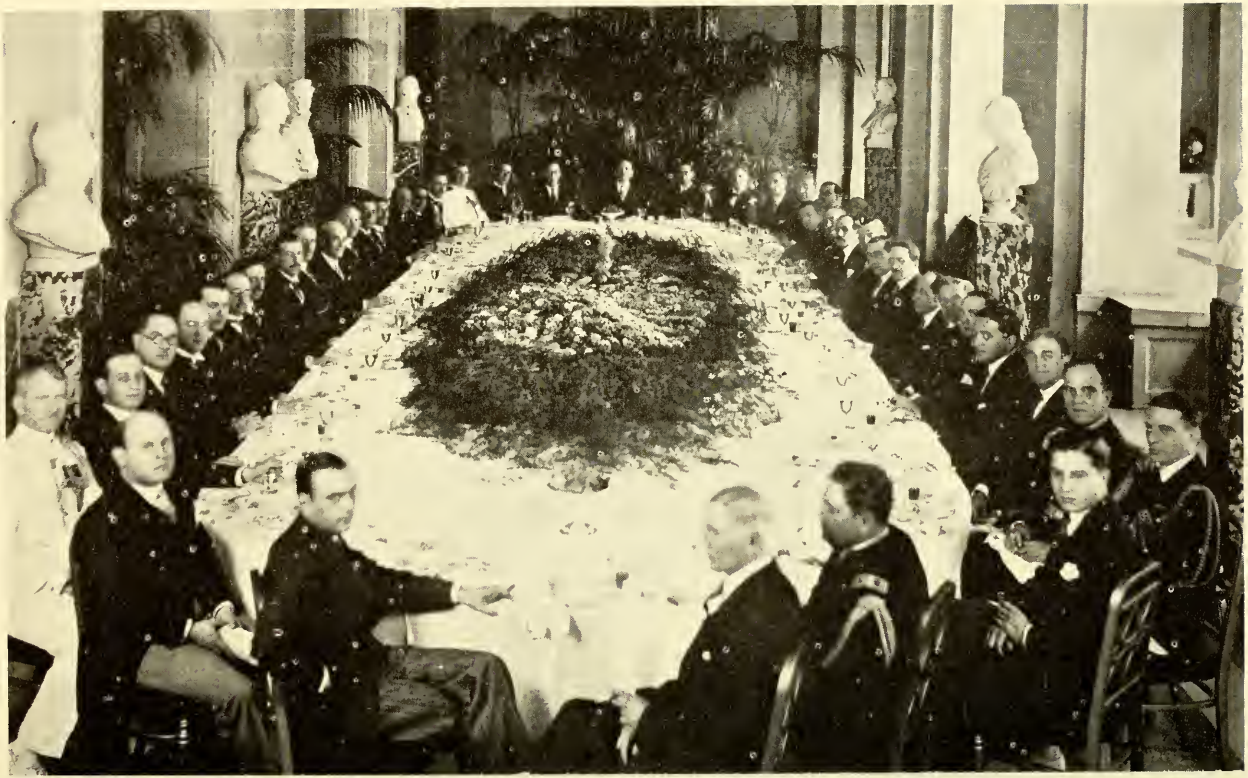
No one would think of making a eulogy on Pan Americanism in this building or before Your Excellencies. The fruit of a dream, ambitious indeed, but which only in idealism might be called excessive, Pan Americanism has fought against the obstacles strewn in its path, and has triumphed, even as faith and beauty must always triumph. To-day, the splendid reality needs no comment or ex-

planation. Here is the place where the Pan American movement is directed with patriotism by enlightened men. The delegate of my country in this assembly, who shall always be instructed by me to collaborate most closely with Your Excellencies, was, at the birth of Pan Americanism, a collaborator with a Brazilian whose name is familiar to us all. Joaquim Nabuco not only identified himself intimately with the work of approximation between Brazil and the United States, but also manifested an intense desire that Pan Americanism be what it is to-day. Thus, to see his dream realized is to remember him who so well knew how to personify in this generous country the aspirations of peace which animate us.

I beg to renew to you, Mr. Chairman, and to each one of the members of the Board, as well as to Doctor Rowe, my sincere thanks for the homage which you have tendered me.

Following the special session, the Governing Board gave a luncheon in honor of Doctor Prestes. Those present were:

The Chairman of the Governing Board, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.
The Vice Chairman of the Board, His Excellency Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico.
His Excellency Senhor S. Gurgél do Amaral, Ambassador of Brazil.
Señor Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay.
Señor Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama.
Señor Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala.
Señor Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina, Minister of Bolivia.
Señor Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister of Nicaragua.
Señor Dr. Ernesto Argueta, Minister of Honduras.
Señor Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte, Minister of Ecuador.
Señor Don Rafael Brache, Minister of the Dominican Republic.
Señor Don Julián Enciso, Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina.
Señor Don J. Álvarez de Buenavista, Chargé d'Affaires of Peru.
Señor Don Oscar Blanco Viel, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile.
Señor Dr. José T. Barón, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba.
Señor Dr. Carlos Leiva, Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador.
Señor Don Raoul Lizaire, Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti.
Señor Don Pablo Max Ynsfran, Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay.
Señor Don Luis Churión, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela.
Señor Don Fernando E. Piza, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica.
Señor Dr. José M. Coronado, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia.
Senator Irineo Machado.
Rear Admiral Heraclito Belfort.
Senhor Fernando Prestes, son of the President-Elect.
Commander Mario de Oliveira Sampaio, of the Cruiser *Bahia*.
Commander Tacito R. de Moraes Rego, of the Cruiser *Rio Grande do Sul*.
Senhor Cyro de Freitas Valle, First Secretary of the Brazilian Diplomatic Service.
Dr. Paulo C. de Almeida, First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy at Washington.
Commander José do Couto Aguirre, Brazilian Naval Attaché at Washington.
Lieut. Col. Charles Moore, Military Aide to the President-Elect.
Captain Augustin Beauregard, Naval Aide to the President-Elect.
Commander Charles H. Maddox, U. S. N., Aide to Admiral Belfort.
Senhor Cochrane de Alencar, Second Secretary of the Brazilian Diplomatic Service.
Senhor Decio de Moura, Second Secretary of the Brazilian Diplomatic Service.
Senhor Lazary Guedes, Private Secretary to the President-Elect.
Dr. José Martins Fontes, Personal Physician to the President-Elect.
Lieut.-Capt. Alberto Leoncio.



LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL, DR. JULIO PRESTES, GIVEN BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, JUNE 13, 1930

Lieut.-Capt. Flavio de Medeiros.
Senhor Mauro de Freitas, Second Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy at Washton.
First Lieut. Mario Pinto de Oliveira.
Dr. Vincio da Veiga, Consul of Brazil at Baltimore.
Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.
Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.

Many were those who delighted to honor the President-Elect of Brazil during his visit to the United States, which returned in a most felicitous manner that made to the former Republic by Mr. Hoover shortly after his election to the Presidency. Among the most notable entertainments in Washington were the banquets given by the President of the United States, by the Secretary of State, and by His Excellency the Ambassador of Brazil, Dr. S. Gurgél do Amaral. At the last-mentioned sumptuous dinner, when President Hoover was also a guest of honor, 200 guests were seated in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union. The host took this occasion to propose the health of President Hoover in the following graceful terms:

MR. PRESIDENT:

There falls upon me, on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency Senhor Julio Prestes, President-Elect of the United States of Brazil, the rare honor of greeting Your Excellency at our Brazilian table in a modest and yet most sincere demonstration of respect to Your Excellency and of friendship toward the American people.

No words could commensurably convey to Your Excellency my sense of graditude for the distinction I now have in your presence at this dinner. Be pleased, Mr. President, to receive my heartfelt thanks for your acceptance and for your presence amongst us.

The absence of the noble lady who is now recovering from a period of lamentable illness is deeply regretted. This demonstration is also intended to be in honor of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, and I beg leave to express my constant wishes for her speedy recuperation.

The visit of the President-Elect of Brazil will mark a new episode in the history of the relations of friendship between our two countries. His Excellency will presently express in his own words, and with the agency of the exalted position to which he has been raised by the will of the Brazilian people, the political aspect of our mutual understanding and trust.

Ladies and gentlemen, I invite you to rise in a toast to the President and to the happiness and everlasting glory of the United States of America.

President Hoover then addressed the President-Elect of Brazil in these cordial words:

MR. PRESIDENT-ELECT:

It gives me the greatest possible pleasure to welcome Your Excellency on this occasion and to express to you my profound appreciation of the signal honor which you, through your visit, are conferring upon the Government and people of the United States. Your presence is but another evidence of that sincere and uninterrupted friendship which has always linked our countries together so that it can truly be described as traditional. It is, therefore, an especial privilege for

me to be able this evening to convey to you and the Brazilian nation a message of cordiality and esteem from the sister republic of the north.

The friendly relations to which I have just alluded are the natural outgrowth of the traditions and ideals which our two nations hold in common. Firm believers in democracy, they are successfully upholding within their borders the principles of self-government. In their relations with the other nations of the world they are animated by a desire to maintain amity and, through loyal efforts, to further the cause of peace.

In other respects also, Sir, your nation is viewed with sympathetic admiration by my countrymen. Your people are conquering the wilderness and are bringing to the markets of the world the fruits of their labor. The inexhaustible riches of your great country, which are contributing so effectively to the comfort and progress of mankind, offer a marvelous field of activity to the industry of your people. One need not be a prophet to say that the future of Brazil is one of unlimited possibilities.

To the life of this great nation, Sir, you have been for many years contributing your patriotic endeavors. Your field of activity has been broad and comprehensive, earning thereby the confidence and affection of the Brazilian nation, which has rewarded you with the supreme honor that a republic can bestow on one of its sons. In your long and honorable public career you have served in the legislatures of your native state and of the Federal Government, and you have discharged the duties of Chief Executive of the great State of Sao Paulo. The wide experience you have gained will contribute greatly to the welfare and prosperity of your country.

I can not, Mr. President-Elect, permit this opportunity to pass without referring to my delightful visit to your country. Particularly do I wish to mention the cordiality of the reception that was accorded to me in your beautiful capital. I was particularly impressed, Sir, with the spontaneity of that reception and the evidences of sincere and unaffected friendship for the United States which greeted me on every side. It is no exaggeration to say that the impression of that friendship which I carried away with me will always remain in my memory as a living evidence of the sentiments which the people of Brazil cherish towards the people of the United States, and which I hardly need assure Your Excellency are sincerely and heartily reciprocated by them.

As I have said, Mr. President-Elect, it is a great pleasure for me to extend to you a most cordial and heartfelt welcome on the part of the Government and the people of the United States. It is my earnest hope that your visit here will be as pleasant as was my own visit to Brazil, and I should be most happy if you felt when you leave us some measure of the satisfaction with which I myself look back on my experience in your country. Nothing contributes so much to better understanding between peoples and a closer cooperation between nations which have common ideals and common purposes, as personal contacts and friendships between individuals; and it is peculiarly gratifying to us that we have this opportunity to have you with us. Mrs. Hoover, who is greatly disappointed that she has not been able to have the pleasure of welcoming you here, joins me in extending to you our best wishes for your personal welfare and happiness and for the success of your administration. Permit me also to express the hope that Senhora Prestes will soon be fully restored to health. It was a keen disappointment to us that she was unable to accompany Your Excellency here.

I am personally very happy, Mr. Ambassador, to have been able to enjoy your hospitality this evening, and I appreciate deeply the courtesy which you have shown me.

The President-Elect replied with an eloquent and heartfelt expression of the friendship of Brazil for the United States:

Mr. President: I thank Your Excellency for the magnificent and hearty manifestations of welcome which, together with my compatriots, I am receiving from the Government and the people of the United States, the echo of which arouses enthusiasm in the heart of the Brazilian Nation which I have the honor to represent.

The distinction of the visit which Your Excellency conferred on Brazil, on your voyage around South America, as President-Elect of the great American Nation, giving new vigor to, and linking ever more closely, the sentiments of our mutual esteem, called for a reciprocal recognition.

Recognized and proclaimed President-Elect of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, my first care was to carry out this duty imposed by an old and uninterrupted friendship, the records of which go back far beyond the century-long span of our independence. The cordiality between our countries and between our citizens does not stand in need of solemn assurances, and by its irresistible affinity rises high above the conventional rules governing international agreements.

Independent of treaties, the bonds of a friendship such as this will endure forever, because it has been handed down from generation to generation and has been stimulated and perfected by a common understanding of the true interests of our people, through the beneficent action of their statesmen, for the advantage of humanity and for the greater security of liberty and peace.

The work of the statesmen who called into being, and of those who have ever since been improving, the political organization and the mechanism of the administration of the great North American Republic, goes far beyond the bounds of nationality and displays in the splendor of its greatness the marvelous ideal of those flashes of genius which honor and ennoble mankind.

The civilization of America is the greatest assertion of the intelligence and the capacity of a people and constitutes for this very reason the most important accomplishment of this century for, throughout its almost incredible growth, the United States is bringing to perfection the organization of society and of work which it sustains and defends, removed from struggle, with order and within the confines of law and justice.

The word energy seems to have been devised to express and define American life in all its aspects even unto its most spiritual manifestations, even when it appears as moral energy, irradiating courage, altruism, and human fellowship, asserting its civilization by deeds of daring and actions of good will, of confidence and of faith in the destiny of man, in peace, in liberty, and in the justice of nations.

Beyond the moral ties which bind our countries, we foresee, following natural sequences, in the development of our commercial intercourse, the most important element for progress and prosperity of the continent.

Through diversity of their climates and of their products there has been reserved to our countries the mission of collaborating with each other, especially now when science in the service of humanity shortens distances and industrializes the resources of the world, thus creating new sources of production and wealth and assuring to mankind greater well-being and worthier livelihood.

My wishes, and the wishes of my country, are for the personal happiness of Your Excellency, for the complete reestablishment of the health of Mrs. Hoover, to whom I bring heartfelt greetings from every Brazilian woman, and for the increasing splendor of the great country whose destiny Providence has confided to your patriotism.

It is of interest to add here a portion of the communication which the Department of State received from the Ambassador of Brazil at Washington expressing the thanks of the Government and people of Brazil to the Government of the United States for the cordial reception extended to the President-Elect of Brazil:

The Brazilian Government and Nation are duly appreciative of all the marks of esteem and regard shown on that memorable occasion, and His Excellency Senhor Julio Prestes, the President-Elect, requested the undersigned to convey to the United States Government his personal feelings of gratitude for the manner in which he was received and treated in the United States by their high authorities and by all the American citizens with whom it has been his pleasure to come in contact during his sojourn in Washington, Annapolis, New York, West Point, and Philadelphia.

The undersigned ventures to believe that the visit to the United States of the President-Elect of Brazil, and the visit in 1928 of the then President-Elect of the United States to Rio de Janeiro, have contributed in a very large measure to the promotion of the happy relations of friendship and good understanding between our two countries.

The Secretary of State made the following reply:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 25th by which you have been so good as to express, on behalf of the Government and people of Brazil, the appreciation felt for the reception which Doctor Prestes received upon his recent visit to this country.

I am indeed grateful to you for this friendly expression, and I wish to take this occasion to assure you that the visit of Doctor Prestes gave the greatest pleasure to all those who were fortunate enough to meet him.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

THE NEW MINISTER OF HAITI IN WASHINGTON

FOR the second time His Excellency M. Ulrich Duvivier becomes a member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union by virtue of his appointment by the Government of Haiti as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic near the Government of the United States.

In presenting his letters of credence to President Hoover on July 14, 1930, M. Duvivier said in part:

MR. PRESIDENT:

. . . I consider myself very fortunate in having been designated through the confidence of His Excellency the President of Haiti again to represent my country near the Government of the United States.

I am extremely flattered thereby and trust I shall again find the same reception, the same benevolence, that were extended to me in the course of my first mission.

I shall devote my best efforts to working zealously to maintain and strengthen the excellent relations existing between the Government of the United States and that of Haiti. But my mission will be fruitful only with your invaluable cooperation which, I am sure, will continue to be marked by that high spirit of justice and equity which has inspired your every action.

President Hoover replied as follows:

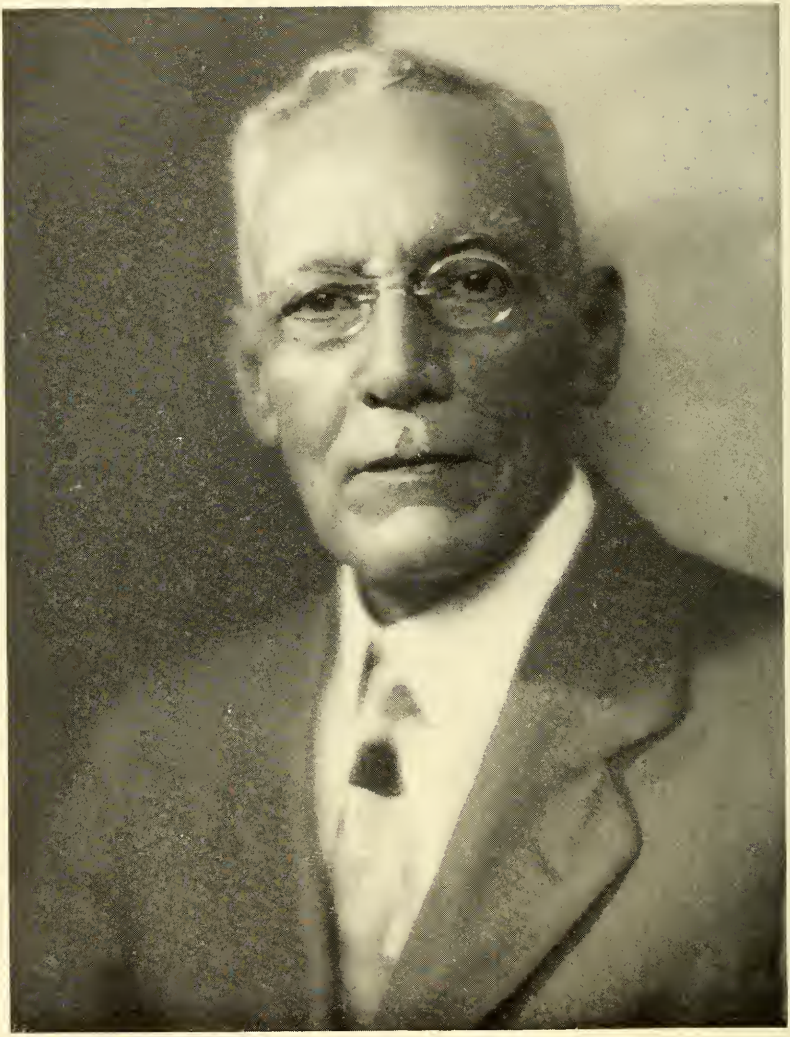
MR. MINISTER:

I take pleasure in receiving from your hands the letters whereby you are again accredited before the Government of the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Haiti. Your former service in Washington will, I am sure, enable you the more readily to interpret to your Government the feelings of friendship which the Government and people of the United States hold for Haiti. I trust that your new sojourn in this capital may be pleasant.

You may rest assured, Mr. Minister, that you may count at all times upon the cordial cooperation of the officials of this Government in your efforts to maintain and improve the excellent relations now existing between the Government of the United States and that of Haiti.

In extending to you a cordial welcome to Washington, I desire to request that you will convey to President Roy the assurances of my gratification at the patriotic manner in which he has given his cooperation in carrying out the recommendations made by the commission which recently completed a study of Haitian affairs, and assure him of my good wishes for his personal welfare and that of the people of Haiti.

M. Duvivier has had wide legal, journalistic, and diplomatic experience. He was born in Cap Haitien in 1896, and received his early education at the Seminary College of Port au Prince. Later he studied law, and after his admittance to the bar, he was appointed a member



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

MONSIEUR ULRICH DUVIVIER

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti to the United States.

of the Association of Lawyers of Jeremie, in which city he also taught political economy and administrative law in the law school. He has written a number of notable articles for newspapers and periodicals.

He served his country at home first as Representative in the Haitian Congress and later, in 1915, as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction. In his service abroad he represented Haiti as Minister in Cuba from 1911 to 1913, a post which he relinquished to become Minister to the United States, 1913–14. M. Duvivier's friends in Washington rejoice at the return of this distinguished diplomat.

PROGRAM OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY[1]

THE following is the program, as approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, for the first Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry which will meet in Washington, September 8–20, 1930:

PROGRAM

A. Problems Dealing With Questions of Agri-technique or Improvements in Methods and Practices

1. Cooperative improvement associations.
2. Foreign crop introduction service.
3. Plant-pest surveys.
4. Crop-pest prevention and control service.

4a. Plant diseases, prevention and control.

5. Inventories of foreign crop and animal pests likely to be introduced into countries of the Pan American Union.

5a. Weeds.

6. Agricultural demonstration stations.
7. Pan American Union Agricultural Tropical Research Station.
8. Reconnaissance, forestry, soil, and irrigation surveys.
9. Problems affecting animal industry:
   - (*a*) Animal breeding and nutrition.
   - (*b*) Diseases and pests.
   - (*c*) Other problems.
10. Pastoral surveys.
11. Problems of agricultural education.
12. Classification and utilization of public lands.
13. Problems of forestry.
14. Forage crops for warm climates.
15. Seed testing.
16. Soil conservation and fertilizers.

[1] See *The Inter-American Conference on Agriculture*, by Alberto Adriani, in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, February, 1930.

B. Problems Dealing With Agricultural Economics

1. Cooperative studies of problems involving competition in the growing and marketing of Inter-American tropical crops with those of other countries.
2. Cooperative agricultural credit systems involving principles of financing.
3. Cooperative marketing of local crops, including problems of transportation, standardization, and grading.
4. Inter-American cooperative agricultural statistical surveys.

4a. Statistical background.

5. Economic problems affecting present and future food supplies.
6. Farm management investigations.

C. Plant and Animal Diseases and Pests

1. Animal quarantines and sanitary-control measures.
2. Plant quarantines and control measures.

D. Commodity Production Problems

1. Cereals: (*a*) Small grain; (*b*) maize.
2. Sugarcane.
3. Coffee.
4. Cacao.
5. Rubber.
6. Fiber crops: (*a*) Cotton; (*b*) sisal and others.
7. Tobacco.
8. Tropical fruits: (*a*) Citrus fruits; (*b*) bananas.
9. Vegetables.

To facilitate discussion and economize time it is probable that the various topics will be regrouped in the daily programs under the following general headings:

(1) Surveys and inventories. (A, 3–5–8–10.)
(2) Problems dealing with land. (A, 12–16.)
(3) Problems affecting forestry. (A, 13.)
(4) Problems affecting animal industry. (A, 9 and C, 1.)
(5) Problems affecting crop production. (A, 2–4–5–14–15; C, 2; D, 1—9.)
(6) Problems of agricultural education. (A, 1–6–7–11.)
(7) Problems of agricultural economics. (B, 1—6.)

Each topic under these group headings will form the basis of a round-table discussion.

MEXICO'S THIRD HIGHWAY CONGRESS FORESEES VAST DEVELOPMENTS

By Wallace Thompson
Editor of Ingenieria Internacional

MEXICO is looking upon its highway development as an integra part of the building of the nation, economically and socially, as well as a step toward the completion of communications. The Third National Highway Congress, held in the capital recently, therefore drew the attention not merely of the Government and of engineers, but of the public and of that important section of Mexican life which looks to the expansion of Mexican prestige and interest beyond the national borders. Some 300 State and municipal delegates to the Highway Congress and to the Touring Congress (Congreso del Turismo) met in the capital, discussed highway developments and plans for the encouraging of tourist travel both from within and from without, and viewed the exhibit of machinery which was set up in the semicircular halls beneath the concrete National Stadium in the outskirts of the city.

The papers presented at the congress reflected a catholicity of interest, but also showed the practical direction in which the interest of the Mexican engineers and officials is turning. The discussion of such topics as the relation of highways to population, to forestry, and to agriculture, the relations of highways to railways, and the importance of making them cooperative instead of competitive marked the sessions. Attendance at the machinery show was not an integral part of the congress; indeed, since the sessions of the congress were held in the center of the city, in the National Theater, the presence of the delegates at the machinery exhibit was largely dependent on their interest in that phase of the road problem. The attendance at the show was large, however, and the Government took bus loads of school children to see the exhibits, during offhours, as a part of their educational development. The machinery display had been officially opened by the President of the Republic, Sr. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, and the Ministers of Finance and Communications presided at the opening session of the congress, at which addresses were made by delegates from the United States and by the Minister of Peru, representing the other countries in the Pan American Union.

The National Highway Commission and the United States Bureau of Public Roads had technical exhibits located in the National Theater, and these were studied by the delegates with much interest. The elaborate technical presentation of soil analysis and road building



Courtesy of Comisión Nacional de Caminos

A NARROW PASS ON THE MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY

One of Mexico's roads which not only opens a rich agricultural and mining region, but affords a rapid means of communication between the capital and the fine natural harbor of Acapulco on the Pacific. In colonial times Acapulco was a flourishing center of trade with the Orient, Peru, and Spain, reaching its heyday when, in 1778, it acquired the exclusive right of Spanish trade with the Philippines.

methods made by the United States Bureau of Public Roads was in charge of E. W. James, chief of the division of traffic of the bureau, who is widely known and highly regarded throughout all the American countries.

Mexico's road program, as was evident to the visitors and to the delegates from the States and municipalities at the congress, is a studied and complete whole. Few countries in the world have planned their highway development more completely, set down its stages of growth so carefully, and faced so wide a range of considerations in their plans. The future highway system of the country is carefully laid out, although only about 10,000,000 pesos annually



Courtesy of Wallace Thompson

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Modern road-building machinery employed in construction work near Pachuca.

are now being spent upon it. For the next vital period of highway development this definite plan will be followed, whether the work is done on the annual appropriation or whether, as is hoped, a plan for financing the vast national highway development can be worked out, and the construction pushed ahead by decades. The highway system as outlined includes a carefully determined list of "necessary roads," those of first importance, and thereafter less important and feeder roads, to be constructed by the States, the municipalities, or, if necessary ultimately, by the Government. The surface treatment accorded the various roads is scaled strictly to the traffic, actual and immediately prospective, and while at present the best type of main highway in Mexico is an excellent bituminous macadam, roads of

concrete and asphalt will be laid when traffic justifies them. It is worthy of mention here, however, that the asphaltic macadam developed by the Mexican engineers in the national highway system is a model of low-cost surfacing, and one in which the heavy asphalt-base Mexican petroleum is an important factor.

The Mexican highway system, as laid out, is designed with two ends in view. First is the opening of the untapped agricultural and mining regions of the interior, which for centuries have been almost isolated by lack of good communications; and second is the opening of trunk highways to the United States border and roads to historic centers with the purpose of facilitating and inviting an increasing automobile



Courtesy of Wallace Thompson

THE MEXICO-PUEBLA ROAD

A picturesque bit of the road which will eventually unite Mexico City with Vera Cruz.

tourist traffic. In the plan of development there is a paralleling of the railway line to Laredo, as this is the only feasible route (except that to El Paso, to be developed later) for the entry of automobile tourists. The highway, however, lies in the hills far to the west of the railroad, in a rich agricultural and forested section, coming down to the cities but endeavoring as far as possible to open new fields and not compete directly with the railways. With the exception of this and similar routes, like those from Mexico City to Cuernavaca and to Guadalajara, connecting important cities or tourist centers, the Mexican highway system is being laid out with the view to opening, first of all, new territory, untouched by the railways.



Courtesy of Comisión Nacional de Caminos

THE MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY

"The Whip," as this winding streteh of the road is known.

This is an extremely important phase of the plan, not only because the highways should not be made to compete with the railways, but because Mexico is particularly in need of developments that reach beyond the territory now open through the existing railways. Until the present system of highways was begun, the chief cities of Mexico were almost exclusively dependent for food on the regions directly adjacent, for the chief railways went to mining camps and to the border and the coast, and when crops failed, food had to be imported by rail from the United States or by sea from other countries. The present highway plan will open up rich agricultural regions to the capital and other centers of population, enabling the country to feed itself at all times, and spreading prosperity widely throughout the countryside.

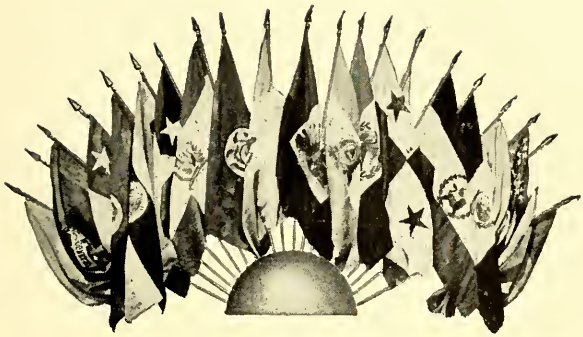
The plans for inducing tourist traffic to come to Mexico by the new highways to the border are farsighted, and include such acute analyses of the situation as the fact that Mexico offers a winter as well as a summer touring ground, to which citizens of the United States especially can travel in ease and comfort in their own auto-

mobiles. This is particularly true of the farmer, who can travel then as he can not do in summer when his crops are ripening. The immense sums spent by tourists from the United States in their summer excursions to Canada are taken as a justified indication of what may be hoped and looked for when the golden stream can be turned toward Mexico.

Work is going forward, on the road from Mexico City to Laredo on the United States border (total length, 770 miles), only a short section, although in heavy construction, remaining to be opened. Improvement of the surface is going ahead steadily, the asphalt surface being finished from Laredo to Monterrey. The highway to Acapulco, from Mexico City (total length, 273 miles), is open and is being used extensively. The road to Puebla (84 miles) is in fine condition, and is to be built on to Vera Cruz. The highway is in excellent condition from Mexico City to Toluca, whence the work through Morelia to Guadalajara is progressing, although still in the early construction stage. The road from the capital is open to Oaxaca, although the going is not easy; this, with the Laredo-Mexico City road, is part of the Pan American highway system. When extended to Guatemala, the road through Oaxaca will be 890 miles long. During the sessions to the congress a party of tourists from the Automobile Club of Los Angeles, Calif., came through by automobile to the City of Mexico, via the west coast and Guadalajara, and took their way out again through Laredo.

Most important, however, is not the mere present state of the highways in Mexico, vital as this is to the people of the country, but the fact that the progress is steady, sure, and according to a plan which, when carried out, will give Mexico one of the most intelligently and effectively developed highway systems of the world.





PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Special session in honor of President elect Prestes.—On June 13, 1930, the Governing Board held a special session, followed by a luncheon, in honor of President elect Prestes of Brazil. An account of the meeting will be found on pages 821–828.

Pan American Day.—Two American nations have acted upon the resolution of the Governing Board, mentioned in the BULLETIN for June, 1930, that April 14, the date on which the resolution creating the Pan American Union was adopted at the First International Conference of American States in 1890, be observed as Pan American Day in all the Republics of the American Continent. On May 28, 1930, President Hoover of the United States proclaimed April 14 as Pan American Day, ordering that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on that date, and inviting the schools, civic associations, and people of the United States generally to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies. Likewise, on June 14, 1930, President González Víquez of Costa Rica issued a decree designating April 14 of each year as Pan American Day, and ordering that on that date the national flag be displayed over public buildings.

Luncheon in honor of the Minister of Finance of Mexico.—On July 9, 1930, the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, gave a luncheon at the Pan American Union in honor of His Excellency Luis Montes de Oca, Minister of Finance of Mexico, who was representing his Government on a financial mission to the United States. The guests included:

The Ambassador of Mexico, His Excellency Sr. Don Manuel C. Téllez.

The Director General of the National Railways of Mexico, His Excellency Sr. Don Javier Sánchez Mejorada.

The Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Sr. Don Fernando González Roa.

The Vice President of the Bank of Mexico, Sr. Don Luciano Wichers.

The Chief of the Department of Credit of the Ministry of Finance of Mexico, Sr. Don Roberto López.

The Advisor to the Ministry of Finance of Mexico, Sr. Don Fernando Díaz Barroso.

Sr. Don Gustavo Velasco.

The Secretary of the Directing Board of the National Railways of Mexico, Sr. Don Ricardo D. Carrión.

The Military Aide to the President of Mexico, Capt. Blas Tijerina Cárdenas.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Seymour Lowman.

The Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. Francis White.

The Assistant to the Attorney General, Hon. John Lord O'Brian.

The Chairman, National Commission on Law Enforcement, Hon. George W. Wickersham.

The Director General, Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe.

The Appointed American Minister to Ecuador, Hon. William Dawson.

The Acting Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs, Department of State, Mr. Walter C. Thurston.

Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, Department of State, Mr. Herschel V. Johnson.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Farewell greetings.—The Director General received the following radiogram sent by President elect Enrique Olaya Herrera on his return voyage to Colombia:

Please accept my most cordial farewell greetings and transmit to the staff of the Pan American Union my heartfelt appreciation for their telegram and for their many services to me during my memorable sojourn in Washington.

Visitors.—The following distinguished Latin Americans, many of whom were on special missions for their governments, visited the Pan American Union during late June and early July and were received with every possible courtesy:

His Excellency the President elect of Brazil, Senhor Dr. Julio Prestes, accompanied by His Excellency the Ambassador of Brazil to the United States, Dr. S. Gurgél do Amaral. Doctor Prestes's visit to the United States was in compliment to the visit which President elect Hoover made to Brazil and was the occasion for many brilliant functions tendered in his honor. The officers of the two Brazilian cruisers, which escorted the President elect of Brazil to the United States, also visited the Pan American Union accompanied by Commander C. C. Gill, of the Office of Naval Intelligence of the United States Navy Department. The Director General conducted them on a tour of inspection of the building.

The Minister of Finance of Mexico, His Excellency Señor Don Luis Montes de Oca, and the members of his suite, who included: The Director General of the National Railways of Mexico, His Excellency



VISIT TO THE PAN AMERICAN UNION OF SEÑOR DON LUIS MONTES DE OCA, MINISTER OF FINANCE OF MEXICO, AND MEMBERS OF HIS SUITE

First row, left to right: Señor Don Roberto López, Chief of the Department of Credit, Ministry of Finance of Mexico; Señor Don Fernando Lagarde y Vigil, Secretary of the Mexican Embassy at Washington; Señor Montes de Oca; Señor Don Gustavo Velasco, Secretary to the delegation; Captain Blas Tijerina Cárdenas, Military Aide to the President of Mexico. Second row, left to right: Señor Don Luciano Wiehers, Vice President of the Bank of Mexico; Señor Don Fernando Díaz Barroso, Advisor to the Ministry of Finance; Señor Don Javier Sánchez Mejorada, Director General of the National Railways of Mexico; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Señor Dr. Fernando González Roa, Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; Señor Don Ricardo D. Carrión, Secretary of the Directing Board of the National Railways of Mexico.

Señor Don Javier Sánchez Mejorada; the Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Señor Don Fernando González Roa; the Vice President of the Bank of Mexico, Señor Don Luciano Wiehers; the Chief of the Department of Credit of the Ministry of Finance of Mexico, Señor Don Roberto López; the Advisor to the Ministry of Finance of Mexico, Señor Don Fernando Díaz Barroso; Secretary to the Delegation, Señor Don Gustavo Velasco; Secretary of the Directing Board of the National Railways of Mexico, Señor Don Ricardo D. Carrión; Military Aide to the President of Mexico, Capt. Blas Tijerina Cárdenas.

The newly appointed Minister of Venezuela to the United States, Señor Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya, who again becomes Venezuelan Chief of Mission at Washington, having served as minister to this country during the years 1922–1924.

The newly appointed Minister of Haiti to the United States, M. Ulrich Duvivier. After a lapse of 16 years, M. Duvivier also returns to Washington as the representative of his country.

Chief of the Public Health Department of Mexico (Jefe del Departamento de Salubridad Pública), Dr. Rafael Silva.

Chief of the Service of Foodstuffs and Beverages of Mexico (Jefe del Servicio de Comestibles y Bebidas), Dr. Salvador Iturbide Alvírez. Dr. Silva and Dr. Iturbide Alvírez are making a study of health conditions in this country, and every facility has been placed at their disposal to aid them in their mission.

Señor Don Carlos de la Fuente of Uruguay. Señor de la Fuente is making an investigation of agricultural and marketing organizations in the United States in the interest of his government.



DOCTOR JOSÉ T. BARÓN, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF CUBA, PRESENTS PALMS TO THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

At a formal ceremony on June 27, Dr. Barón presented two fine royal palms, the gift of the Cuban Government, which have since been planted in the patio of the building.

Col. Alfredo F. de Urquiza, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and members of his family. Colonel de Urquiza is on a tour of inspection for his Government of the leading military schools of this country.

Señor Don A. Martínez Delgado, editor of *El Tiempo* and *El Espectador*, leading papers of Colombia. Señor Martínez Delgado is visiting the United States in the interest of the Colombian press.

Señor Don Fermín Silveira Forzi, of the National Bank of the Republic of Uruguay, on an unofficial mission to the United States.

Addresses.—A group of Latin American students from the National Catholic School of Social Service, accompanied by Miss Agnes Regan,



OFFICERS OF BRAZILIAN CRUISERS AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The officers of the cruisers *Bahia* and *Rio Grande do Sul*, which escorted the ship of His Excellency the President-elect of Brazil, Dr. Julio Prestes, to the United States, were received by the Director General at the Pan American Union.

of the National Catholic Welfare Council, paid their first visit to the Pan American Union. The Director General addressed them on *The Meaning of Pan Americanism.*

The Director General selected for his subject *The Organization and Activities of the Pan American Union* when he spoke to the members of the 4-H Club on their annual visit to the Union. The 4-H Club, whose name is symbolic of "Head, Heart, Health, and Hand," is composed of representative boys and girls from all sections of the country and is an educational organization devoted to the subject of agriculture. The Ninth Annual Assembly of the club was held at Washington during the latter part of June under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

The Director General's subject in addressing a group of Cuban educators, on their visit to the Pan American Union in July was *The Cooperation of the Teachers of Cuba in the Work of the Pan American Union.* This distinguished group was conducted to the Union by the Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba at Washington, Dr. José T. Barón. It is of interest to add that this is the second year that Cuban teachers



A GROUP OF CUBAN TEACHERS

Accompanied by Señor Dr. José T. Barón, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba, a group of Cuban teachers making a tour of the eastern United States were interested visitors at the Pan American Union, July 11.

have come in considerable numbers to the United States for a vacation tour.

TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE

Pan American Reciprocal Trade Conference.—The Foreign Trade Adviser of the Pan American Union, William A. Reid, on leave of absence from the Union, has proceeded to Sacramento, Calif., where he is acting as special adviser and otherwise assisting chambers of commerce of that State in preparation for the first Pan American Reciprocal Trade Conference, to which he has also been named representative of the Pan American Union by the Director General. The conference will open its sessions in the Capitol Building, Sacramento, on August 25. Previous to this meeting the Latin American delegates will be taken on a motor caravan tour of the State of California.

Booklets.—New editions of the booklets on the Argentine Republic and the city of Rio de Janeiro, which were prepared in this office, have recently come from the press.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Library methods.—It is interesting to note the increasing attention paid to modern library methods among librarians in the Latin American countries. Recently the Pan American Union has received requests from four widely separated libraries for books and data which would aid them in revising the methods now in use. In preparing material for these requests a careful survey was made of the books in Spanish

and Portuguese now in print on any phase of library science that might be helpful.

Bibliographical lists.—A reprint has been made of *Sources for Obtaining Books on Latin America*, a mimeographed compilation containing lists of magazines publishing book reviews; library and trade journals, and a selected list of book dealers. Copies are again available upon request. A revised edition, in Spanish only, is now in preparation for distribution among the Latin American countries. The library also has on hand a few more copies of the two lists, *Recent books in English on description and travel in Latin America, including a few references on Pan Americanism and the Monroe doctrine*, and *Bibliography of fiction and poetry written in English or translated from Spanish and Portuguese into English.* Copies of both of these may be had for the asking.

Requests for information.—Persons having need for information on Latin America and applying to the library during the past month numbered 281. Of these a prominent senator of one of the southern republics requested copies of financial laws of the United States; another Latin American desired a complete collection of the constitutions of the States of the United States; still another desired copies of plans for modern reformatories for women; and a fourth asked to have purchases of books made for him. These requests from Latin America received the same careful attention that was given to the inquirers who came here personally in search of lists of the historical maps of Latin America; brief reading lists on relations between the United States and Chile since 1880, and on the Nicaraguan Canal; material on labor conditions in Central America; data on education in Haiti; laws on education and on divorce in certain South American countries; and many other subjects.

Additions to photographic file.—During the past month 258 photographs have been added to the collection of the Pan American Union. Among these were included airplane views of Nicaragua; post-card photographs of Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Colombia, and Nicaragua; and views from Peru and Chile.

Recent accessions.—Since last reported in these notes the library has received 930 volumes and pamphlets, of which a few selected titles may be of special interest:

Los cantores de Bolívar. By Cornelio Hispano. Bogota, Editorial Minerva, 1930. 293 p.

Motivos hispano-americanos. By E. Arroyo Lameda. Paris, Editorial "Le Livre Libre," 1930. 293 p.

Héroes del Campo. Escenas y paisajes de la vida rural de Costa Rica. By Modesto Martínez. San José, La Tribuna, 1929. 236 p.

La Independencia de Panamá en 1903. By Ismael Ortega B., Profesor de Procedimientos Judiciales en la Escuela Nacional de Derecho. Panama, the author, 1930. 158 p. (An historical review, with documents.)

Memorias histórico-políticas del General Joaquín Posada Gutiérrez. Segunda edición. Bogota, Imprenta Nacional, 1929. 4 volumes. (Vol. 1, prepared under the direction of José Joaquín Casas and Vols. 2–4 by José Joaquín Guerra. Vols. 41–44 of the Biblioteca de Historia Nacional.)

La Ofrenda del Maestro. Poesías, monólogos, diálogos, escenas y alegorías escolares con prólogo de D. Victor Mercante. By Juan Manuel Cotta. Buenos Aires, Imprenta López, 1923. 368 p.

La Abeja de Oro. By Juan Manuel Cotta. Buenos Aires, Establecimento Gráfico "Oceana," 1926. 351 p.

Alrededor de la cuestión Paraguayo Boliviana. By J. Isidro Ramírez. Lima, Imp. Minerva, 1930. 286 p., maps.

Los problemas económicos del presente. Vol. 1, Población, trabajo, costo de la vida, poder de compra de la moneda, producción e industrias nacionales. By Alejandro E. Bunge . . . Buenos Aires, 1920. 342 p.

Población total de la Argentina. Razón de su crecimiento. By Alejandro E. Bunge. Buenos Aires, "Oceana," 1917. 20 p.

Instituto Cultural Argentino Norte-Americano. Memoria . . . 1929. Buenos Aires, 1929. 35 p.

Ensayo político sobre la Isla de Cuba. By Alejandro de Humboldt, con mapa de Cuba. Introducción por Fernando Ortiz y correcciones, notas y apéndices por Francisco Arango y Parreño, J. S. Thrasher y otros. Tomo 2. Habana, Cultural S. A., 1930. 300 p. (Vol. 17, Colección de libros cubanos.)

Los adelantados del Río de la Plata. By Medardo Chávez S. La Paz, Bolivia, Editorial Renacimiento, 1929. 235 p.

Hombres del 51. Trabajo de ingreso presentado por el Académico correspondiente Sr. Jorge Juárez Cano. Habana, Imprenta "El Siglo XX," 1930. 123 p. (Publication of the Academia de la Historia de Cuba.)

La civilización Taína en Pinar del Río. Trabajo de ingreso presentado por el Académico correspondiente Dr. Pedro García Valdés. Habana, Imprenta "El Siglo XX," 1930. 83 p. (Publication of the Academia de la Historia de Cuba.)

Periodismo y periódicos espirituanos. Trabajo de ingreso presentado por el Académico correspondiente Senador Sr. Manuel Martínez-Moles. Habana, Imprenta del "Siglo XX," 1930. 91 p. (Publication of the Academia de la Historia de Cuba.)

Doctrina de Monroe. By A. L. Delle Piane. Montevideo, Editorial de la Impresora Uruguaya, S. A., 1930. 97 p. (Publications of "Jurisprudencia Uruguaya.")

Guía periodística Argentina y de las repúblicas Latino-Americanas. Edición 1930–31. F. Antonio le Rose, Director. Buenos Aires, Calle Estados Unidos No. 1032, 1930. 176 p.

Estudios sobre la flora del departamento del Cuzco. By Fortunato L. Herrera. Lima, Sanmartí y Cía., 1930. 257 p.

Guía para facilitar la consulta del archivo de escribanos de Santiago. Tercera parte, 1761–1800. Santiago de Chile, Dirección General de Talleres Fiscales de Prisiones, 1930. 310 p. (Publication of the Archivo Nacional.)

La tierra del mambí. By James J. O'Kelly. Habana, Cultural, 1930. 407 p. (Colección de libros cubanos, Director, Fernando Ortiz. Vol. 18.)

Historia da litteratura Brasileira. Epoca de formação. (Seculos XVI e XVII.) By Arthur Motta. Sao Paulo, Companhia Editora Nacional, 1930. 496 p.

O Descobrimento do Brasil. By J. Capistrano de Abreu. Rio de Janeiro, Edição da Sociedade Capistrano de Abreu, 1929. 349 p.

Historia de Minas Geraes. Resumo didactico. By Lucio José dos Santos. Sao Paulo, Comp. Melhoramentos de S. Paulo [1926]. 184 p.

Bibliotheca exotico-Brasileira. By Alfredo de Carvalho. Vol. 1. Rio de Janeiro, Paulo, Pongetti & C., 1929. 376, ix p. (Titles of books on Brazil written by foreigners, translations made by Brazilians, and books written by Brazilians in foreign languages.)

Catalogo da mappotheca do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores. Segunda parte. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1929. 262 p.

Uruguay, the purple land. Historical notes, Uruguayan industries, rapid communications, Montevideo and other important cities. How to go to Uruguay. Hotels in Uruguay. Published by the Bureau of Information Pro-Iberoamerica of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, New York, N. Y. 43 p. (This is one of a series of pamphlets.)

Ethnology of the Mayas of Southern and Central British Honduras. By J. Eric Thompson . . . Chicago, 1930. 213 p. illus. (Publication of the Field Museum of Natural History, Anthropological series, vol. 17, No. 2.)

New magazines.—The following new magazines have been received by the Librarian:

Boletín de Comercio e Industria. Órgano del Departamento de Comercio e Industrias Varias del Ministerio del Ramo. Issued by the Section of Publications, Ministerio de Industrias, Bogota. Tomo 1, Nos. 1 and 2 (double number) April–May, 1930. 56 p.

Boletín de la Universidad de Guadalajara. Published under the direction of the Rector, Dr. Juan Campos Kunhardt, Guadalajara, Mexico. No. 1, Second epoch, April, 1930. 101 p.

Santo Domingo. Published monthly by Alfonso L. Villanueva, 17 Battery Place, New York, under the auspices of the Consulate of the Dominican Republic. Vol. 1, No. 2, May, 1930. Text in English and Spanish. 34 p. illus.

Asunción. Revista mensual ilustrada; contiene el Registro Municipal. Published at Calle Presidente Franco 315, Asuncíon, Paraguay. Año 1, No. 2, March, 1930. 34, xxxvii p. illus. [The *Registro Municipal* is published as an inclosure with separate pagination. In this issue appears Año 19, No. 557, February, 1930.]

Charlas de Mi Librero. Revista Argentina de los amigos del libro y órgano defensor del gremio de libreros y editores. Monthly. Published by the Librería y Casa Editora de Jesús Menéndez, Calle Bernardo de Irigoyen 186, Buenos Aires. Año 1, No. 1, March, 1930. 16 p. illus.

La exportación del Uruguay. Órgano de la industria y del comercio. Published under the direction of José Domingo Moreira, Calle Cuareim 2161, Montevideo. Año 1, No. 1, April–May, 1930. [16] p.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Cuban visitors.—Arrangements were made for the reception of a group of about 125 Cuban teachers who visited the Pan American Union during their stay in Washington while on a trip to various points of interest in the eastern part of the United States. The party came under the leadership of Dr. René Pérez Abreu, President of the Habana Board of Education, and represented various parts of Cuba.

Chilean Fellowship.—Miss Ruth Sedgwick, assistant in the division, was awarded one of the two fellowships offered by the Government of Chile, through the Institute of International Education in

New York, for study in the Normal School and the University of Chile. Miss Sedgwick, who has specialized in Latin American literature, expects to take up the teaching of that subject upon her return to the United States. She carries with her the best wishes of her colleagues in the Pan American Union.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

List of Latin American agricultural organizations.—The division has recently prepared a mimeographed list of Latin American agricultural and livestock societies; universities, colleges, and schools of agriculture; botanical gardens; experiment stations; and reviews and periodicals which deal with agriculture and livestock. A copy of this list was sent to all entities listed, with a letter asking them to establish direct contacts with each other and suggesting that they should exchange publications and information concerning agricultural activities conducted in the different countries, thus keeping all countries apprised of new developments in the agricultural field.

Requests for information.—The division has answered requests from different correspondents in Latin America on the following subjects: Plant diseases, propagation of new varieties of crops, insect control, forage grasses, fiber plants; it also has given information on the importation into several countries of livestock from the United States. Some of these requests have come through the embassies and legations in Washington.

The division has also cooperated with the United States Weather Bureau in securing information for the Ministry of Industries of Colombia on the establishment of a weather bureau in Colombia in accordance with the organization, equipment, and methods used in the United States.

Visitors.—Sr. Carlos de la Fuente from Montevideo, Uruguay, recently called at the Division of Agricultural Cooperation where he secured information on the cooperative marketing associations operating in the United States. The division cooperated fully with Sr. de la Fuente in helping him to compile the information he desired.

Another visitor was Sr. Don Raymundo Nieves, Director of the Guatraché Experimental Station in Argentina. Señor Nieves came to the United States to study some new methods in wheat crossing now practiced here.

Dr. Clodoaldo Arias Delgado, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the Ministry of Agriculture of Cuba, was also a recent caller at the division.

TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

CUBA–PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TRADE-MARK CONVENTION.—On April 2, 1930, were deposited with the Pan American Union the Cuban instruments of ratification of the general Inter-American Convention for Trade-Mark and Commercial Protection and the protocol on the Inter-American Registration of Trade-Marks, signed at Washington on February 20, 1929.

GUATEMALA–HONDURAS

BOUNDARY TREATY.—On Wednesday afternoon, July 16, the delegates of Guatemala and Honduras discussing the boundary question between them signed in Washington a treaty submitting this question to arbitration. At the same time they signed a supplementary convention providing for the delimitation of the boundary after the arbitral tribunal hands down its decision. This tribunal will be presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States, who has agreed to act in that capacity. (Release from the Department of State, Washington, July 17, 1930.)

MEXICO–PANAMA

CONSULAR CONVENTION.—Instruments of ratification of the Convention on Consular Duties, Rights, Privileges and Immunities and the protocol thereto, signed by representatives of Mexico and Panama in Mexico City, June 9, 1928, were exchanged in Mexico City on April 12, 1930. This convention was approved in Mexico by the Senate on December 7, 1928, and signed by the President on January 11, 1929, and had been ratified by Panama by Law No. 61 of 1928, signed by the President on December 1, of that year. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, May 20, 1930; *Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, December 8, 1928.)

LEGISLATION

COLOMBIA

REORGANIZATION OF CONSULAR SERVICE.—By virtue of a decree dated March 18, 1930, the President of the Republic has issued detailed regulations for the reorganization of the Colombian consular service. These orders include all the requirements which must be met by every aspirant, whether citizen or foreigner, for Colombian consular positions. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, March 26, 1930.)

MEXICO

LAND GRANTS.—By virtue of an Executive decree issued March 6, 1930, provision has been made whereby any Mexican citizen over

18 years of age may acquire a grant of land from the Government. Regulations for the assignment of national lands in accordance with the decree are as follows:

Persons receiving such grants shall not have more than 5,000 pesos capital and are required to occupy the land under a rental contract for a period of five years. During that time it must be cultivated or used for stock raising or industrial purposes, the lessee working it entirely alone or with the assistance of his family or neighbors. Use of the land for the manufacture of intoxicating beverages or the cultivation of plants for that purpose is forbidden.

In allotting lands, preference will be given farmers who for financial reasons can not acquire property by rental, purchase, or partnership agreement. The applications of others, however, who may not own as much land as is allotted each family in the present decree or who, although not engaged at the time in farming, may wish to undertake agricultural pursuits, will also receive due consideration.

The distribution of land will be made entirely on the basis of its usefulness. In general, each person will receive a grant sufficient to sustain himself and his family. If the land is irrigable the grant will be 50 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres), if not, 150, 200, or 500 hectares according to the amount of rainfall in that vicinity. Should it be in mountainous regions or of such a nature as to serve as grazing land, the grant is set at 500 hectares.

Once the application has been favorably passed upon and the amount and locality of land settled, the person desiring the land signs a contract specifying the amount of rent, the way in which the land is to be worked, the number of head of cattle to be placed on it if used for grazing, and other important regulations. The lessee is forbidden to surrender his rights to third parties, sublet his lands or trespass beyond the boundaries of his own assignment. Use of mountain land shall be made in accordance with forestry laws, but deadwood thereon may be used for domestic purposes.

At the conclusion of the 5-year period, the person renting the land will receive an absolute title to the grant providing he has fulfilled all necessary requirements. Grants will be made only for the amount of land cultivated or otherwise used, irrespective of its yield or the area allotted in the rental contract; if the total area has been used the grant will be made for the whole amount even though as a result of improvements the land should exceed 5,000 pesos in value, or yield more than the amount necessary for the maintenance of a family. Lands thus acquired may not be sold or rented for a period of five years following the date of the grant.

This decree, which went into effect upon its publication in the *Diario Oficial*, derogates decrees on the same subject issued April 10, 1928, November 1, 1928, and May 27, 1929. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, May 7, 1930.)

AGRICULTURE

BRAZIL

Babassú nuts.—Brazil can perhaps claim first place as the home of oil-bearing seeds and nuts that promise to develop into important commercial commodities. Among these is the babassú nut (a palm nut related to the coconut and yielding about 66 per cent of a first-grade oil), which is being intensively cultivated in the States of Amazonas,

Para, Maranhao, Piauhy, Ceara, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Matto Grosso, Minas Geraes, and Goyaz. The most important producing State at present is Maranhao where commercial enterprises have been organized for the extraction of the babassú oil and the exploitation of by-products. The Societé Financière Franco-Brésilienne, the Companhia Brasileira de Culturas Tropicaes, the Plantations et Palmeraies Sud-Américaines, the Compagnie Française d'Entreprises, the Palmeiraes do Maranhao and the Brazilian Babassú Corporation are some of the companies which are at present engaged in the babassú-nut industry. The number of babassú palms in Brazil is calculated at a billion, the densest palm forests being located in the States of Piauhy, Maranhao, Para, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso. A palm is calculated to produce a minimum of four bunches with 300 nuts yearly and the average revenue for the planter has been calculated at 39 francs per year for each palm. (Release, *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes do Ministerio das Relaçoes Exteriores*, CXVI, Rio de Janeiro, 1930.)

COTTON PRODUCTION.—See p. 854.

CHILE

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.—An international poultry show will be held in Santiago during September, 1930. At the exposition, to be held under the auspices of the Chilean Poultry Association, there will be entries from the United States, Canada, Australia, England, and other countries where poultry raising has had important developments. The foreign entries will be sold at the close of the exhibition, thereby becoming available for the improvement of Chilean poultry stock. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 11, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONS.—A resolution was issued by the Minister of Industries on April 3, 1930, commissioning Dr. Luis Cuervo Márquez, a member of the executive committee of the Agricultural Society of Colombia, to make a study of the agricultural and cattle-raising industries of the United States while on a trip to that country. On the same date Dr. Manuel Antonio Carreño was commissioned by the ministry to make a similar study in various European countries. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, April 14, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The degree of bachelor of agriculture was granted this spring by the National Agricultural School to members of the first class to complete the 3-year course since the reorganization of the institution. To obtain the degree of agricultural engineer, another year of study and the presentation of a thesis involving individual research will be necessary.

The school has been selling at purely nominal prices nearly 500 young trees, products of grafts from imported stock. (*El Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, May 2 and 30, 1930.)

MEXICO

Land Grants.—See p. 849.

NICARAGUA

Coffee.—The total production of Nicaraguan coffee during the season 1928–29 has been estimated at slightly more than 300,000 quintals (quintal equals 100 pounds), of which 290,000 quintals were exported. It is estimated that the export crop was made up of about 100,000 quintals of washed coffee and 175,000 quintals of unwashed coffee, the remainder being black coffee to the amount of approximately 15,000 quintals. About 15,000 quintals of the entire crop were used for home consumption and the rest for export. There were no stocks on hand at the end of the season. Present indications are that the crop for the 1929–30 season will approximate 375,000 quintals, of which about 350,000 will be exported.

Previous estimates give the area of planted coffee as 104,000 acres. No changes in acreage have been reported and this area may be considered on the whole to be correct for the present season. Any new plantings of trees, it is believed, have merely replaced trees which have died. It is estimated that the average yield per tree was about 10 ounces during the 1928–29 season. Although little was done during that coffee season to improve the quality or cultivation of this commodity, it is reported that a comparatively large amount of money was spent during the early part of the present season in the pruning of all shoots which were not actually coffee bearers. The cost of 100 pounds of marketable coffee this year has been estimated at more than $11. This amount does not cover overhead or interest on investments. (Reports of the American consul, Corinto, January 30, 1930, and April 1, 1930.)

URUGUAY

Bee and honey exposition.—An exposition devoted to honey products and methods of beekeeping was opened in Montevideo by the Agricultural Society of Uruguay on May 22, 1930. The exposition was the first of its kind to be held in Uruguay and every effort was put forth to make it a success. Among the stands there was one devoted solely to exhibits of different grades of honey and another which showed various types of beehives representing everything from the simplest, made from a kerosene can, to the most modern and highly scientific. Special features of the exposition were daily lectures on bees and methods of beekeeping, and talks planned to inter-

est school children in the subject. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, May 15, 18, 22, 1930.)

PROMOTION OF STOCK-RAISING INDUSTRY.—On March 21, 1930, a resolution was issued by the Minister of Industry creating a special division in the animal sanitary inspection service for the promotion of the stock-raising industry of the Republic. The duties of the new office will be to make use of every means available for improving the quality and quantity of the meat, hides, and wool produced, gather statistics on stock production, and study the causes and results of injury to the stock during transportation. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, March 29, 1930.)

FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

EXPORTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1930.—The quantity and value of exports for the first quarter of 1930 as compared with those of 1929 were as follows:

Products	Quantities exported, first quarter—		Value in gold pesos, first quarter—	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*		
Livestock products	317, 892	361, 970	72, 247, 436	99, 479, 720
Live animals	19, 712	31, 888	2, 193, 866	3, 471, 258
Meat	162, 171	175, 748	32, 693, 590	33, 703, 252
Hides	36, 150	35, 445	11, 300, 766	13, 602, 795
Wool	44, 113	62, 479	16, 290, 609	36, 703, 662
Dairy products	12, 723	13, 753	5, 810, 844	6, 719, 848
By-products and residue	43, 023	42, 657	3, 957, 761	5, 278, 905
Agricultural products	2, 398, 868	3, 896, 190	108, 394, 443	174, 462, 633
Cereals and linseed	2, 280, 345	3, 746, 727	104, 156, 285	168, 960, 402
Mill products	88, 681	104, 574	3, 021, 324	3, 669, 123
Other agricultural products	29, 842	44, 889	1, 216, 834	1, 833, 108
Forestry products	93, 840	76, 807	4, 994, 386	3, 841, 775
Other products	61, 479	82, 161	2, 499, 380	2, 598, 791
Total	2, 872, 079	4, 417, 128	188, 135, 645	280, 382, 919

(Report to the Minister of the Treasury by the Director General *ad interim* of the General Bureau of Statistics, Buenos Aires, May 6, 1930.)

BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—In the year 1928–29 the cotton textile industry of Brazil comprised 347 establishments

operating 78,910 looms and 2,620,471 spindles, employing 123,521 wage earners and reporting a production valued at approximately 929,300 contos de reis, according to a report submitted by the *Centro Industrial de Fiação e Tecelagem de Algodão* of Rio de Janeiro. These mills consumed 83,760 tons of raw cotton, 6,188 tons of cotton rags, and 2,255 tons of yarn. The power used amounted to 131,359 horsepower. The capital of the 347 establishments was estimated at 669,912 contos de reis, debentures valued at 181,795 contos, and reserves at 336,200 contos, making the total investment in the cotton manufacturing industry of 1,187,907 contos. The following table shows the distribution of the cotton textile industry by States:

States	Mills	Capital (contos de reis)	Value of production (contos de reis)	Spindles	Looms	Wage earners	Horsepower
Alagoas	11	25, 600	38, 090	90, 944	2, 709	7, 140	5, 540
Bahia	14	27, 792	25, 586	107, 400	5, 409	5, 308	6, 496
Ceara	11	6, 970	11, 892	22, 185	751	2, 692	2, 008
Districto Federal	23	110, 620	161, 067	717, 482	16, 976	21, 199	28, 317
Espirito Santo	2	3, 000	3, 750	8, 372	361	636	623
Maranhao	10	7, 151	16, 813	74, 806	2, 354	3, 414	3, 330
Minas Geraes	91	61, 623	90, 327	220, 304	7, 848	13, 683	12, 310
Parana	3	100	200		20	30	15
Parahyba	4	3, 420	5, 500	14, 164	512	928	1, 490
Pernambuco	15	71, 800	84, 468	150, 142	5, 754	12, 495	11, 571
Piauhy	1	600	443	2, 556	168	236	300
Rio de Janeiro	26	50, 520	68, 542	234, 699	7, 264	9, 962	8, 424
Rio Grande do Norte	2	2, 500	3, 300	4, 428	176	540	430
Rio Grande do Sul	4	13, 500	10, 690	33, 804	1, 198	2, 100	2, 190
Santa Catharina	23	7, 320	15, 938	21, 720	717	1, 803	1, 935
Sao Paulo	97	265, 496	368, 900	857, 477	24, 129	36, 249	42, 670
Sergipe	10	11, 900	23, 734	59, 988	2, 564	5, 106	3, 710

During 1928–29, 514,815 hectares of land (hectare equals 2.47 acres) were devoted to cotton plantations which produced 113,881 tons of raw cotton as shown by the following table:

States	Area under cultivation (hectares)	Production (tons)	States	Area under cultivation (hectares)	Production (tons)
Sao Paulo	35, 358	9, 497	Bahia	22, 000	3, 300
Ceara	85, 000	20, 000	Sergipe	26, 230	4, 065
Pernambuco	80, 000	17, 000	Para	10, 011	1, 230
Parahyba	80, 000	20, 099	Amazonas	1, 015	100
Maranhao	24, 423	7, 327	Goyaz	1, 300	200
Rio Grande do Norte	84, 000	14, 000	Espirito Santo	900	220
Alagoas	29, 300	5, 952	Rio de Janeiro	2, 647	529
Minas Geraes	24, 000	4, 100	Other States	1, 230	250
Piauhy	7, 401	1, 110			

Brazil exported during 1928, 10,010 tons of raw cotton valued at 36,392 contos de reis. Imports of cotton piece goods during that year amounted to 8,311 tons, valued at 204,399 contos; those of other cotton manufactures totaled 1,324 tons, valued at 27,210 contos. During 1929 exports of raw cotton increased to 48,728 tons, valued at 153,915 contos and imports of cotton piece goods and other manufactures decreased to 4,940 tons and 1,107 tons, valued at 109,468 contos and 22,322 contos, respectively. (Releases, *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores*, XCVI, and Office of Commercial Statistics of the Ministry of Finance, Rio de Janeiro, 1930.)

CHILE

Public works.—President Ibáñez, in his message read before Congress on May 21, 1930, stated that during 1929 the Government had spent 54,825,109 pesos on roads. Work was begun on 453 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) of new roads, and repairs and improvements carried out on 1,303 kilometers more. A program calling for the construction of 164 kilometers of new railways valued at 75,637,819 pesos was adopted; of this sum, 25,397,780 pesos were spent in 1929. New railway equipment was purchased at a cost of 2,172,835 pesos. Other important public works included the installation of sewerage systems in 12 cities, of a water supply in 16, and river and harbor works in 12, at an expense of 18,843,802 pesos, and the expenditure of 11,486,006 pesos on a project which, when completed, will provide irrigation for 115,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres). (*La Nación*, Santiago, May 22, 1930.)

Congress of Tourist Travel.—The first National Congress of Tourist Travel, to be held early in September in Santiago, has been organized to treat matters concerning the encouragement of travel in the Republic, such as publicity, hotel, steamship and railway rates, courtesies to be extended to tourists, conservation and restoration of historic sites, health resorts, hotel functions and problems, road construction and upkeep, city and country traffic difficulties, public works, and the development of facilities for tourist camps and camping. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 1 and 21, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

Improvement of broadcasting facilities.—A contract was recently signed by the Government with a German firm for the improvement of broadcasting facilities in the radio station of Bogota. The work involves the installation of equipment which will make it possible for the station to broadcast simultaneously over a long and a short wave length. Programs broadcast by the station over the long wave channel of 427 meters used at the present time can be heard for

a distance of 3,000 kilometers, but by the use of the short wave channel of 18 meters they will be within the reach of audiences throughout both Americas and Europe. Radio listeners within the range of both may of course use either. These improvements will make the station comparable to the most up to date in Europe or America, and permit the transmission of photographs and important documents as well as the usual programs. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, May 4, 1930.)

Geological study.—By virtue of a resolution issued by the Minister of Industries on May 3, 1930, a special geological study will be made of the region of the upper Patia between the city of Popayan and the junction of the Patia with the Pacual River, and that on the western slope of the Cordillera Occidental in the Department of Nariño, for the purpose of ascertaining whether these sections contain deposits of coal or petroleum. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, May 25, 1930.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Amortization of the 1922 and 1926 loans.—According to press reports the amortization of the 1922 $10,000,000 bond issue began on March 20, 1930, with the payment of $84,166.66 to the fiscal agents in New York. Similar payments will be made each month up to the end of the present year at which time 10 payments totaling $841,666.67 will have been made. From January, 1931, until the complete amortization of the loan in 1942, payments of $70,138.88 will be made each month.

As to the 1926 bond issue, for the same amount, amortization will begin with a first monthly payment of $84,166.66 on August 20, 1930. Similar payments are to be made each month until 1940. Further retirement of these bonds will be made, according to the convention of 1924, if customs revenues exceed $4,000,000 per annum. This provision, however, does not apply to the 1922 issue. During the year 1929 interest payments on the public debt of the Republic amounted to $1,099,999.92. During 1930 these charges will amount to $1,082,619.96 and will continue to diminish each successive year. (*Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, March 20, 1930; *La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, March 20, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

New electric railway.—The first national electric railway in Central America was officially inaugurated in Guatemala on March 30, 1930, as noted briefly in the Bulletin for July. It links Quezaltenango, the second city in size in the Republic, with San Felipe, a junction point on the International Railways of Central America. The *Ferrocarril Nacional de Los Altos*, as this new electric railway is known in Guatemala, was first projected about 30 years ago but the

actual construction work did not begin in earnest until recent years. Upon completion its total estimated cost was placed at about 4,992,500 quetzales.

Quezaltenango, situated in northwestern Guatemala at an altitude of 7,600 feet, has a population of more than 30,000. It is the center of a productive region and is of particular interest to the business traveler and to the tourist. In the past, the city has been difficult to reach and only within recent years has the highway leading thither from Guatemala City been improved for motor traffic. To-day, with an electric line in operation and a gradually improving motor road, passable from May to November, the old city assumes new life.

Aside from business interests, coffee being the chief agricultural crop, the region of Quezaltenango has an unusual appeal to the stranger. In this part of the Republic the people are largely descendants of indigenes, and many of them cling to the colorful dress and the customs of their ancestors. Comparatively few tourists have visited this region, although Quezaltenango's streets, houses, and people offer picturesque features, and the surrounding country has great natural beauty. The new electric railway increases the accessibility of this ancient city. A daily train from Guatemala City passes in a northwesterly direction toward the Mexican border, passengers for Quezaltenango changing at a small station for the electric cars that take them over the 25-mile winding route to their destination. (*Diario de Centro America*, Guatemala City, March 30, 31, 1930.)

HAITI

New telephone lines.—During the month of March, 1930, telephone service in the Republic was extended by the addition of three new lines which connected St. Raphael with Pignon, Jeremie with Moron, and Anse d'Hainault with Tiburon. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, March, 1930.)

HONDURAS

New bridge.—An appropriation of 80,000 pesos was approved by the National Congress on March 17, 1930, for the construction of a bridge over the Goascoran River, in the Department of Valle, which will connect the Honduran section of the Pan American Highway with the eastern highway of the Republic of El Salvador. At present highway communication has been established between San Miguel, El Salvador, and Choluteca, Honduras, and Chinandega, Nicaragua, although this highway is only usable during the dry season, that is, from October to April. The building of the Goascoran Bridge will be a notable improvement which will make traffic over this highway safer and quicker. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, April 25, 1930; *Guía de Honduras*, Tegucigalpa, March, 1930.)

National budget for 1930–31.—The budget of Honduras for the fiscal period 1930–31 (August 1–July 31) as approved by the National Congress calculates revenues and expenditures each at 15,109,628.84 pesos as shown by the following table:

REVENUES

	Pesos
Customs revenues	4, 340, 000. 00
Monopolies	2, 197, 000. 00
Stamp taxes	988, 000. 00
Services	2, 827, 666. 67
Miscellaneous revenues	1, 383, 702. 17
Special receipts	3, 373, 260. 00
	15, 109, 628. 84

EXPENDITURES

Government	2, 317, 884. 68
Justice	370, 003. 62
Sanitation	283, 470. 88
Foreign affairs	569, 801. 93
Public instruction	1, 558, 907. 74
Promotion, public works, agriculture, and labor	4, 493, 083. 79
War and navy	1, 974, 048. 15
Treasury	1, 018, 441. 45
Public credit	2, 523, 986. 60
	15, 109, 628. 84

(*Guía de Honduras*, Tegucigalpa, March, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

Boaco-Rama Highway.—According to press reports the Government of Nicaragua has deposited half a million cordobas in the national bank for the construction of the Boaco-Rama Highway, of which mention was made in the May issue of the Bulletin. The length of this concrete paved highway has been estimated at 150 miles. (*El Comercio*, Managua, May 4 and 11, 1930.)

Coffee.—See page 852.

PANAMA

Radiotelegraphic service.—With the attendance of the President of the Republic, His Excellency Florencio Harmodio Arosemena, the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. formally inaugurated its service with the United States on May 1, 1930. The first message to be officially transmitted by the new station was a greeting from President Arosemena to the President of the United States in which he expressed the hope that this service would bring their peoples closer together and that the intellectual and physical rapprochement, increasingly active and sincere, would benefit both nations in par-

ticular and Pan Americanism in general. The Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., which is affiliated with the Radio Corporation of America, will maintain direct, continuous service with the United States and Europe. All messages will be sent to the central office in New York, where other direct connections are maintained with European capitals and the west coast of the United States. Additional connections will also be made with the Central American capitals and Bogota from the Panama City office. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, May 1, 1930.)

HARDWOODS AND PALM NUTS.—Among the enterprises recently launched in Panama for the exploitation of the natural resources of the Republic the *Star and Herald* reports the forming of a new lumber company which plans to erect a modern and complete sawmill in a section of Bahia Honda, a region rich in various commercial woods. Press reports also state that a palm products company will undertake to exploit the vast amount of palm nuts, heretofore wasted, that grow throughout the interior of the Republic, by means of a newly invented device for separating the hull from the kernel of the nut variously known as *Cohune*, *Coquito*, or *Corozo*. These nuts are known to be rich in vegetable oil and fiber of high value. The company will establish the main dekerneling plant, consisting of two machines with a total daily capacity of over 10 tons of kernels, at Chorrera, in the interior, and operations are scheduled to begin in December, 1930. Similar plants are to be built in other parts of the country where palm kernels are most abundant and at a later date oil extracting plants will also be erected. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, May 28 and 31, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR TRAVEL TO PARAGUAY.—Improved facilities for travel to Paraguay were made available beginning May 10, 1930, with the departure of the new river steamer *City of Asuncion* from Buenos Aires for the Paraguayan capital. On this first voyage were a number of persons from Argentina and Uruguay who were making the trip under the auspices of the Argentine Touring Club and the American Federation of Tourist Travel. Landing was made at Asuncion on May 13, only a few hours over three days having been required to reach the Paraguayan port, and on May 16 the vessel departed for Buenos Aires to complete her maiden voyage. Later a sister ship of the *City of Asuncion*, the *City of Corrientes*, will also be placed in service between the two cities. These steamers, constructed in the Glasgow yards, represent the best to be had in convenience and comfort, and have been designed along the most modern lines mechanically. The *City of Asuncion* has accommodations for 280 first-class and 250 second-class passengers, besides de luxe

apartments for those wishing better accommodations than those afforded in first-class cabins. With its finely furnished drawing room, music room, well-equipped baths and marble fittings it may indeed well be compared with trans-Atlantic liners. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, May 3 and 10, 1930.)

PAVING OF PORT DISTRICT.—The appearance of the port section of the city of Asuncion has recently been greatly improved by the paving of the quadrangle formed by the intersection of several streets in front of the customhouse. Additional improvements which include the planting of trees will also be made. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, May 8, 1930.)

NEW STREET CARS.—Eight new electric cars have been placed in service by the street railway company of Asuncion. They were constructed to meet the particular needs of the city and are equipped for comfortable riding and the safety of both passenger and pedestrian. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, May 6, 1930.)

MEAT-PACKING PLANTS.—A total of 116,709 head of cattle were slaughtered by the various meat-packing plants of Paraguay during the year 1929. Of this number 76,766 were from ranches in Paraguay and 39,943 had been imported. (*Revista del Comercio*, Asuncion, March 16, 1930.)

PERU

PERUVIAN INDUSTRIES.—Aside from large investments in smelters, petroleum refineries, and the operation of sugar mills, more than 40,000,000 soles have been expended during the past few years in Peru in cotton-mill extensions, the refrigerating and meat-packing plant, the cement plant, Government tobacco factory, and a score of other industrial enterprises. In commenting further on these industries, the *West Coast Leader*, in its edition of May 13, 1930, states that:

> The total annual value of Peru's manufactures, including copper and petroleum products, may safely be said to exceed 300,000,000 soles. The principal industries, aside from copper and petroleum refining, are the manufacture of textiles, foods, tobacco, various beverages, bottles, soap, lard, shoes and cement, and tanning and milling.
>
> The textile industry is by far the most important of Peru, representing in the principal factories a total investment of between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 soles. Not only has great progress been made during the last few years in the expansion and improvement of mechanical equipment, but also in the variety of both the cotton and woolen textiles produced. The cotton mills in the district around Lima have about 3,000 laborers in their employ and consume 20,000 bales of raw cotton yearly. The total annual production of cotton cloth in Peru may be estimated at approximately 40,000,000 meters (meter equals 1.09 yards) of which amount the Lima mills account for 36,000,000 meters. White and colored domestics make up the greater part of the output, but increasing quantities of drills, percales, ginghams, and flannels are also being produced. In addition there are several small garment factories making undershirts, stockings, gloves, towels, and sweaters.
>
> The woolen mills, located principally in the Lima and Cuzco districts, turn out suitings with a wide range of prices, the higher priced materials challenging comparison with the best imported cloth. In foreign markets certain Peruvian wools even command a premium. The consumption of the Lima woolen mills is about 500,000 kilograms of wool per annum.
>
> The majority of the tanneries of Peru have been in operation a number of years, and although they began by making only quebracho tanned sole leather they have now turned to tanning side leather, kid leather, some white alum tanned suède and even patent leather.

The manufacture of laundry soap is carried on by the cottonseed-oil mills and, on a very limited scale, by a few independent makers. The quality of their products is good and the consumption increasing. Perfumed and toilet soaps made in Peru are of excellent quality and also find ready sale. There are four cottonseed mills in Lima producing edible oil, vegetable lard, soap, and cake. The Lima mills produce 10,000 quintals (quintal equals 220.46 pounds) of oil and 140,000 quintals of cake annually. There are altogether 25 mills in Peru crushing 1,500,000 quintals of seed. The oil is marketed by the Unión de Fabricantes de Aceite dei Peru, an association formed by the owners of the mills who pool their oil and receive for the sale thereof a uniform average price.

There are six large flour mills equipped with modern machinery operating in Peru; these are located in Lima and Callao. Several hundred other mills, all smaller, and equipped with one or two grinding stones operated by hydraulic power, are to be found scattered throughout the wheat-growing district of the sierra. The combined capital of the Lima and Callao mills is placed at approximately 15,000,000 soles, investments in this industry having been doubled in the last few years.

Shoe factories, breweries, mineral water and soft drink bottling establishments, and furniture, match, candle, and vermicelli factories also have a place among Peru's leading industrial enterprises.

URUGUAY

National tourist travel commission.—The creation of a national tourist travel commission to study and take such measures it may deem appropriate for the attraction of tourists from other countries, was authorized by the National Administrative Council on March 21, 1930. The personnel of the commission includes two senators, six members of the House of Deputies, a delegate from each of the departmental administrative councils, three members of the commission for the preservation of Santa Teresa Fortress, the proprietor of the Piriapolis bathing beach, and the respective presidents of the automobile club, the national association of physical education, the national football association, the commission of municipal hotels and casinos in Montevideo, the boards of directors of several bathing beaches, the confederation and clubs of café and hotel owners, and the automobile, touring, press, jockey, polo, tennis, and yacht clubs. Ministers appointed by the National Administrative Council are members *ex officio*. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, April 7, 1930.)

Postal savings.—In a session of the board of directors of the National Postal Savings Bank held during May it was announced that the total deposits in the bank at the end of April were 6,144,216 pesos. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, May 21, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

Foreign debt.—To commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the Republic the National Congress at a special session held on May 23, 1930, authorized at the suggestion of the Chief Executive the immediate payment of the external debt of the Republic which on December 31, 1929, stood at $4,681,906. Venezuela thus becomes perhaps the only nation in the world without a foreign debt. The internal debt of the country is approximately $5,470,000 and the Treasury surplus in gold stands at $11,898,000. (*O'Shaughnessy's Oil Report*, June, 1930.)

AVIATION PROGRESS.—A successful test flight was made recently by the Compagnie Générale Aéropostale from Venezuela to Natal, Brazil. This company recently inaugurated an intercity service connecting Maracay, Maracaibo, and Ciudad Bolivar to be incorporated with the regular service which it is hoped soon will be inaugurated between Venezuela and Brazil. At Natal connections will be made with the airplane and steamer services which this company maintains between Natal, Africa, and Europe.

The Colombian-German Air Transportation Co. (*Scadta*), now serving Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Panama, has requested permission from the Venezuelan Government to establish services between Barranquilla and Maracaibo, via Rio Hacha; between El Banco, Colombia, and Maracaibo through Encontrados on the Rio Catarumbo; and between Cucuta and Maracaibo and from Maracaibo to Curacao. (*El Universal*, Caracas, April 13, 1930; *Foreign Aeronautical News*, Department of Commerce, Washington, June 13, 1930.)

POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

BRAZIL

POPULATION OF BRAZIL.—According to statistics quoted by the President of the Republic in his annual message to Congress delivered on May 3, 1930, the estimated population of Brazil on December 31, 1929, was 40,272,650, an increase of 1,168,794 inhabitants as compared with the estimated population on December, 1928. The population of the Federal District and the various States is as follows:

Alagoas	1, 189, 214	Parahyba	1, 322, 069
Amazonas	433, 777	Parana	974, 273
Bahia	4, 135, 894	Pernambuco	2, 869, 814
Ceara	1, 626, 025	Piauhy	809, 508
Espirito Santo	661, 416	Rio de Janeiro	1, 996, 899
Federal District	1, 468, 621	Rio Grande do Norte	738, 889
Goyaz	712, 210	Rio Grande do Sul	2, 959, 627
Maranhao	1, 140, 635	Santa Catharina	948, 398
Matto Grosso	349, 857	Sao Paulo	6, 399, 190
Minas Geraes	7, 442, 243	Sergipe	547, 965
Para	1, 432, 401	Acre Territory	113, 725

(Release, *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores*, CX, Rio de Janeiro, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A society was formally organized in Bogota on April 10, 1930, by a group of statisticians holding executive positions in public and private offices of that city. According to the constitution of the society, adopted at that time, the

purpose of the new organization will be to encourage the more general use of statistical methods throughout the Republic, serve as a means for uniting statisticians in executive positions, and assist in placing the facilities available for the training of statisticians in Colombia on the same basis as those of other countries. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, April 11, 1930.)

MEXICO

Population of Mexico City.—According to the figures obtained as a result of the census taken on May 14 and 15, 1930, the present population of Mexico City is 968,443. In 1921, the population of Mexico City and the near-by towns of Tacuba, Tacubaya, and Mixcoac which now form part of the city, was reported to have been 752,194, a total which when compared to the present population reveals an increase of 216,194 during the nine years. The population of the whole Federal District is set at 1,217,802 by the recent census. This is 311,739 more than the population of that District in 1921. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, May 21 and 22, 1930.)

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

Prize winner tours the United States.—Sr. Liborio Justo of Buenos Aires, winner of the $3,500 prize essay contest offered by the Institute of International Education of New York, is at present touring the United States. Sr. Justo's essay entitled *The Wake of the Mayflower* was selected by the committee of award, composed of members appointed from the Argentine-North American Cultural Institute of Buenos Aires, from among all the entries dealing with ideas and institutions of the United States presented by teachers of higher education and by university graduates. One of the conditions of the award is that, after touring the United States, the winner shall revise his essay in the light of his observations in this country. Argentina was chosen as the first country in which to hold this contest, and a different country will be selected each year. The money for the prizes has been placed at the disposal of the institute by an anonymous donor from the United States. (Information received from the Institute of International Education, New York, April 25, 1930.)

Exhibition of Roerich paintings.—An extended exhibition of 36 paintings by Nicholas Roerich was opened at the National Museum, Buenos Aires, on June 12, 1930. The paintings were taken to Argentina by Miss Frances R. Grant, vice president of the Roerich Museum, New York, and are the first works to be loaned from the permanent collection of the museum.

Leaving Argentina, Miss Grant will hold other exhibitions and deliver lectures in the national galleries of Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador. This is a continuation of her work for the Roerich Museum toward establishing cultural links between the countries of North and South America in the interests of Pan American unity. (Release from the Roerich Museum, New York, June 11, 1930.)

Literary Contest.—See page 870.

BOLIVIA

Circulating libraries.—A circulating library system has recently been organized to function under a committee composed of the director of the university library, the purchasing agent of school supplies, and the provincial school inspector of La Paz. The purpose of the libraries is to foster the reading of good books throughout the city and Province of La Paz, to which end the committee will choose suitable books and formulate regulations for their circulation. The libraries are designed especially for school children and for adults unable to supply themselves with vocational or general literature; therefore they will be established in schools or sent to adults who have organized in groups of 10 or more and who solicit the loan of books through a school principal. (*El Diario*, La Paz, April 30, 1930.)

University extension course.—The first meeting of the university extension course which took place on May 8 in the Central Library of La Paz, was broadcast through the cooperation of the Government radio. At the first session an oriental story was told, a short lecture on public health given, and a report of the activities of the Bolivian delegation to the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators made. Every evening an instructive program will be offered, supplemented by a string quartet from the National Conservatory of Music. (*El Diario*, La Paz, May 8, 1930.)

CHILE

Pan American Pedagogical Congress.—The Chilean Ministry of Education has appointed a committee to make preliminary arrangements for the Pan American Pedagogical Congress recommended in resolutions passed by the Fifth and Sixth International Conferences of American States held at Santiago in 1923 and at Habana in 1928, respectively. The committee is composed of the president of the University of Chile, the dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of the university, the directors general of primary and secondary education, the inspector general of normal schools, and Profs. Dario Salas and Raúl Ramírez; the secretary of the university will act as secretary. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 16, 1930.)

Reorganization of vocational training.—A commission has been appointed by the Ministry of Education to make a study of

and present a plan for the reorganization of vocational training in Chile. The problems under consideration are a better distribution of vocational schools throughout the country; pedagogical and technical training of the present teaching staffs in vocational schools; appropriate courses of study for different ages and types of school; measures for better correlation between general primary education and the vocational fourth grade, and between the latter and technical education or actual positions; vocational guidance; present conditions in vocational schools, both as to teaching and as to buildings and equipment; the formulation of schedules that will permit the maximum benefit to be derived from school buildings, equipment, and staffs, not only for regular courses, but also for primary school and adult education; and any other matters the commission may deem pertinent. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, April 22, 1930.)

COURSE FOR TEACHERS OF DEAF-MUTES.—In the Experimental School for Deaf-Mutes and the Blind, a special training course for teachers of deaf-mutes was opened on May 19, 1930. A picked group of 30 primary-school teachers of Santiago compose the class, which is an important development in the educational reform now being undertaken in Chile. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 20, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—See page 851.

CUBA

PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHERS HONORED.—On May 20, 1930, public-school teachers who had completed with distinction 25 years of service were given a gold medal accompanied by a parchment certificate. Of the 125 teachers so honored, 5 were from Habana and the rest from other parts of the Republic. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, May 21, 1930.)

MEDALS OF THE CUBAN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Cuban National Geographic Society held in Habana June 1, 1930, the gold medal and accompanying diploma of the society were bestowed upon Dr. Juan Tomás Roig in recognition of the completion of his notable achievement in compiling the Botanical Dictionary of Common Cuban Names, a work which absorbed 15 years of unceasing application, and also upon Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd of the United States for his achievements in exploration. Rear Admiral Byrd was represented by Ambassador Harry F. Guggenheim, who expressed the famous explorer's thanks and appreciation of the honor conferred upon him. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, June 2, 1930.)

EL SALVADOR

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL MUSIC SCHOOL.—In view of the closing of the National Conservatory of Music in San Salvador, a decree was

issued by the President on April 22, 1930, authorizing the establishment of a National School of Music to serve for the instruction of teachers, orchestral and band leaders, and assist in the promotion of musical art in the Republic. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, April 23, 1930.)

HONDURAS

Congress of Journalists.—To commemorate the first centenary of the founding of the *Gaceta del Gobierno*, first newspaper to be published in Honduras, the press association at the suggestion of Dr. Augusto C. Coello, convoked the First Honduran Congress of Journalists to meet at Tegucigalpa on May 25, 1930. His Excellency Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres, President of the Republic, designated May 25 as Journalist Day and presided in person at the inaugural session of the congress, attended by newspaper men from all sections of the country. Before adjournment on May 30 the delegates discussed the work of the Honduran press in preserving peace at home and promoting international good will, as well as the ethics of journalism and other interesting topics. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, May 19, 21, 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1930.)

PERU

New normal schools.—A decree was issued by President Leguía on April 26, 1930, providing for the establishment of three new normal schools, whose exclusive purpose will be the training of teachers for rural schools. These institutions, to be located in the northern, central, and southern parts of the Republic, in the Departments of Ancash, Junin, and Cuzco, respectively, will represent a radical departure from the previously established pedagogical institutes and normal schools of the Republic which prepare the teacher solely for work in the ordinary urban type of school. The courses will cover a period of three years and will be planned in order to meet the particular needs of the indigenous population, special emphasis being placed on instruction in agriculture, stock raising, and the small industries peculiar to the region in which the school is located. Enrollment will be open to any student between the ages of 17 and 25 who has satisfactorily completed his primary education. Graduates will be required to teach in the rural schools for at least six years. Three auxiliary schools will be established in connection with each normal school. Two of these will be devoted to practical instruction in agriculture, stock raising, and small industries, one for children and the other for adults; while the third will be in the nature of a subprimary school where small children can be taught the Spanish language and fundamental principles of hygiene. (*El Peruano*, Lima, May 9, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

HOMAGE TO MIRANDA.—General Francisco de Miranda, precursor and promoter of Spanish-American liberty, was recently honored by the citizens of France residing in Venezuela. Miranda, during the years that spanned his career, took part in the three great political movements of his age—the struggle for the independence of the United States, the French Revolution, and the emancipation of South America. It was to commemorate his glorious service in the French Army of Liberty, and to symbolize the amity between the two countries, that on May 24, 1930, a statue of the knight-errant of freedom presented by the French colony in Venezuela was unveiled in the town of Valmy, France, the scene of one of Miranda's most notable exploits. The ceremony was attended by high officials of the French Government and prominent members of the Venezuelan colony. The statue is the work of the Venezuelan sculptor Lorenzo González. (*El Nuevo Diario*, Caracas, May 26, 30, and 31, 1930.)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

ARGENTINA

POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL IN BAHIA BLANCA.—On Sunday, April 20, 1930, a new polyclinic hospital was opened in Bahia Blanca in the presence of many local and provincial officials. This model establishment, built on a splendid and easily accessible site overlooking the city, is one of the finest and most up-to-date institutions of its kind in the Province of Buenos Aires. Included in the plant are the administration building, a chapel, wards, clinics, operating rooms, a maternity ward, and service quarters. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, April 27, 1930.)

ECUADOR

ECUADOREAN RED CROSS.—In the presence of Dr. Isidro Ayora, President of the Republic and chairman of the society, the new edifice erected by the Ecuadorean Red Cross was formally opened at Quito recently. The building comprises a conference room, a waiting room, a spacious dormitory for children which accommodates 40, an emergency surgical consultation service, and various hygienic services. There is also a crèche accommodating 80 children who are cared for while their mothers work.

The occasion was marked by the presentation to Doctor Ayora of the diploma of honorary membership in the society in recognition of the services he had rendered. This diploma is the highest distinction conferred by the Ecuadorean Red Cross on its benefactors, and in accepting it the President declared that his support of the

work of the Red Cross was merely the fulfillment of his duty as a citizen, and concluded by pledging himself to continue his interest in all the new services centered in the building just inaugurated. (*The Red Cross Courier*, Washington, May 1, 1930.)

Sanitary Conference.—The sessions of the Second Conference of Sanitary Directors, convoked for the purpose of studying and making recommendations on important sanitary laws which are to be enacted in the Republic, were held in Quito from April 23 to 26, 1930. The directors of the various sanitary zones of the Republic were assisted in carrying to a successful conclusion the work of the conference by the Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. F. J. Boloña, the Director General of Sanitation, Dr. Alfonso Mosquera Narváez, and the traveling representative of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Dr. J. B. Long. (*El Comercio*, Quito, April 24, 25, and 26, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

Society of the blind.—On April 27, 1930, a fraternal society was organized by the blind in Bogota. Membership in the society, founded for the mutual assistance of its members, is limited to persons over 30 years of age. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, May 5, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

Chemical Laboratory.—The chemical laboratory of the health bureau has been reorganized and will function henceforth under the Department of Agriculture. Among the most important functions of the laboratory are the analysis of drinking water and examination of milk and other foodstuffs. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, May 22, 1930.)

Medical Congress.—The Tenth National Medical Congress of Costa Rica was held in Turrialba on June 1, 1930. Papers were read on subjects especially pertinent to Costa Rican medicine, and an inspection made of the William Allen Hospital, a well equipped modern institution treating an average of 50 patients daily. The next meeting of the congress will be in October. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, June 3, 1930.)

CUBA

Medals to nurses.—On May 19, 1930, two Cuban nurses, Srta. Pelegrina Sardá y Sardá, superintendent of the nurses' school of the General Calixto García National Hospital, and Srta. Lucía Olmeda Camacho, of the division of nurses in the Department of Public Welfare, were decorated with the gold medal of merit and loyalty for 25 years of devoted service in their profession. The medals were bestowed by Dr. Fernando J. del Pino, Director of Public Welfare, in the name of the President of the Republic and of the Secretary of Public Health and Welfare, at a ceremony in the auditorium of

the Department of Public Health and Welfare. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, May 20, 1930.)

EL SALVADOR

REPORT OF BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE.—According to the annual report presented to the National Assembly by the Minister of Foreign Relations, concerning the activities of the Executive Power in the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health, the number of persons treated or otherwise cared for in the various social welfare institutions of El Salvador during the year 1929 was as follows:

Institutions	Persons under care Dec. 31, 1928	Persons entering institutions during 1929	Total number treated during 1929	Number discharged or otherwise leaving in 1929	Persons under care Dec. 31, 1929
Hospitals	1,919	24,272	26,191	24,090	2,101
Homes	839	157	996	160	836
Asylums, hospitals for insane, and sanatorium	539	580	1,119	623	496
Day nurseries			31,005		

(*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, February 26, 1930.)

HAITI

HEALTH OF HAITI.—The Director General of the National Public Health Service in his annual report for the fiscal year 1928–29 (October 1–September 30) states that the Public Health Service during the year under review surpassed all previous records in practically every aspect of its work. The country at present possesses 11 modern hospitals with capacities ranging from 60 to 400 beds and during the fiscal year the hospital admissions totaled 10,588, an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year. To combat yaws, malignant malaria, and intestinal parasites, diseases which for over 200 years have exacted a terrific toll in lives, rural clinics providing free treatments have been built and equipped throughout the nation. These clinics were increased to 147 during the year and a remarkable total of 1,341,596 treatments was reached, an increase of 36 per cent over the preceding 12 months. Among other achievements was the creation of a health center for infant welfare work at Port au Prince, the extension of swamp-control measures and the reclamation of swamp lands, the taking of an accurate census of Port au Prince by sanitary inspectors, the rebuilding of 299 homes, at a total expenditure of 184,149 gourdes, in the areas devastated by the hurricane of August 10, 1928, and the addition of Paris green dusting by hand, by blower, and by airplane to mosquito-control measures. Eleven members of the faculty of the School of Medicine were granted scholarships by the Rockefeller Foundation for studies in France, the United States, Canada, and Porto Rico. Through fellowships granted by the Haitian Government for study in the United States, a graduate of the

Training School of Nurses was sent for a year's course at Columbia University, and a member of the faculty of the School of Dentistry for a postgraduate course at Northwestern University.

URUGUAY

HEALTH LECTURES BROADCAST.—During May a series of seven general health lectures, given by prominent Uruguayan physicians, was broadcast under the auspices of the National Council of Hygiene from the official radio station in Montevideo. The initial lecture was given by Dr. José Scoseria, president of the National Council of Hygiene, who outlined the program of the council. Subsequent themes included infant mortality, means for improving obstetrical service in rural sections, campaign against alcoholism, mental hygiene, clinics for prophylaxis of disease and the antituberculosis campaign in Uruguay. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, May 8, 1930.)

FEMINISM

ARGENTINA

LITERARY CONTEST.—A literary contest open only to the women of Rosario was held under the auspices of the local branch of the Library of the National Council of Women. Prizes will be given to the writers of the two best poems or groups of poems, the two best stories or short novels, and the two best monographs or essays. No writer was allowed to submit more than one entry. The contest closed on July 14, and the winning contributions will be read and the prizes awarded at a public ceremony to be held on October 11. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 24, 1930.)

CUBA

NATIONAL FEMINIST ALLIANCE.—At the election of the National Feminist Alliance held in Habana May 25, 1930, the following officers were elected for the year 1930–31: President, María Montalvo de Soto Navarro; vice presidents, Celia Sarrá de Averhoff, Isolina Velazco de Millás, Dulce María Gómez de Carbonell, María Teresa Moré de Suárez Solís, Corina García Montes de Aballí; recording secretary, Carmen Castellanos; assistant recording secretary, María Ursula Ferrari; corresponding secretary, Graciela Barinaga y Ponce de León; assistant corresponding secretary, Pilar Palma y Sánchez; treasurer, Leticia de Arriba Marquesa de Tiedra; assistant treasurers, Balbina Remedios and Elena Mederos de González. The new officers, upon taking office June 5, 1930, indicated their desire to continue the vigorous campaign for suffrage and recognition for women, and to maintain effective bonds of union between the 2,000 women affiliated with the society. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, May 17, 26, and June 6, 1930.)

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JULY 1, 1930

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Notes on the Province of Tucuman, Argentina	1930 Apr. 14	Raymond Davis, consul at Rosario.
Review of commerce and industries of Rosario consular district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 15	Do.
Review for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930	Apr. 18	Leslie E. Reed, consul at Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA		
Modification of the Bolivian Código Mercantile, affecting bills of exchange. Executive Decree May 6, 1930.	May 16	Edward G. Trueblood, vice consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Annual Review of commerce and industries of Para for the year 1929.	Apr. 22	Gerald A. Drew, vice consul at Para.
Commerce and industries of the Pernambuco district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 23	F. van den Arend, consul at Pernambuco.
Communications in Parana	Apr. 30	C. R. Cameron, consul general at Sao Paulo.
Unfair competition in Brazilian trade	May 9	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Annual report of president of the Bank of Brazil for 1929	May 14	Embassy.
Review of the Sao Paulo district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930	do	C. R. Cameron.
Annual report of the commerce of Sao Paulo for year 1929. (Statistical section.)	May 19	Do.
Ten-story office building and theater to be constructed in Rio de Janeiro.	June 5	Rudolf E. Cahn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE		
Review of the Antofagasta district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 22	Thomas S. Horn, consul at Antofagasta.
Commerce and industries of Iquique district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 24	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Iquique.
Pan American Teachers' Congress to be held in Santiago early in 1931.	May 12	Embassy.
List of works in Chilean literature	May 17	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Review of Cartagena district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929	Apr. 8	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Cartagena.
Review of the Medellin district for the year 1929	May 3	Carlos C. Hall, vice consul at Medellin.
Sanitary conditions at Buenaventura	May 6	Paul C. Daniels, vice consul at Beunaventura.
Banana blow downs in Santa Marta	June 2	LaVerne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
CUBA		
Review of commerce and industries of Cuba, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 15	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general.
Review of the Antilla consular district for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 17	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
Commerce and industries of Santiago de Cuba, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	May 5	Edward I. Nathan, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Progress of the waterworks project in Cuba	May 27	F. T. F. Dumont.
Telephone development in Cuba	June 13	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Review of commerce and industries first quarter of 1930	May 6	Reed Page Clark, consul at Santo Domingo City.
Annual report for the calendar year 1929	June 6	Do.
ECUADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 28	Harold D. Clum, consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
Imports and exports of Puerto Barrios, for April, 1930	May 21	C. K. Donald, consul general at Guatemala City.
Road projects	May 10	Legation.

Reports received to July 1, 1930—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
HAITI		
Production and distribution of coffee	1930 May 2	Donald R. Heath, consul at Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
Annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1929	June 4	David J. D. Myers, consul at Tegucigalpa.
MEXICO		
Preliminary figures to census of Mexico City and Federal District.	May 22	Dudley G. Dwyer, consul general at Mexico City.
Public school system of State of Sonora	June 7	Maurice W. Altaffer, consul at Nogales.
NICARAGUA		
Business dull in Eastern Nicaragua	May 7	Samuel J. Fletcher, consul at Bluefields.
PARAGUAY		
Annual report for calendar year 1929	Mar. 28	John B. Faust, vice consul at Asunción.
PERU		
Review of the commerce and industries of Peru for the year 1929	May 15	George A. Makinson, consul in charge, Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR		
Census of the municipality of San Salvador	May 19	A. E. Carleton, consul at San Salvador.
National School of Industries	June 9	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Commerce and industries of Puerto Cabello district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Apr. 22	George R. Phelan, vice consu at Puerto Cabello.
Review of the La Guaira district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930	Apr. 29	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of the Maracaibo district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930	May 16	Gerald A. Mokma, vice consul at Maracaibo.

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By José A. Gollán, of the editorial staff of "La Prensa," Buenos Aires.

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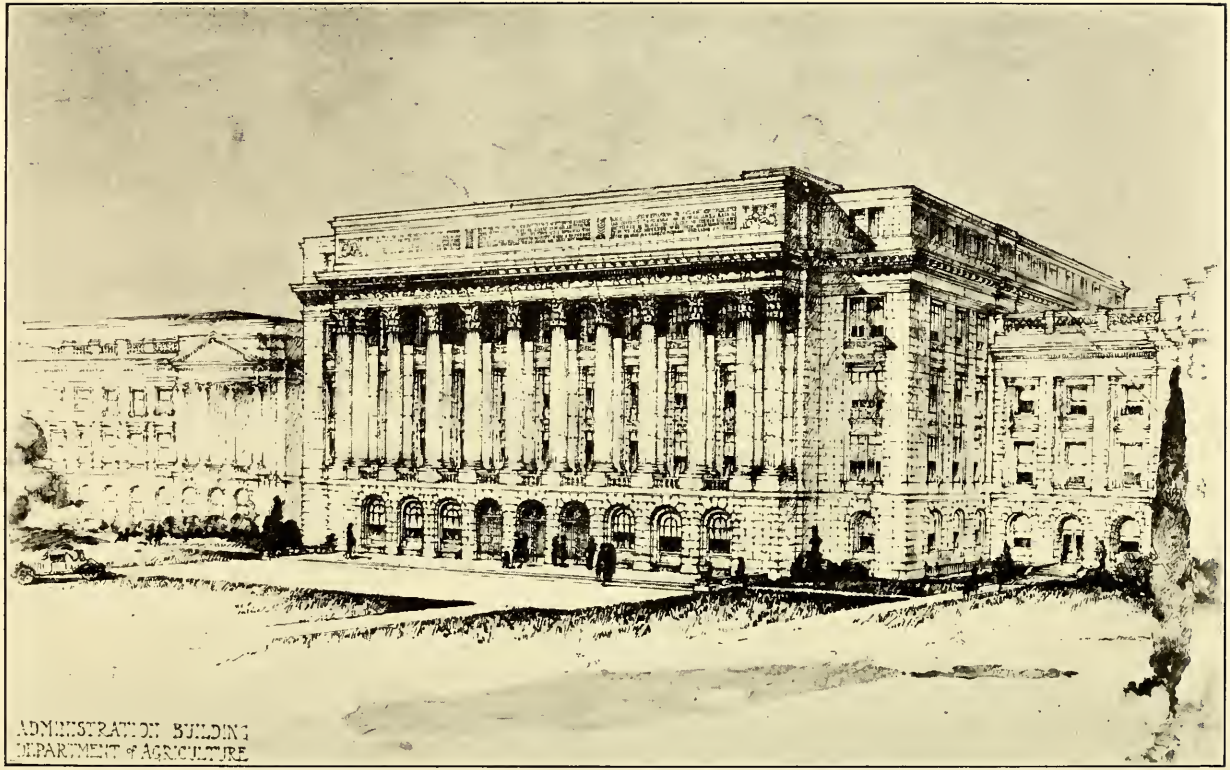
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Courtesy of the National Commission of Fine Arts

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV SEPTEMBER, 1930 No. 9

THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY

GREETINGS TO THE DELEGATES

By L. S. ROWE, Ph. D., LL. D.
Director General of the Pan American Union

THE Pan American Union extends to each and every delegate a most sincere and cordial welcome. You have come together to perform a service of vital importance to all the Republics of the American Continent. Agriculture, forestry, and animal industry still remain the basic sources of prosperity of the majority of the Republics of the American Continent.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the same principles of scientific organization that have been applied to the manufacturing industries must now be applied to agriculture. In this respect, we have much to learn from one another, and the interchange of expression between the nations of America is of the very essence of Pan American cooperation.

The Pan American Union desires to avail itself of this opportunity to place at the service of every member of this conference the facilities of the Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Union. It is our purpose to make this division increasingly useful to all the nations of America, and to this end we bespeak your earnest and enthusiastic cooperation.

May the fullest measure of success accompany the deliberations of the conference.

THE DEBT OF AGRICULTURE TO TROPICAL AMERICA

By O. F. Cook

Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture

THE extent to which our present civilization has drawn upon the native agriculture of tropical America is seldom recognized, and is little understood by the general public. A new consciousness and interest in civilization has developed in recent years, from issues raised in the war period. It begins to be seen that the origin and growth of civilization should be studied primarily as a biological problem, in order to gain a more practical understanding of the conditions and factors of human progress.

Civilization is made possible by agriculture, and the best prospect of understanding civilization is through the study of agriculture. A first step toward civilization was taken when plants were domesticated and a settled existence became possible. The conditions of agriculture are required, with people living as separate families upon the land, for the experience of successive generations to accumulate and the arts of civilization to develop. A debt of appreciation is due to the prehistoric domesticators of food plants who opened the way of advancement for the race. A poet of humanity has enjoined such a sentiment upon us, that we "forget not the forgotten and unknown." The nations have enshrined their unknown soldiers, but agriculture is a service no less than warfare.

The natives of America were inferior to the European invaders in weapons and military equipment, but in the arts of agriculture they had attained a higher development than any of the European nations. Early accounts of Mexico and Peru reflect the amazement of the Spanish explorers at the extent and perfection of the native cultures. The modern traveler shares the same feeling when he examines the remains of the ancient systems and finds that the prehistoric people went far beyond our present conceptions of agricultural possibilities. Study of the ancient systems may enlarge our ideas of improvements that are possible in agriculture. The industrial and commercial accomplishments of our civilization have overshadowed our normal and instinctive interest in the welfare of agriculture. No doubt we shall find that agriculture is as necessary to maintain an advanced civilization as it was for the primitive beginnings.

The ancient Peruvians undoubtedly excelled us in the art of irrigation, and they went much further in reclamation of land. Not only were leveling and terracing done to lessen the slopes of hillsides, but

also land was constructed even in places that could have had no natural soil, on precipitous slopes or in eroded stream beds. Substantial retaining walls were built and the inclosed space was filled in, below with rubble work for drainage and above with ample layers of good soil, which still raise good crops every year, after centuries of continuous cultivation. In many of the valleys of the eastern Andes all of the cultivated lands are of artificial terrace construction. Rivers were straightened and mountains resurfaced as incidents of these extensive reclamations. The narrow terraces on the slopes of the mountains, of course, have been recognized as artificial, but the vastly more extensive construction of artificial lands in the bottoms of the valleys were overlooked by many travelers, as though the terrace walls supporting the different levels were mere fences between fields. The development of such intensive methods of agriculture must have required centuries or millenniums.

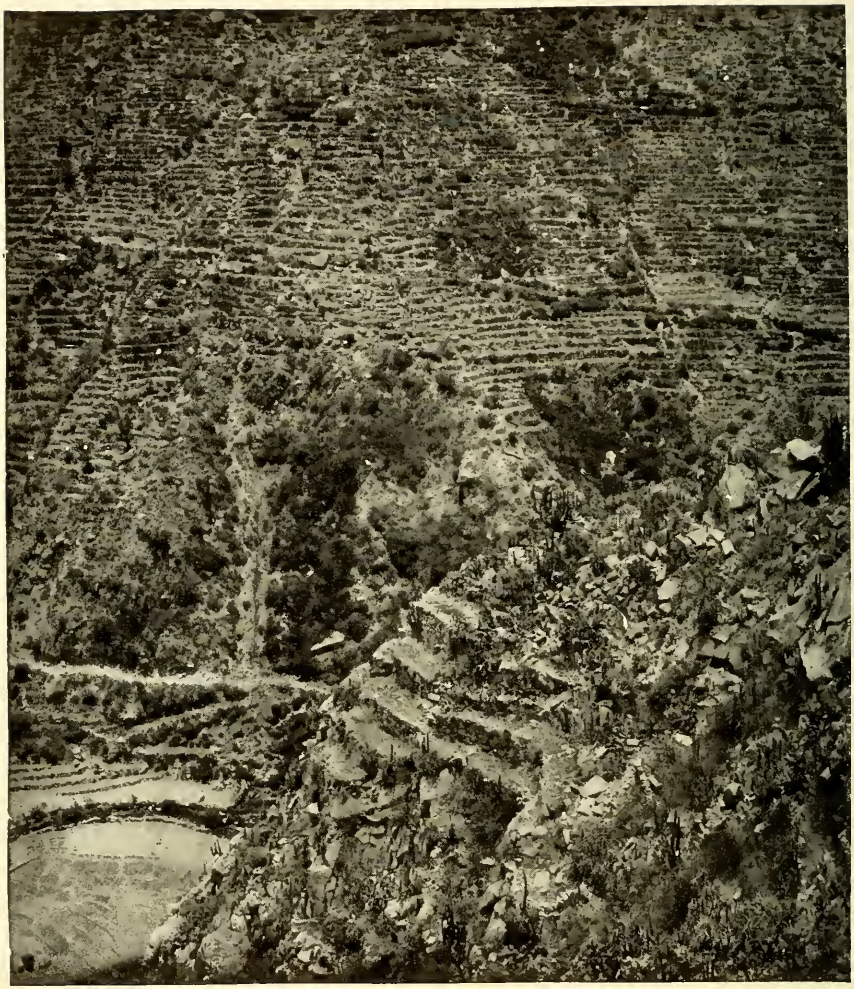
DOMESTICATION OF AMERICAN PLANTS

The many plants domesticated in America are an evidence of the high development of agriculture and of the vast periods of time that must have been required. The Peruvian region is considered as the chief center of domestication. Between 70 and 80 different species appear to have been domesticated in pre-Spanish times, as indicated by native names and uses. The list includes numerous root and seed crops adapted to the different elevations, also fruits and vegetables, potherbs, condiments, medicines, intoxicants, fish poisons, dye plants, fibers, and numerous ornamental plants. The ancient Peruvians had potatoes, beans, maize, cotton, peppers, peanuts, cassava, and sweet potatoes; also guavas, chirimoyas, avocados, tuberoses, marigolds, and many other fruits and flowers which are still entirely unknown in North America.[1]

Tobacco apparently was known to the ancient Peruvians, but was considered injurious. The chewing of coca leaves was a regular habit before the conquest, as it is at the present time, and an extensive culture of the coca shrub was maintained in the eastern Andes. Potatoes from the high altitudes, preserved by freezing and drying, are still carried down the eastern valleys on the backs of llamas and exchanged for coca. Some of the high-altitude varieties of potatoes are too bitter to be eaten in the fresh state, but are suited for drying into *chuños*, as the mummified potatoes are called.

The plant domestications apparently were more ancient in America than in the Old World. The lapse of time is indicated by the fact that several of the American cultivated plants are not known to

[1] A list of names of Peruvian domesticated plants was published in an article on *Peru as a Center of Domestication*, Journal of Heredity, February and March, 1925.



Courtesy of the Geographical Review

TERRACED GARDENS IN THE PERUVIAN HIGHLANDS

Many of the terraced mountain slopes, the work of the ancient Peruvians, are still under cultivation.

exist in a wild state. Several have reached the condition of seedlessness, and some have lost even the tendency to produce flowers. Many of the high-altitude crops of Peru are specialized for particular conditions and have not been established in any other countries.

The discovery and conquest of new continents beyond the Atlantic was an event that has overwhelmed and preoccupied the imagination of historians in recent centuries, but the plant treasures of the New World are still to be appreciated. Spain was in advance of other European countries at the time of discovery. The period

of Arab rule in Spain had witnessed a revival or a reintroduction of many of the arts of agriculture, including irrigation, as developed in north Africa, Egypt, and Syria. Neither Spain nor the rest of Europe was able to form any conception of the importance of the new plant world of America. Only a few of our modern historic writers have perceived the significance of the discovery of a new economic flora in America as affording new materials of human advancement which the Western Hemisphere has contributed to the enrichment of our European civilization. Though only a partial utilization of the American cultivated plants has yet taken place, the entire world has profited and vastly increased its production by using plants that were domesticated in America.

That we as north Europeans should continue to attach homeland sentiments to the plants that came to America with the first settlers is partly a misunderstanding of the past. Agriculture was not original with the northern races or even indigenous in Europe, as archaeological investigations have shown. The traditional Old-World cereals—barley, wheat, and rye—were not natives of any part of Europe, but of Asiatic origin. A long succession of primitive peoples has been traced in Europe, going back to the glacial periods, variously estimated from 20,000 to 100,000 years ago, but with no indications of agriculture before the so-called Neolithic people came into Europe, in the late prehistoric period, 6,000 to 10,000 years ago. Moreover, this invading race had passed the stage of first beginnings in agriculture, being proficient in irrigation, terracing, and megalithic stonework. The subsequent history of Europe was not marked by advances in agriculture, but rather by decline. In Greece, for example, archæologists are finding that agricultural improvements of the megalithic age were not maintained in the classic period.

INTERCHANGE OF CROPS

That the world had need of the American crop plants is shown by the wide distribution that many of them have attained in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Some are grown more extensively in the Old World than in America. The potato is the chief dependence of northern Europe, and maize is a staple food in parts of Spain, Italy, Hungary, and many other countries. Cassava has become the principal root crop in parts of tropical Africa and of the East Indies. An acre of cassava is said to yield "more nutritious matter than six times the same area under wheat." The manufacture of tapioca from cassava is now conducted in the East Indies as well as in Brazil. The sweet potato was distributed across the Pacific and is well-nigh universal in tropical and subtropical regions. The peanut or ground nut is grown commercially in Senegal and in several other districts of Africa and Asia. The principal production of cacao is in West Africa. The

vanilla plant grows wild in Mexico, but most of the commercial vanilla comes from the French colonies. Sisal is grown in East Africa and in the Philippines. The Hevea rubber tree, a native of Brazil, is cultivated extensively in the East Indies. Quinine and cocaine are supplied from the East Indies, though the plants are native in Peru.

Some of the Old World crops, on the other hand, are grown most extensively in America. Taking a plant to a new region may enable it to escape pests or diseases which tend to increase in long-established cultivations. The fungus which destroyed the coffee plantations of the East Indies has not reached America, where most of the world's supply of this beverage is now produced. Brazil is the great coffee country, though coffee is important also in Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Haiti, and Puerto Rico. The largest commercial cultivations of bananas are in Central America and the West Indies, whence 63,530,000 bunches were imported into the United States in 1929. More sugar is grown in Cuba than in any other country, in favorable seasons more than 5,000,000 tons being produced. Rice from Louisiana and California is shipped to tropical America, Japan, and China. Our high-priced labor raises food for low-price countries.

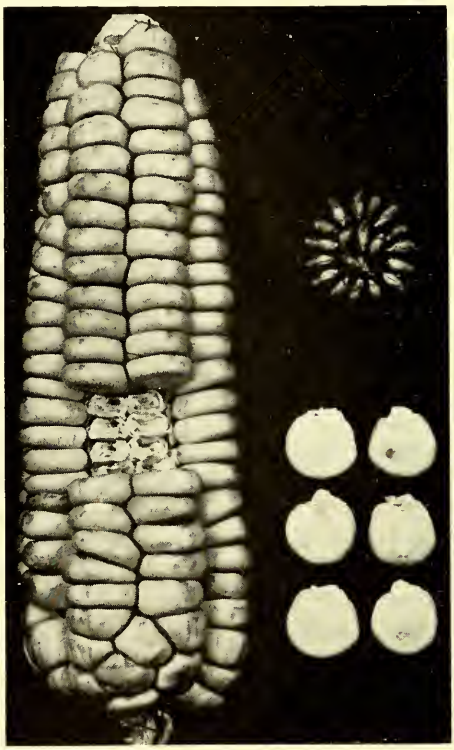
TROPICAL AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

Though we are not accustomed to think of the United States as a tropical country, three of our principal crops—maize, cotton, and tobacco—are treated in European textbooks as tropical cultures and our extensive production places us quite definitely in the tropical category. Our summer climate is essentially tropical, in providing sufficient heat for the maturity of these crops. The summer heat in Europe is not sufficient to mature maize regularly north of the Alps, and only a few localities in the south of Spain, Italy, and the Balkan peninsula are warm enough for cotton. The European production of cotton in 1929 totaled about 24,000 bales, while the southern counties of Virginia produced 46,000 bales. On this basis Virginia is more tropical than the south of Europe.

The tropic of the geography passes below the southern tip of Florida, but that is only an imaginary line. A plant-life tropic would touch our east coast of North Carolina, follow the coast plain to Texas, and continue westward through southern Arizona and California. Botanists would not deny that countries with native palms should be reckoned as tropical. The southern palmetto extends to North Carolina, two native palms are found in South Carolina, and four in Georgia. Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, and California also have their endemic species of palms, *Sabal louisiana, Inodes texana, Washingtonia arizonica,* and *Washingtonia filifera.* The palm flora of Florida, with more than a dozen native species, exceeds that of many

countries crossed by the equator, to say nothing of the coconuts in Florida, the dates in California, or the many ornamental palms which are suited to open-air cultivation.

The southern part of Florida, below Bradenton and Fort Pierce, has frost protection for tropical perennials and tree crops, especially near the coast. Most of the native flora of southern Florida is essentially tropical, like that of the West Indies. Mangoes, avocados, sapodillas, bananas, papayas, and coconuts, with many other palms and ornamental trees of distinctively tropical character, are in regular cultivation. Recently it has been learned that all of the more prominent rubber-producing trees, including the Hevea or Para rubber tree of Brazil, are able to thrive in southern Florida.



Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

CUZCO, THE LARGE-KERNEL MAIZE OF PERU

In the middle farming zone of Peru, at elevations between 8,000 and 11,000 feet, the Cuzco type of maize is the principal crop. The large kernels, sometimes nearly an inch broad, are eaten one by one like grapes or chestnuts. Compared with rice pop corn. (Reduced one-half.)

MAIZE OUR PREPONDERANT CROP

The native agriculture of America had an essential unity and continuity over both continents. From Canada in the north to Patagonia in the south maize was the principal human food. The local maize cultures were endlessly varied and differently combined with other crops, but maize was the chief reliance over most of the agricultural area. The native populations of each district in tropical America usually have several varieties of starch corns, some for early and some for late planting, also pop corns and sweet corns, which often are closely adapted to the local conditions.

Many varieties from tropical American countries have been brought to the United States and tested in different regions. Under the new conditions the behavior of the variety may be completely changed and may become definitely abnormal. The large-grained Cuzco maize which grows in Peru as a rather small, productive plant 6 or 7 feet high may grow in the United States to a height of 16 feet, and usually fails to mature any seed.

The general distribution of maize, as well as the local diversity of varieties and uses, affords further indications of the antiquity of agriculture in America, though several of the tropical root crops also are widely distributed. The general custom of grinding the maize kernels into paste after soaking in water may indicate a previous use of root crops, and especially of cassava. Cassava and other root crops have continued to be more important than maize in some of the humid lowlands, while in the very high altitudes in South America maize was supplemented by another series of root crops, which included the potato.

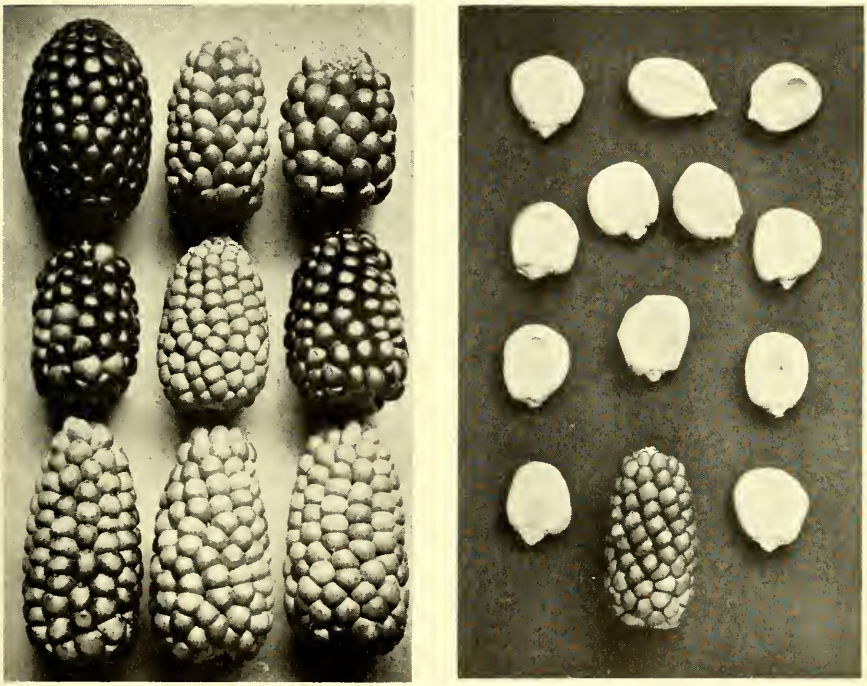
Small tribes of wandering, nonagricultural people survived in several parts of the New World, subsisting on natural products, or by hunting and fishing. Most of the natives of America planted crops and lived permanently in the same districts, though usually they did not farm continuously on the same land. A new clearing, or *milpa*, was cut and burned each year, planted for one or two seasons, and then left to grow up in "bush" for several years. In many districts the *milpa* system had given place to permanent cultivation, with a maize crop grown every year. The large-grained Cuzco maize was the principal crop that was grown in the specialized terrace agriculture of Peru. Likewise in Mexico and in Guatemala all of the ancient specialized systems of agriculture were applied to the production of maize.

Our preponderant cultivation of maize in the United States is in line with the traditions of ancient America. It is significant that in the United States the word "corn," the traditional name for the cereals of northern Europe, has been transferred in popular usage to the maize plant. Vastly more corn is planted than wheat. In 1929 there was a total of 98,000,000 acres devoted to corn as against 61,000,000 to wheat, the corn having an average yield of 26 bushels per acre and the wheat 13 bushels. The corn crop was more than three times the wheat crop in volume, and the value, $2,000,000,000, more than double. Of cotton 46,000,000 acres were planted, with a value of a billion and a quarter. Of potatoes 3,000,000 acres were grown and of tobacco 2,000,000 acres.

FOOD HABITS DIFFICULT TO CHANGE

The growth of civilization that has occurred since the discovery of America would not have been possible if our European forefathers who settled in America had not found ready for their use a new series of domesticated plants specially adapted to the local conditions in America which were often very different from the conditions that the colonists had known in Europe. The survival of the early colonists often depended acutely upon their readiness of adjustment to the new conditions, by learning how to use and grow the new crops.

Changes in food habits are notoriously difficult to make, as they generally are resisted by an immense and unconscious inertia. Under the compulsion of starvation the Pilgrim Fathers learned to use "Indian corn" in Massachusetts, but the French still insist that they would starve before eating it. That maize in various forms is relished and preferred to other grains by millions of Europeans who have settled in America would not induce the French to try it, even in wartime. Out of consideration for our allies, we were enjoined to



Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

PIGMY MAIZE

Left: Pigmy maize of the highest altitudes on the islands and slopes around Lake Titicaca, at an altitude of nearly 13,000 feet. (Reduced one-half.) Right: Ear of pigmy maize compared with kernels of Cuzco maize. (Reduced one-half.)

eat maize and send wheat to France. We ate the maize and the French lost their chance of learning about it.

Our own use of maize as human food still is more limited than it might be, and probably more limited than it should be. On account of their better keeping qualities, "flint corn" and other hard-texture maize varieties are preferred in the United States for feeding animals, while for human consumption the soft "starch-corn" varieties are preferred. Many acceptable uses of maize current in the Tropics are not known in the United States. A native community in eastern



Courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

A FIELD OF ACALA COTTON IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

More than 1,000,000 acres are now planted to this variety, introduced into the United States from southern Mexico in 1907, in the irrigated valleys of the Southwest and in other Western States, returning hundreds of millions of dollars to American producers of this superior fiber.

Guatemala was supplied with hard maize from the United States in a famine season, but the imported grain made inferior tortillas and proved unwholesome.

VALUABLE COTTONS FROM MEXICO

The Upland cotton of the United States is identified in many textbooks with an Asiatic species, *Gossypium herbaceum*, which in reality is not cultivated in America. An early reference is found to seed coming from the Levant, but from the plant characters it is certain that the varieties now grown commercially in the United States are not related to *Gossypium herbaceum*. Many Asiatic cottons have been planted experimentally in the United States and found to be much less productive than Upland varieties brought from tropical America.

The westward extension of cotton culture in the United States was facilitated by a new type of Upland cotton that appeared in Texas near the middle of the last century and probably came from Mexico,

although no contemporary record of that fact has yet been found. Several varieties are recognized, as Mebane, Lone Star, and Rowden, which are known collectively as Texas Big-Boll cottons. In view of the rapid and continued increase of production in Texas and adjacent States, it may be estimated that the Texas Big-Boll cottons probably are contributing at least half of the cotton that is produced in the United States. The crops that have been raised from this type of cotton would have aggregate values of many billions of dollars.

Other superior types of Upland cotton have come from Mexico and Guatemala in the present century. A cotton from the State of Durango in northern Mexico was grown successfully in many districts from southern Virginia to the irrigated valleys of southern California, and later was replaced by the Acala cotton, another Mexican variety which is well adapted to conditions of production over a large part of the American Cotton Belt. The native cottons of Guatemala and southern Mexico were studied for several seasons, beginning in 1902, by expeditions sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture to learn the possibilities of production in the presence of the boll weevil. In the summer of 1906 a cotton expedition crossed Guatemala from the east by way of Panzos, Purulha, Salama, Rabinal, Quiche, Totonicapan, Quezaltenango, and Huehuetenango, passed the Mexican border at Nenton, and traversed the State of Chiapas through Comitan, Ocosingo, and Salto de Agua. The existence of a superior type of cotton was recognized at Ocosingo, and in December of the same year another expedition to southern Mexico obtained a supply of seed at a town called Acala. A select stock bred from this seed has been grown extensively in recent years both in the United States and in Mexico. Most of the cotton of the irrigated valleys of the Southwestern States is of this Acala variety, and several advantages over the Texas Big-Boll cot-



Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

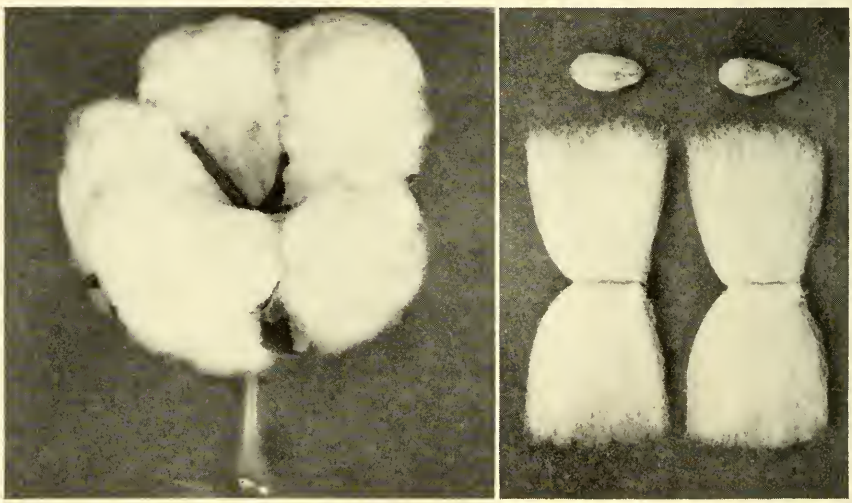
ACALA COTTON

A mature plant, showing abundant fruiting habit

tons have been shown. The plants are of more erect habit, with more open foliage and greater resistance to adverse conditions. Larger crops of bolls can be set in shorter periods, and the fiber quality is superior. Eventually the Acala cotton may be used as extensively as the Texas Big-Boll cottons, if adequate supplies of pure seed can be established and maintained.

DOMESTICATION OF QUININE AND RUBBER

Two important domestications of South American plants were accomplished in the last century and may be credited to the scientific interest and initiative of one man—Sir Clements Markham. Foreseeing that the natural supplies of quinine and rubber would soon



Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

ACALA COTTON

Open boll and combed fiber and seeds of Acala cotton, showing compact storm-proof bolls and uniform fiber. (Half natural size.)

be inadequate, a systematic project for agricultural production of both commodities was undertaken and, after many vicissitudes, accomplished.

Markham and his assistants explored the forests of the eastern Andes in Peru and Ecuador and carried many kinds of Cinchona trees to British India. Other experiments were made in the Dutch colonies, and the present commercial production of quinine is in Java. Following the introduction of the Cinchona into other parts of the world, botanists were sent to tropical America for seeds of the different rubber trees. Repeated efforts were made to obtain Hevea seeds from Brazil, and a large shipment reached England in the summer

of 1876. The seedlings were forwarded promptly from the Kew Gardens to Ceylon and Singapore, but commercial planting did not begin till 1896, after a practical system of tapping had been discovered.

Sanitary control of malaria may have rendered the quinine domestication less significant than it was at first, but cultivated rubber has mounted rapidly to first-rank importance, both industrially and commercially. Not only have the producing districts in the British and Dutch colonies been transformed, but life in all civilized countries has been profoundly changed through the use of rubber in motor vehicles. The world was waiting to ride on rubber, and in a few years has become thoroughly addicted to the pleasure and convenience of rubber transportation. From an incidental status as a water-proofing material half a century ago, rubber has become the largest of our imports, and is recognized as an indispensable material of our present civilization. The imports of crude rubber into the United States during 1929 reached a total of 563,812 tons, with a value of approximately $240,966,780. Also motor vehicles are the largest of our exports, with the single exception of cotton.

OUR TROPICAL HERITAGE

Our acute dependence upon rubber may work a change in our traditional neglect of the tropical aspects of our national economy. Perhaps from excess of European patriotism we have refused to recognize our tropical status and interest in tropical possibilities. Little inclination has been shown in the past to consider that our agricultural production is on a different footing from that of European nations. They see us as a tropical country, but we refuse to consider ourselves in that capacity. Vast territories remain unutilized in our Southern and Southwestern States, awaiting more suitable crops which probably must come from the tropics. Temperate crops from Europe have been tried persistently since the first settlements were made, but are restricted to winter growth, while all of the crops that are grown in the summer are of tropical origin.

The industrial expansion of some of the European nations in the last century made them customers for wheat or other European crops that could be grown in the United States. The importance of home production of food in Europe, however, is now being recognized; one result of this will be a more careful consideration in America of a home market for food products. The time may soon come when we shall be willing to lay aside our remaining European prepossessions and face the necessity of making the most of our own country. With this viewpoint we shall cooperate more constructively with our American neighbors who are facing the same problems of utilizing tropical plants as the basis of economic and social advancement.

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Neglect of such considerations is responsible for the present situation in the United States in regard to rubber, which undoubtedly could be produced as well or better in tropical America than in the East Indies. The history of the rubber development shows that much has depended on mere accident and lack of interest. The accident whereby American rubber companies began with a different tree in Mexico resulted in discouragement at a critical stage when the East



TAPPING A RUBBER TREE

Tapping a Hevea or Para rubber tree in a small plantation on the north coast of Haiti. The trees have made normal growth and experiments have shown that the yields of rubber are comparable to those obtained in the plantations of the Orient.

Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

Indian plantations were beginning to be successful, so that valuable time has been lost. It was supposed that the world's need of rubber would soon be supplied, and this mistake is now being repeated.

The discovery of a suitable tapping method for the Hevea tree in the East Indies also was accidental, except that the conditions for making such a discovery had been provided by the introduction of the tree. If the tapping method for Hevea had not been discovered, the cultivation of Castilla in Mexico and Central America would not have

appeared as a complete failure. The rubber problems have been studied but little as yet, and practical ways of utilizing the Castilla tree or other rubber-producing plants may still be found. Mechanical extraction of rubber instead of the laborious tapping operation is the line of improvement to be expected, but different extraction processes, as well as different cultural methods, will probably have to be developed for each of the producing species.

The lesson is that in each country stocks of the different kinds of rubber trees or other useful plants should be available to furnish ample supplies of seed or propagating material for those who are interested in determining the possibilities of the new plants. The history of rubber affords many illustrations of the general requirement for progress in agriculture—namely, that the facts must be learned by actual experience and familiarity with the plants. There is no way to prophesy in advance that a plant will not grow in a new country, or that new uses will not be discovered. Nobody would have guessed that the Hevea tree would thrive in Florida or that it would be less susceptible to cold than the Castilla tree, but such are the facts. Though the seedlings of the Hevea tree often require shade and wind protection, the range of possible cultivation is much wider than has been supposed and undoubtedly extends through the West Indies, Central America, and Mexico.

There is no apparent reason why the Hevea tree should not be a regular farm asset in many countries of tropical America. Only the lack of knowledge and the absence of the plant material can explain the absence of a rubber industry in tropical regions of farm production. Few crops can be handled with simpler tools or less machinery. The native farmers of the East Indies are now producing rubber to better advantage than the owners of large plantations. The use of motor transportation is extending in the Tropics, and the countries that can produce rubber should seek to supply their own needs.

The tropical world is rapidly becoming accessible to civilization, and even greater transformations may be expected than have occurred in temperate regions. Rubber gives us new powers that are producing magical changes in human life, in all civilized countries. A century ago the experiments of Hancock and Goodyear were being made, which opened the period of industrial invention and exploitation of rubber. Sixty years later the tropical forests of both hemispheres had been ravaged of their wild rubber. Only three decades have elapsed since plantation rubber began to be available in practical quantities. No other event in history has changed the world so rapidly as the domestication of the Brazilian rubber tree.

AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND FORESTAL PRODUCTS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS[1]

THE importance of agriculture, forestry, and animal industry in the national economy of the American Republics is well recognized, and the dependence of the world at large on the nations of Latin America to satisfy its requirements for these necessities is amply demonstrated by their foreign-trade statistics. The countries of Latin America are primarily producers of raw materials; to an increasing extent they are being looked to by the industrial nations of the world to furnish the basic commodities which are utilized in manufacturing processes and as a source of foodstuffs which the more populous and more highly industrialized nations are unable to produce. As a consequence, products of the soil represent the major portion of the export trade of virtually all the American Republics. Within recent years manufacturing has made considerable progress in a number of the countries, but not to such an extent as to make any of the countries self-supporting in an industrial sense, or to have manufactured products make any appreciable impression in the export trade figures.

Agricultural, forestal, and pastoral products figure, however, not alone in the export but also in the import trade of all the countries of the continent. In common with other nations of the world, no country of the Western Hemisphere is self-sufficient in either an industrial or an agricultural sense. The range of commodities produced in any one country in no instance meets the requirements of that country for agricultural commodities. Because of the fact that climatic conditions are nowhere suited to the production of every required type of agricultural commodity, or because certain products can be produced more efficiently or more economically in some countries than in others, there has developed a considerable degree of economic interdependence even between the predominantly agricultural nations of America. As a consequence, in the import statistics of each country agricultural commodities, consisting of products not grown within the country itself, represent in many instances a considerable percentage of the total import trade. Many of these commodities are obtained from other American Republics, and with the growth of population and the economic expansion of the different countries there is every reason for this exchange to grow and become even more important.

[1] Prepared in the Division of Financial Information of the Pan American Union.

The following statistics will reveal the significance of agricultural, pastoral, and forestal products in the export trade of each of the countries of Latin America. Figures have also been included to show the major agricultural commodities entering into the import trade of each country.

ARGENTINA

Out of a total export trade of $979,045,335 in 1927, $963,141,184 represented farm, forest, and animal products, divided as follows:

Live animals and meat products	$350, 118, 557
Farming products	590, 993, 468
Forest products	22, 029, 159
	963, 141, 184

Under these classifications the major items of export were as follows:

Live animals and meat products:	
Frozen beef	$30, 020, 516
Chilled beef	65, 858, 227
Frozen mutton	12, 360, 465
Preserved meat	14, 192, 219
Oxhides, salt and dry	75, 494, 594
Wool, unwashed	73, 669, 038
Butter	13, 469, 184
Tallow and grease	16, 368, 507
Farming products:	
Oats	17, 677, 066
Linseed	115, 599, 393
Maize	219, 579, 554
Wheat	194, 187, 703
Wheat flour	11, 984, 251
Forest products:	
Quebracho extract	18, 647, 003
Quebracho logs	2, 493, 064

Among the imports of Argentina in 1927, which amounted to $831,100,272, appear live animals, alimentary substances, tobacco, timber, hides, and skins. The principal imports under these classifications are:

Cattle	$3, 132, 551
Sheep	1, 655, 642
Cacao, in grain	1, 462, 284
Fresh eggs	2, 318, 103
Coffee	2, 854, 611
Tea	1, 732, 242
Apples	1, 941, 543
Rice, cleaned	5, 430, 959
Yerba maté	13, 269, 571
Tobacco, leaf	7, 381, 620
Cigars	1, 240, 595

In 1928, the total foreign trade of Argentina amounted to $1,862,000,000, of which $987,000,000 represented exports and $875,000,000 imports.

BOLIVIA

The predominant influence of minerals in the economic life of Bolivia is demonstrated by the large proportion of mining products that go to make up the total export trade of the country. In 1927, of a total export trade of $49,562,732, more than 92 per cent represented mineral products. The major agricultural and pastoral commodities were the following:

Coca leaves	$348, 748
Hides	391, 734
Quinine	68, 524
Wool	11, 077
Wool, alpaca	135, 835
Wool, llama	12, 854
Rubber	2, 001, 803

The major agricultural imports of Bolivia in 1927 were as follows, out of a total import trade of $25,780,822:

Animals	$730, 506
Butter	63, 823
Wheat flour	2, 391, 916
Rice	443, 734
Sugar	1, 225, 788
Tea	188, 951

The total foreign trade of Bolivia in 1928 amounted to $69,768,187, of which $42,306,001 represented exports and $27,462,186 imports.

BRAZIL

Of the total export trade of Brazil in 1928 approximately 98 per cent of the total shipments abroad of $474,742,676 was comprised under the two major classifications of vegetable products and animals and animal products, as follows:

Animals and animal products	$50, 838, 694
Vegetable products	416, 882, 339

The major articles under these classifications were:

Frozen and chilled meats	$9, 757, 384
Hides	26, 429, 631
Wool	3, 214, 636
Skins	6, 429, 870
Cotton	4, 351, 548
Sugar	2, 490, 853
Rubber	6, 961, 856
Cacao	17, 812, 388
Coffee	339, 640, 679
Carnauba wax	3, 422, 815
Fruits and nuts	3, 244, 529
Oil-producing seeds	8, 589, 980
Tobacco	8, 329, 547
Yerba maté	12, 641, 755
Timber	2, 689, 107

Brazil is also an important importer of agricultural commodities, as will be observed from the following items, out of a total import trade in 1928 of $441,825,899:

Jute	$4, 736, 937
Wool	7, 359, 201
Lumber and timber	3, 361, 473
Hides and skins	5, 572, 044
Potatoes	1, 369, 843
Fruits and nuts	5, 158, 914
Wheat	38, 250, 747
Wheat flour	16, 353, 462

CHILE

Although Chile is one of the great sources of mineral wealth of the world, it has also important agricultural resources, which figure in the export trade of the country. Of total shipments to foreign countries amounting to $239,051,550 in 1928, nearly $25,000,000 worth was represented by agricultural and pastoral products, the major items being:

Barley	$2, 632, 807
Frijoles	3, 266, 179
Hides and skins	3, 040, 842
Lentils	939, 392
Lumber	894, 421
Meat, fresh or frozen	2, 696, 847
Nuts	571, 756
Oats	2, 415, 663
Quillay bark	519, 016
Wheat	687, 600
Wool	6, 376, 692

Included in the total imports of $146,044,164 in 1928 appeared the following items:

Coffee	$2, 016, 165
Wheat flour	320, 057
Oils, edible	3, 175, 975
Rice	1, 920, 083
Sugar	6, 697, 764
Tea	2, 396, 563
Yerba maté	1, 328, 869

COLOMBIA

Approximately 75 per cent of all the export trade of Colombia is made up of agricultural and pastoral products, with coffee the most important item. The principal items under these classifications in 1927, out of the total export trade of $105,728,771, were as follows:

Coffee	$68, 788, 440
Cattle hides	3, 076, 672
Bananas	5, 310, 961
Leaf tobacco	425, 451
Ivory nuts	242, 933

Commodities of an agricultural or an animal nature are not among the principal imports of Colombia, the largest percentage of goods entering the country being composed of textiles, metals, and manufactures. As statistics do not segregate raw agricultural and animal products from their manufactures, no figures as to the imports of these commodities into Colombia can be given.

The exports of Colombia reached a total of $115,500,000 and imports $133,500,000 in 1928, making a total foreign trade of $249,000,000.

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica is in a very real sense an agricultural country, with more than 90 per cent of the export trade consisting of agricultural products, principally coffee and bananas. Among the imports of the country, agricultural and pastoral products appear only to a small extent. In 1928 the export trade amounted to $19,635,841, included in which were the following agricultural commodities:

Coffee	$12, 379, 558
Bananas	5, 492, 611
Cacao	1, 024, 544

CUBA

Sugar, of course, is the great commodity of export in Cuba, the article in its various forms accounting for more than 80 per cent of the total export trade of the Republic. In 1928 this export trade amounted to $278,069,689, of which the principal agricultural commodities were as follows:

Sugar:	
Raw	$199, 021, 415
Refined	15, 619, 980
Molasses	8, 700, 615
Cattle hides	2, 381, 769
Pineapples	956, 411
Bananas	1, 186, 575
Tobacco:	
Leaf	12, 324, 228
Stems and strippings	15, 160, 423
Cigars	11, 146, 254

Among the imports of $212,817,000 in 1928 appeared the following commodities:

Animals	$976, 637
Hides and skins	2, 623, 059
Meats	20, 267, 665
Fruits	1, 475, 061
Vegetables	9, 512, 718
Dairy products	6, 487, 707

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The export trade of the Dominican Republic is made up almost exclusively of agricultural, forestal, and pastoral products. The major items in a total export trade in 1928 of $28,754,528 were as follows:

Sugar	$18, 484, 418
Cacao	4, 250, 415
Coffee	2, 135, 682
Leaf tobacco	1, 274, 416
Hides and skins	707, 032
Molasses	619, 238
Woods	214, 112
Corn	320, 127

Included in the total imports of $26,787,940 for that year were wheat flour, $917,240; rice, $1,991,489; and edible oils, $405,514.

ECUADOR

Ecuador is also primarily an exporter of agricultural commodities, with cacao the principal commodity. In 1928 out of a total export trade of $19,571,000, the major agricultural items were as follows:

Cacao	$5, 904, 000
Coffee	3, 439, 000
Rice	560, 000
Ivory nuts	1, 250, 000
Rubber	[2] 381, 000

Other important items in the export trade of the country include Panama hats, mineral ores, and petroleum. The import trade in 1928 amounted to $15,779,000, made up principally of manufactured articles.

GUATEMALA

Coffee and bananas, of which the first mentioned is by far the more important, account for more than 90 per cent of the export trade of Guatemala, which in 1928 amounted to $28,211,572. Other articles of export were hides, sugar, lumber, and chicle. Coffee and banana exports in 1928 were as follows:

Coffee, clean	$22, 349, 220
Coffee, in parchment	713, 313
Bananas	3, 096, 333

Among the imports of $24,145,274 were food products to a value of $2,453,823 and wheat flour amounting to $1,296,917.

[2] 1927.

HAITI

Coffee and cotton made up the greater portion of the export trade of Haiti. In 1929 this trade amounted to $16,723,833, the major items of which were:

Coffee	$12, 898, 781
Cotton	2, 070, 709
Logwood	502, 216

Among imports totaling $17,237,922, major items of an agricultural character were wheat flour, $2,995,172, and rice, $528,680.

HONDURAS

Approximately 85 per cent of the foreign shipments of Honduras are made up of a single commodity. Of a total export trade in 1928–29 of $24,569,165, the principal agricultural items were:

Bananas	$20, 869, 327
Sugar	575, 492
Coffee	525, 750

Imports in 1928–29 of $14,860,931 included rice, $187,509; flour, $391,848; lard, $233,813; and sugar, $139,195.

MEXICO

Mexico is another country in which minerals predominate in the foreign trade, and in the exports of 1927 minerals and mineral products occupied by far the most important position. Of a total export trade of $313,742,490 in 1927 the following animal and agricultural products were greatest in point of value:

Henequen	$16, 933, 771
Coffee	14, 467, 662
Fresh vegetables	12, 499, 557
Cotton	8, 454, 955
Resins, gums, and vegetable wax	4, 763, 969
Ixtle and other vegetable fibers	3, 900, 775
Dry vegetables	3, 593, 116
Hides and skins	3, 493, 931

Lard, wheat, preserved or prepared meats, corn, fruits, vegetables, and unmanufactured woods were the most important products of an agricultural character imported into Mexico in 1927.

NICARAGUA

The total foreign trade of Nicaragua for the calendar year 1928 amounted to $25,043,663. Of this amount $13,350,451 represented imports and $11,693,212 exports. The total value of the following products of an agricultural, pastoral, and forestal nature reveal the

importance of such commodities in the exports of the country, for their value was over 90 per cent of the total export trade in 1928:

Coffee	$6, 792, 464
Bananas	1, 922, 816
Cabinet wood	1, 237, 066
Sugar	516, 726
Hides and skins	254, 572
Corn	159, 480

Nicaraguan imports of commodities of the foregoing classes are of course not as important as exports, but the figures given below indicate the more important of these products in the import trade for the year 1928:

Wheat flour	$644, 259
Hides, skins, and manufactures	510, 164
Meat and dairy products	201, 329
Vegetables and products	179, 980

PANAMA

The total foreign trade of the Republic of Panama for the year 1928 amounted to $20,295,156. This figure included exports valued at $4,113,056 and imports of $16,182,100. The figures which follow, listing the principal export commodities and their value during 1928, reveal the importance of agricultural, pastoral, and forestal products:

Bananas	$2, 910, 107
Cacao	543, 811
Coconuts	169, 991
Cattle hides	119, 864
Ivory nuts	77, 064

The above commodities represented about 88 per cent of the total value of the exports of Panama in 1928, while the following table of the agricultural imports during the same year shows that these commodities comprised but about 20 per cent of the total value of all imports.

Rice	$665, 073
Wheat flour	558, 546
Edible fats	427, 204
Meats, canned and preserved	378, 434
Milk, in preserved forms	319, 340
Lumber	281, 137
Eggs	243, 909
Wines	221, 695
Cottonseed oil	105, 629
Potatoes	91, 506
Cheese	76, 057

PARAGUAY

Imports of the Republic of Paraguay for the calendar year 1928 were valued at $13,875,965, while exports reached a total value of $15,409,622. Virtually all of the export trade of the country is made up of pastoral, forestal, and agricultural products, the major items of which are as follows:

Quebracho extract	$3, 702, 597
Meat extract	1, 623, 279
Preserved meat	1, 564, 481
Cattle hides	1, 757, 641
Yerba maté	1, 064, 121
Wrought timber	799, 532
Tobacco	799, 496
Tallow	644, 397

Figures of imports of the above classes of products can not be given because it has been impossible to obtain figures which separate such products from their manufactures.

PERU

The following figures reveal the foreign trade of Peru during 1928:

Imports	$69, 996, 000
Exports	125, 372, 000
Total	195, 368, 000

Over half the exports of Peru in 1928 were composed of mineral products, while almost the entire amount of the remainder was made up of animal and vegetable products, the following commodities representing the more important items:

Wool, alpaca and sheep	$4, 403, 000
Hides, skins, and furs	1, 787, 000
Cotton	22, 879, 000
Cottonseed oil	1, 810, 000
Sugar	13, 544, 000

Among the foodstuffs imported into Peru during the year 1928 the principal products were wheat, $4,675,000; rice, $2,523,000; and lard, $1,201,000.

EL SALVADOR

In the export trade of El Salvador for 1927, which amounted to $14,152,168, the single commodity of coffee alone accounted for 90 per cent of the total value. The export value of this product, with sugar, which was second in importance, was as follows:

Coffee	$12, 618, 701
Sugar	994, 016

Imports entering El Salvador during 1928 were largely composed of manufactures, with but limited quantities of agricultural commodities. This import trade in 1928 amounted to $18,652,179 and the export

trade to $24,463,860, giving the country a total foreign trade of $43,116,039.

URUGUAY

Imports into Uruguay in 1928 reached a total of $97,478,662, while exports amounted to $105,251,271, or a total of $202,729,933. The predominant position occupied by pastoral and agricultural products in the export trade of Uruguay is revealed by the values of the following commodities, which represented about 85 per cent of the total export trade of the nation in 1928:

Animals, live:	
Cattle	$5, 127, 924
Sheep	908, 378
Meats and extracts:	
Meat extract	1, 617, 995
Frozen mutton	2, 776, 493
Frozen beef	6, 898, 564
Chilled beef	5, 574, 196
Meat offal, frozen	1, 121, 338
Jerked beef	3, 679, 150
Canned meats	5, 506, 722
Grease and tallow:	
Tallow	1, 745, 911
Beef fat	1, 484, 801
Wool	32, 028, 702
Hides and skins:	
Sheepskins, dry	2, 111, 266
Hides—	
Flint	1, 682, 010
Salt	4, 588, 004
Salt, packers	5, 673, 024
Grains and seeds:	
Linseed	3, 860, 917
Maize	2, 190, 474
Wheat	6, 415, 984

VENEZUELA

Imports into Venezuela in 1928 amounted to $80,406,215, while exports reached a total of $117,644,108, making a total foreign trade for the year of $198,050,323. While petroleum has in recent years predominated in Venezuelan exports, the following agricultural and pastoral products ranked next in importance in the nation's export trade in 1928:

Coffee	$16, 166, 570
Cacao	5, 147, 594
Beef cattle	635, 204
Cattle hides	1, 480, 286
Refined sugar	475, 947

The imports were composed largely of manufactured articles, the principal commodities of an agricultural nature being wheat flour, lard, rice, and fruits.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR OF PERU IN WASHINGTON

HIS Excellency Dr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru in the United States, was officially received by President Hoover at the White House on July 24, 1930. On presenting his letters of credence, Dr. de Freyre y Santander said, in part:

The sincere friendship which has existed unbroken between our countries for over a century will render the task confided to me by my Government of representing them in Washington a pleasant and, indeed, an easy one; the more so if, as I hope, I may count upon the assistance of your Government in endeavoring to further a still closer understanding between our peoples, were this possible, so that moved by a sincere feeling of mutual confidence and respect they may cooperate in securing their spiritual advance and material development, thereby contributing to the peace and progress of America.

Should I thus, during my tenure of office, aid in establishing such a neighborly feeling of trustfulness I will have faithfully interpreted the intentions of my Government and served to good purpose the interests committed to my care.

President Hoover replied to the cordial words of Dr. de Freyre y Santander as follows:

I have pleasure in receiving from Your Excellency the letters accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru, near the Government of the United States, and in according you recognition in that capacity.

You will find among the members of this Government a sincere desire to render ever closer the relations of friendship and understanding that for more than a century have characterized intercourse between the Republic of Peru and the United States. The officials of this Government will at all times be ready and eager to lend you every assistance that may contribute to the successful accomplishment of your mission.

In welcoming you here I express my personal hope that your sojourn in this capital may be attended with complete success and entire personal happiness. . . .

Dr. de Freyre y Santander is the son of a former Minister of Peru to the United States; his mother was a daughter of the famous General Santander, one of the heroes in the struggle for Colombian independence. He was born in 1872 during his father's incumbency as Minister in Washington, and has spent a large part of his life in this country. He received his early education in the United States, and later studied civil engineering abroad, in Italy and Switzerland.

His diplomatic career began with his appointment in 1900 as attaché to the special commission of the Peruvian Government to the Court of Arbitration at Berne. In 1903 he was appointed Second Secretary of the legation of Peru at Bogota, where from 1905 to 1907 he was Chargé d'Affaires. From Bogota Dr. de Freyre y Santander was transferred to Washington, where during the next 12 years he served successively as First Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires,



HIS EXCELLENCY DR. MANUEL DE FREYRE Y SANTANDER

The new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States.

and Minister Plenipotentiary, a post which he filled with great distinction during the trying war days. After leaving Washington, he represented his country first for three and a half years in Japan, a mission which also includes China, then in Colombia, and later in Argentina.

It was while Dr. de Freyre y Santander was serving in Argentina that, in 1925, the Government of Peru selected him to represent it as Peruvian Commissioner in the arduous and delicate negotiations connected with the Tacna and Arica Plebiscitary Commission, on which General Pershing and, later, General Lassiter, served as Commissioners from the United States, with Sr. don Agustín Edwards, as the Commissioner for Chile. Dr. de Freyre y Santander, in his handling of the many difficult and unusual problems which continually arose during this period, won the greatest praise and the unstinted gratitude of the Government and people of Peru.

Shortly after resuming his duties as Peruvian Minister to Argentina, Dr. de Freyre y Santander was named Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's, where he was stationed from 1926 until his appointment as Ambassador to the United States.

Dr. de Freyre y Santander has been warmly welcomed on his return to this country by his wide circle of friends.



THE NEW MINISTER OF VENEZUELA, DR. PEDRO MANUEL ARCAYA

THE Government of Venezuela has for the second time appointed His Excellency Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic near the Government of the United States. When, on July 22, 1930, Doctor Arcaya presented to President Hoover his letters of credence, he said:

. . . Some years ago also I represented my country here and my stay in this great country was extremely pleasant. Now, as then, in compliance with the instructions received, and inspired also by my own sentiments of affection for the American people and admiration for their institutions, I shall discharge the duties of the mission which I come to fulfill by bending my every effort in the sense of maintaining unaltered the confidence now prevailing between the Government over which Your Excellency presides and that which I represent, which confidence is rooted in the true and constant performance by both of their international duties within the form and practice of the law of nations. . . .

Various American enterprises are now contributing to the development of our natural wealth. We Venezuelans who come to the United States meet with a cordial reception. A part of our youth is receiving here the solid education that can be found in your colleges and universities. Americans who go to Venezuela for honorable purposes find there an atmosphere of sympathy and such frank and open-hearted treatment that some of them stay there for the rest of their lives. The relations of friendship of long standing between the respective Governments and those which are being developed between considerable groups of Venezuelans and Americans are growing greater and stronger, more and more, every day.

I will close, Excellency, by formulating in the name of the President of Venezuela and my own, fervent wishes for the prosperity of your country and your personal happiness.

In accepting the letters of credence, President Hoover said:

It gives me great pleasure to greet you in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela to the United States and to receive from your hands the letter from His Excellency President Pérez, accrediting you in that high office. . . .

It is especially gratifying that you should return among us and to know that we shall have the pleasure of treating with your Government through a Minister who knows our people and our institutions and who is therefore highly qualified to interpret the spirit of friendship which has been traditional between this Government and the Government of Venezuela. . . .

We share your earnest desire for the continuance of the mutual cooperation of our peoples, for only by the furtherance of that high ideal can the basis of true friendship be firmly established. I can assure you, Mr. Minister, that you can rely upon the hearty cooperation of the officials of this Government in your efforts to promote that desirable end.

In according you formal recognition in your high office I thank you for your personal good wishes, and I ask you to convey to His Excellency President Pérez my wishes for his personal welfare and for the prosperity of the people of Venezuela.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

DR. PEDRO MANUEL ARCAYA

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela to the United States.

Doctor Arcaya was born in Coro, the capital of the State of Falcon, on January 8, 1874, the son of Señor Camilo Arcaya and Señora Ignacio Madriz de Arcaya. After receiving his degree from the University of Caracas, Doctor Arcaya practiced law in his native city until 1909, when he moved to Caracas.

In the capital he was appointed to the committee on revision of the national laws and served as Justice of the Supreme Court of Venezuela, a position which he held until 1912. During the following decade he held successively the important posts of Federal Attorney General, Minister of Foreign Affairs, legal adviser to the Ministries of Promotion and Public Works, and Senator in the National Congress, where he was honored three times by election to the presidency of the Senate and of Congress.

In September, 1922, Doctor Arcaya began his diplomatic career with his appointment as minister to the United States, a post which he held for over two years. He left Washington for Peru, where he represented Venezuela as Ambassador on the occasion of the ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the centenary of the battle of Ayacucho. On his return to his native land in January, 1925, he was again appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position which he held until the resignation of President Gómez in 1929. Since then, Doctor Arcaya has spent several months in Europe in an unofficial capacity. His appointment as Minister to the United States was announced in June.

In addition to his important services as statesman and diplomat, the Minister of Venezuela has published many notable and scholarly works which include: *Defensa de la Propiedad Territorial; Proyecto de Ley de Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Privado; Ensayos de Sociología Venezolana; Los Aborígenes del Estado Falcón*, as well as contributions to learned and other periodicals.

In recognition of Doctor Arcaya's attainments in the fields of literary, historical, and legal scholarship, he has been made a member of the Venezuelan Academy of Letters, the National Academy of History, and the Academy of Political Science, of which he was the first president. He is also corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy, the Royal Academy of History, and the Academy of Jurisprudence and Law, of Madrid; of the Academies of History and of Jurisprudence, of Colombia; and of other learned societies of Italy, Portugal, and Greece.

Doctor Arcaya has been cordially welcomed on his return by his many friends in Washington.

CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON OF THE URUGUAYAN CENTENARY

FRIDAY, July 18, was the one hundredth anniversary of the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the Republic of Uruguay, from which the organization of the nation dates.[1] The occasion was observed in Washington by a sumptuous luncheon given in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union by Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay. The bust of the national hero of Uruguay, Gen. José Artigas, surrounded by palms and ferns, occupied a position of honor in the hall.

The luncheon was a brilliant occasion, at which the following ranking officials of the Government of the United States, foreign diplomats, and others were present:

Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.
Hon. William D. Mitchell, Attorney General.
Hon. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce.
Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.
Senator Hiram Bingham.
Senator David I. Walsh.
Mr. L. Åström, Minister of Finland.
Mr. Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Minister of Austria.
Mr. W. Boström, Minister of Sweden.
Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina, Minister of Bolivia.
Mr. Ferdinand Veverka, Minister of Czechoslovakia.
Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte, Minister of Ecuador.
Sr. don Rafael Brache, Minister of the Dominican Republic.
Congressman J. Charles Linthicum.
Admiral Charles F. Hughes, Chief of Naval Operations.
Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya, Minister designate of Venezuela to the United States.
Hon. William R. Castle, Assistant Secretary of State.
Hon. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State.
Sr. don Julián Enciso, Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina.
Sr. don Oscar Blanco Viel, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile.
Sr. don José T. Barón, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba.
Sr. don Pablo M. Ynsfrán, Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay.
Sr. don Luis Churión, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela.
Sr. don Guillermo E. González, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica.
Mr. Merchant Mahoney, Chargé d'Affaires of Canada.
Mr. Etienne Lardy, Chargé d'Affaires of Switzerland.
Mr. Leonhard C. P. Offerdahl, Chargé d'Affaires of Norway.
Sr. don José M. Coronado, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia.
Mr. L. G. van Hoorn, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands.
Hon. William Dawson, Minister of the United States to Ecuador.
Conde de Montefuerte, Minister Plenipotentiary and Counselor of the Spanish Embassy.
Hon. George Akerson, Secretary to the President.
Maj. Gen. J. E. Fechet, Chief of the Air Corps.

[1] See *Uruguay and its Constitutions of 1830 and 1917*, in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for July, 1930.



CELEBRATION OF THE URUGUAYAN CENTENARY, JULY 18, 1930

On July 18, 1930, the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the oath of allegiance to the constitution of Uruguay, Dr. Jacobo Varela, the Minister of Uruguay, was host at an elaborate luncheon given in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union.

Hon. George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.
Hon. Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. Walter E. Hope, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Col. Frederick H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War.
Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.
Mr. Walter L. Thurston, Acting Chief of the Latin American Division, Department of State.
Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.
Dr. James Brown Scott, President of the American Institute of International Law.
Sr. don Fernando González Arnao, Counselor of the Spanish Embassy.
Mr. Eugen Hauenschield, Counselor of the Austrian Legation.
Commander Louis Sablé, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy.
Dr. Paulo C. de Almeida, First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy.
Mr. Augusto Mendes Leal, First Secretary of the Portuguese Legation.
Dr. Hugh Cumming, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.
Hon. Edmund Platt, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.
Mr. William L. Cooper, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
Hon. Oscar T. Crosby.
Dr. George K. Burgess, Director of the Bureau of Standards.
Mr. Robert V. Fleming, President of the Riggs National Bank.
Mr. Ira Bennett, of the Washington Post.
Mr. M. W. Flynn, of the Washington Herald.
Mr. Richard Oulahan, of the New York Times.
Mr. Fleming Newbold, of the Washington Star.
Mr. Elliot Thurston, of the New York World.
Mr. Theodore Wallen, of the New York Herald-Tribune.
Mr. Frederick William Wile.
Sr. don Pablo Santos Muñoz, Second Secretary of the Argentine Embassy.
Mr. Eugene Kevin Scallan, Secretary of the South African Legation.
Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.
Sr. don Juan J. Bajac, Consul of Uruguay in New York.
Mr. Henry L. Sweinhart.
Mr. F. Silveira Forzi.
Mr. Herbert Coates.
Dr. Juan V. Ramírez.
Sr. don Raúl Diez de Medina.
Mr. Harry Frantz.
Mr. A. E. Stuntz.
Mr. Wirt Howe.
Mr. Franklin Adams.
Mr. W. B. Van Devanter.
Sr. don Enrique Caroselli.
Sr. don L. Rivera Rosas.
Dr. William Manger.
Dr. J. V. Mora.
Sr. don Jacobo Varela, jr.

The Minister of Uruguay delivered the following address on the centennial that his country was celebrating:

Gentlemen:

This is a day of rejoicing for Uruguay, marking the one hundredth anniversary of her organization as a Republic. The fight for freedom was as heroic as in

other American Republics, but in our case was longer, lasting for more than 20 years of uncertain outcome and maintained successively against five nations, among them some of the most powerful on earth—adversaries yesterday, warm friends to-day. It was a high and for us a dangerous tribute that so many coveted our privileged land. Uruguay's territory is small for the Western Hemisphere, although larger than three or four European nations combined, occupying a key position in the Temperate Zone of South America, and only a determined people were capable, by surmounting all vicissitudes, of asserting their mastery over their mother land, as Switzerland and Belgium have done through the centuries and others more recently, showing that sometimes the will is sovereign.

One hundred years later we see that those who sacrificed their lives for the independence of Uruguay did not die in vain. Results are the final test of the actions of men. Even if their deeds were great, only the example lasts of those whose creation was ephemeral or inert. What does Uruguay offer to the attention of the world after the untiring efforts of four generations? That *rara avis*, a Lincolnian government of the people and by the people, intended for the people not only on paper but dynamically, and inspiring the life of all her citizens either in the Government or in the forum; a true democracy endeavoring to offer equal opportunity and social justice to all men and women, modeled, but in an original way, after the great democracies which are the pride of the world to-day.

I thank most warmly all the friends of Uruguay for coming here to honor my far-away country on her great day.

Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, after responding to the remarks of Doctor Varela in the following words, placed a spray of palm and laurel on the bust of Artigas:

Mr. Minister:

It is a very real privilege to join with you in the celebration of this significant anniversary. The history of Uruguay, during the century that has elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution of 1830, is full of inspiration to the other nations of the world.

Your country has given a splendid example of a people steadily advancing toward higher levels of democratic development, and I am certain that I am simply giving expression to what is in the mind of everyone who is here to-day when I extend to you and through you to your Government and to the people of Uruguay our most cordial congratulations, combined with our warmest wishes for the progress and prosperity of your country.

It is now my privilege to deposit, on behalf of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, a tribute to the great national hero of Uruguay, who is justly looked upon as the father of his country.

Earlier in the day Doctor Varela took part in the national celebration in Uruguay by delivering a speech which was broadcast to his country from the Pan American Union. Doctor Varela said:

From a distance of 2,000 leagues I greet my nation on this memorable day of the centenary of the organization of the Republic. I can not enjoy the privilege which might be mine, not through any services I have rendered, but because my ancestors took part during the last century in the formation of the nation, the privilege of celebrating this glorious occasion in my native land; but my sorrow is somewhat assuaged by the miraculous possibility of talking from another hemisphere to my fellow citizens. If the heroes who founded the Republic



THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, JULY 18, 1930

A colorful scene was presented on the Uruguayan centennial when flags of Uruguay and the United States were raised over the building, and flags of all the American republics were displayed along the plaza.

could come to life for a moment, their amazement at hearing a voice speaking from Washington would equal our astonishment if a communication from Mars should suddenly reach us. Our forebears did not have the advantages which this century enjoys, but their achievement is the decisive factor in our age.

I pay them here the greatest homage in my power. In commemoration of this centenary, we shall meet this noon in the beautiful capital of this powerful nation, for a banquet to be held in the magnificent building of the Pan American Union, where I am now speaking. In the Hall of the Americas, gay with palms and flags, the lifelike figure of our national hero will preside at the feast; the presence of Artigas is as inspiring and thought-provoking in the eternal marble as it was in the flesh. The Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, who sends you cordial greetings and his best wishes for the prosperity of the Republic of Uruguay, will sit opposite me; and representatives of 25 nations, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, illustrious scientists and scholars, and prominent members of the Army, the Navy, and the press will also be present.

Among the many letters of congratulation which I have received on this occasion, I select this message from the best known scientist in the United States: "Your Excellency," he writes, "allow me to present my felicitations and to assure you of my sincere sentiments of cordial good will to you and to your great Republic on the celebration of the centenary of its independence. Thomas Edison."

I shall deliver in English to my guests the following remarks which I hope that you, my compatriots, will approve. . . .

And now, my fellow citizens, good-bye. I offer my congratulations to the President of the Republic, to the Government, and to the people of Uruguay.

Official greetings to the Government and people of the Republic of Uruguay from the Government and people of the United States on this special occasion included a message to President Campísteguy from President Hoover, and another from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. These messages read as follows:

JULY 18, 1930.

His Excellency,
JUAN CAMPÍSTEGUY,
President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Montevideo.

The one hundredth anniversary of the promulgation of the first constitution of Uruguay, which occurs to-day, furnishes an occasion for rejoicing to all supporters of republican institutions and friends of liberty and justice. Permit me, as the representative of a sister republic, which has always maintained cordial sentiments of friendship toward your country, to offer you the most hearty felicitations of the Government and people of the United States and their best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Uruguay.

HERBERT HOOVER.

JULY 18, 1930.

His Excellency,
RUFINO T. DOMÍNGUEZ,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Montevideo.

Please accept my sincere congratulations on the occasion of the centennial of the first constitution of Uruguay. The people of the United States join the Uruguayan Nation in the celebration of this historic event.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

HONDURAN-GUATEMALAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION: SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF ITS WORK[1]

THE successful conclusion of the Honduran-Guatemalan Boundary Conference promises to bring to an end the long-standing controversy between these two nations over the question of frontiers. Commissions appointed by their respective Governments met in Washington on January 20, 1930, to make final arrangements for settling the difficulty by arbitration. The delegates, Dr. Carlos Salazar and Dr. Eugenio Silva Peña of Guatemala and Dr. Mariano Vásquez of Honduras, were assisted in their deliberations by the Hon. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State.

After several months of study and discussion, an Arbitration Treaty and supplementary Convention were signed in Washington on July 16, 1930. As an expression of their obligation to Mr. White for his constructive cooperation, on July 29 Dr. Silva Peña and Dr. Vásquez gave a luncheon in his honor at the Pan American Union. (Because of illness in his family, Doctor Salazar had been obliged to leave immediately after the final session of the conference.) Other guests on that occasion were:

Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala.
Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister of Nicaragua.
Dr. Ernesto Argueta, Minister of Honduras.
Sr. don Oscar Blanco Viel, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile.
Dr. Carlos Leiva, Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador.
Dr. Guillermo González, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica.
Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Solicitor for the Department of State.
Mr. Walter C. Thurston, Acting Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs of the Department of State.
Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.
Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.
Dr. Evaristo Carazo, Counselor of the Legation of Nicaragua.
Dr. Ramiro Fernández, First Secretary of the Legation of Guatemala.
Dr. Carlos A. Perdomo, First Secretary of the Legation of Honduras.
Dr. B. J. Lloyd, Assistant Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.
Sr. don Félix Canales Salazar, Secretary of the Delegation of Honduras to the Conference.

At the conclusion of the luncheon Doctor Vásquez paid tribute to Mr. White in the following words:

MR. WHITE; GENTLEMEN:

One of the greatest triumphs which has been attained in the field of international law in America is unquestionably the establishment of arbitration as a means for deciding the conflicts arising between nations.

All arbitration agreed upon by sovereign states should be acceptable to the rest, because it is a tribute to the sacred canons of justice and law, a recognition of the

[1] See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, February, 1930, pp. 166–167; id., March, 1930, pp. 217–220; id., August, 1930, p. 849.



Photograph by Schutz

DELEGATES TO HONDURAN-GUATEMALAN BOUNDARY CONFERENCE HONOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. FRANCIS WHITE

After the conclusion of the labors of the Honduran-Guatemalan Boundary Conference in Washington, Dr. Eugenio Silva Peña and Dr. Mariano Vásquez, delegates of Guatemala and Honduras, respectively, were hosts at a luncheon to the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. White, given in the Gallery of Patriots of the Pan American Union. Seated around the table, from left to right: Dr. B. J. Lloyd, Assistant to the Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau; Dr. Evaristo Carazo, Counselor of the Legation of Nicaragua; Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Solicitor for the Department of State; Dr. Ernesto Argueta, Minister of Honduras; Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala; Dr. Carlos Leiva, Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Dr. Carlos A. Perdomo, First Secretary of the Legation of Honduras; Sr. don Félix Canales Salazar, secretary of the delegation of Honduras to the conference; Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; Dr. Guillermo E. González, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica; Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister of Nicaragua; Dr. Mariano Vásquez; Mr. Francis White; Dr. Eugenio Silva Peña; Sr. don Oscar Blanco Viel, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile; Mr. Walter C. Thurston, acting chief, Division of Latin American Affairs, Department of State; Dr. Ramiro Fernández, First Secretary of the Legation of Guatemala.

fact that above territorial sovereignty there is another, higher and more potent—the justice before which every one is equal and receives his just due.

It is only right and proper, therefore, that we should hail the result of the Boundary Conference held by Honduras and Guatemala, for the arbitration agreement accepted by these two nations is open condemnation of war and the most eloquent demonstration possible of our desire for concord and harmony, brotherhood and peace.

To the auspicious results of our deliberations the friendly efforts of the Government of this great Republic have contributed in no small measure; our respective Governments have already expressed their sincere and cordial appreciation thereof.

But we, the members of the delegations from Honduras and Guatemala who have witnessed during seven months the constant, unbiased, and friendly exertions of the president of the conferences, Mr. Francis White, on behalf of our two countries, owe him a personal debt of undying gratitude, to which we wish to bear testimony here, in the Home of the Americas, under the flags of the free nations of this continent, before these busts of American heroes. On this occasion we would pay him the tribute which he so justly deserves for his contribution to peace in America, the harmonizing with wise counsels of the viewpoints of two nations of America.

Mr. White, with admirable diplomacy, directed our deliberations to the one solution which met the requirements of law and justice. Always optimistic, in spite of the complications and difficulties that appeared in the course of our discussions, he was ever ready to animate and to encourage us, although we never really lost hope of reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

As a vessel that is guided over turbulent seas by the master mariner who confidently keeps his course with or against the wind straight to the safe shelter of the waiting port, so did we proceed unremittingly, under the direction of our able pilot, Mr. Francis White, the competent, impartial, and optimistic president of our conference, whom we shall always remember with affection. Under his guidance we reached the harbor of peace which is the gateway to justice and equity. I hope that Mr. White will accept these brief words of sincere acknowledgment with all kindliness.

Gratitude, when as now it is sincere, can not be expressed by long discourses, however eloquent; it is a single word which surges from the heart to the lips. On behalf of the members of the Honduran delegation, I ask Mr. White to accept our best wishes for his continued happiness.

Mr. White, you have accomplished incalculable benefits for the Republics of Honduras and Guatemala, benefits not limited to them but extending to the other Central American Republics as well; for the political union which is the supreme aspiration of those nations can be attained only through mutual good will and harmony. If this understanding had not been reached by Honduras and Guatemala, the ideal of Central American union would have suffered an eclipse, perhaps forever.

Your labors for the peace of America have been crowned with success. You have realized in our two nations the high Pan American ideal of continental peace which your Government has upheld so nobly and unselfishly. It is fitting therefore that this tribute which we render you to-day and which you so richly deserve should be proclaimed throughout all America by the distinguished Director of the Pan American Union, who is honoring us to-day with his presence.

Dr. Silva Peña then expressed his personal feeling of indebtedness, and that of his Government, to Mr. White, as follows:

MR. WHITE; GENTLEMEN:

The Government of Guatemala, through its delegation in Washington whom I have the great honor to represent at this time, offers this collation to Mr. Francis White as an indication of its sincere gratitude to him for his wise leadership of the Boundary Conference held by the delegations from Guatemala and Honduras, and for the friendly unbiased cooperation with which he has joined in the work of the delegates. It is appropriate to state here that his conciliatory attitude and unceasing optimism are responsible for the fact that we were able to harmonize in the 20 articles of the arbitration treaty conflicting and often apparently mutually exclusive points of view. The delegates will never forget how in the most difficult moments, when in the heat of discussion we seemed to have reached an impasse and our hopes for the successful conclusion of the conference were at low ebb, Mr. White could always find the right formula or the wise course which would save the situation.

By his impartial and discerning work in the difficult rôle of friendly mediator, Mr. White, representing the Department of State, has won not only the personal affection of the delegates, but also the unreserved gratitude of their Governments.

On more than one occasion during the last 100 years the diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Honduras, two sister nations in tradition and history, countries whose definite organic unity is only logical, have been at odds, in imminent danger of severing relations because of the long-standing controversy over boundaries. On that account the arbitration treaty just signed in Washington is not only an evidence of the forces in the world tending to the peaceful and friendly solution of international disputes, but especially a valuable contribution to American peace and brotherhood.

The plenipotentiaries of Guatemala and Honduras have signed an arbitration treaty based on the genuine desire of the two countries to give each nation its due; it is the homage paid by two civilized peoples to the canons of justice.

It may be said that as far as boundary disputes are concerned, there is no other treaty in the history of American international law which gives the arbitrators wider freedom or greater power to render a decision based on an unprejudiced consideration of all the factors involved. The court before which both nations will present their claims is a tribunal of the highest character, composed of one of the most distinguished jurists from each of the three Americas; therefore its decision will carry moral weight throughout the continent.

As Doctor Vásquez, the delegate from Honduras, has so well said, the result of the conferences is a signal victory for Pan Americanism, an ideal ever more deeply ingrained in the national spirit of our continent.

The attitude of Guatemala and Honduras in this matter of boundaries can not but win the unreserved approbation of all civilized nations throughout the world.

In concluding, Gentlemen, I wish to express my thanks to Doctor Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, for his collaboration in this celebration, and for the gracious hospitality which he has extended to us in this Home of the Americas. I thank, too, everyone who has contributed to the felicity of the occasion by his presence at this simple but heartfelt tribute offered by the delegations of Guatemala and Honduras to Mr. White.

To these encomiums Mr. White replied:

Honorable Delegates of Honduras and Guatemala, Doctor Vásquez and Señor Silva Peña; Gentlemen:

It is difficult for me to express to you adequately in Spanish my gratitude for this luncheon with which you have honored me and for the very kind and generous statements which you have made regarding my part in the negotiations leading up to the treaty which you signed for the settlement of your boundary question. The only merit that I had in the matter was that of remaining optimistic throughout, and this was not a personal merit on my part, because anyone who was associated with the distinguished delegates of Honduras and Guatemala would have had the same optimism. It did not require many sessions to convince me that these gentlemen not only were great patriots but also had the further distinguished qualities of statesmen who desired an equitable solution of this long-standing dispute. They showed the greatest Pan American qualities in desiring a solution of this question which would be not only advantageous to their respective countries but just and equitable for both parties alike. This is what they obtained in the treaty which they signed—a just and equitable solution for both parties of this long-standing question, and it does great honor to both delegations for having brought it about.

Ever since I have been dealing with inter-American relations in Washington, over a period of eight years now, I have been very much impressed with the fact that the only questions that can really divide two American countries are boundary disputes. The interests of all American countries are so analagous that there can be no really serious disputes between them except on boundary questions.

Eight years ago there were eleven such questions outstanding in this hemisphere. With this settlement there remain but four, and it is no secret to you, gentlemen, who are in close touch with these matters, that Honduras and Nicaragua are on the point of agreeing on a settlement of their boundary question, so that very shortly, perhaps within the next month, we hope there will remain but three such disputes.

This is a great advance and one in which the whole continent can take pleasure. In the solution of this question the delegates of Honduras and Guatemala have shown the way to the settlement of the remaining questions and have accomplished a great Pan American achievement.

I congratulate them most sincerely. For me it was a real pleasure and a great privilege to be permitted to assist in their deliberations. I have gained immensely by it, because I can now venture to call the members of both delegations my personal friends. It was a deep satisfaction to me that the conferences ended in such a happy and profitable manner, and I again congratulate the two delegations for the splendid work they have done.

I desire at the same time to express my best wishes for the greatness and prosperity of both countries.

Doctor Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, also spoke of the significance of the event:

It is a very real privilege to join in this tribute to Mr. White, to whose unselfish devotion to the peaceful settlement of existing disputes on the American Continent we all owe so much. The service rendered by him and by the distinguished delegates to the conference which has just come to a successful close means much more than the settlement of a single, isolated dispute. It marks a step in that larger process which is gradually giving to the Republics of the American Continent the high distinction of settling all their differences by the orderly processes of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration.

The signing of the convention, which advances toward final settlement the long-standing and difficult boundary dispute between Guatemala and Honduras, means a service to the entire continent.

The example which these two progressive Republics has given can not but have a far-reaching influence on the few boundary disputes which still exist.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the guest of honor on this occasion, as well as the distinguished Delegates of Guatemala and Honduras, for the service which they have rendered to the two countries immediately involved as well as to the larger cause of constructive Pan Americanism.

The following exchange of telegrams between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Honduras and Guatemala took place after the signing of the treaty submitting the boundary question to arbitration:

WASHINGTON, *July 17, 1930.*

I desire to congratulate Your Excellency most heartily upon the successful termination of the boundary negotiations between Honduras and Guatemala (Guatemala and Honduras). The Arbitration Treaty and Supplementary Convention signed by the Delegates of Honduras and Guatemala (Guatemala and Honduras) yesterday is a fine achievement and one which redounds to the statesmanship and vision of the members of the two delegations and their superior officers in their respective countries.

I feel that these arrangements are eminently fair and just to both parties and offer a most satisfactory means of settling for all time the boundary dispute between the two countries.

Boundary disputes are the most serious ones that can arise between two American countries whose interests otherwise are so harmonious. With the provision made for the settlement of this boundary dispute, the delimitation of the boundary and the preservation of the status quo pending its final disposition, I feel sure that the way is now open for the promotion of the most friendly relations between Honduras and Guatemala (Guatemala and Honduras) and for the economic development and progress of the two countries.

The Government and people of the United States offer most hearty congratulations to the Government and people of your nation for the successful outcome of the negotiations.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

GUATEMALA CITY, *July 18, 1930.*

I wish to thank Your Excellency in the name of the Government and people of Guatemala for the hearty congratulations of the Government and people of the United States upon the successful termination of the boundary negotiations between Guatemala and Honduras. We are deeply grateful for the noble and disinterested cooperation of your Government which has assisted greatly in bringing about this fine achievement which we earnestly and sincerely hope will end for all time our boundary dispute with our sister Republic of Honduras and result in fraternal relations of perfect amity and good will. I wish to express to you especially my profound gratitude for the friendly, gracious, and intelligent manner in which you have aided the negotiations.

I remain, with distinguished consideration,
Faithfully yours,

ED. AGUIRRE VELÁSQUEZ,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

TEGUCIGALPA, *July 20, 1930.*

I have the honor cordially to express to Your Excellency the profound gratitude of the Government and people of Honduras as well as my own for your warm congratulations because of the signing in Washington by the Honduran and Guatemalan delegates of the Arbitration Treaty and the Supplementary Convention which have opened the way for arriving at the definitive settlement of the boundary dispute between these two countries and for the promotion of the best relations between Honduras and Guatemala as well as their economic development and progress. I wish to express, likewise, the very deep gratitude which is felt by my Government, by the Honduran people, and by myself for the part taken by his Excellency, President Hoover, by Your Excellency, and by your worthy collaborators who, both at the beginning and in the course of the negotiations, contributed effectively to the happy result obtained.

In stating to you the above I am happy to avail myself of the opportunity to renew the assurance of my highest consideration.

JESÚS ULLOA,
Minister of Foreign Relations
of Honduras.

SIGNING OF PARCEL-POST CONVENTION BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES

ON July 24, 1930 the Parcel-Post Convention between the United States and Cuba was signed by representatives of the two nations, Walter A. Brown, Postmaster General, and José A. Montalvo, Director General of Posts. The convention, which will become effective September 1, 1930, should mean a marked increase in the trade relations of these two nations, for many articles from each country may profitably be sent to the other by mail.

Provision is made in the convention for the exchange of ordinary and registered parcels, which may contain manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, and other acceptable merchandise, weighing over 8 ounces and not over 22 pounds each; and for the payment of indemnity for the total loss of a registered parcel based on the actual value. Packages may be registered upon the request of the senders; certificates of mailing will be furnished for ordinary parcel-post packages under the same conditions as for such parcels for other countries. The convention also regulates the size, packing, and wrapping of parcels, the manner in which they should be handled, and other such details.

Each country will fix its own rate of postage on the parcels exchanged, and articles that are admitted in the domestic mails of either country will be accepted, with the following reservations: Live animals, precious stones, valuable jewelry, other articles of gold

or other precious metal for personal use, money in any form, and securities payable to bearer. With the exception of live animals, these commodities may, however, be sent by registered first-class mail.

Provision is also made in the convention for insured and C. O. D. service, but the date upon which such service will become effective has not yet been determined.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

SIGNING PARCEL POST CONVENTION BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES

The Postmaster General, Hon. Walter A. Brown, and Señor Don José A. Montalvo, Director General of Posts of Cuba, signed on July 24, a parcel-post convention giving reciprocal advantages to both republics. The convention is effective September 1, 1930, subject to later ratification by each country.

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THE SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

LIMA, PERU, JULY 4–11, 1930

By Katharine F. Lenroot

Assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor; Chairman of the United States Delegation

"AMERICA has ceased to be a simple geographic term and has become an expression denoting a growing international community. Gatherings like the present work in an effective manner by agreement, establishing permanent relations of trust, respect, and confidence among nations which will create American public spirit." In these words the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, in the presence of the President of the Republic, members of the Cabinet, and the Diplomatic Corps opened the Sixth Pan American Child Congress.

Representatives of 19 American Republics were assembled on the stage of the beautiful Municipal Theater of Lima, at the close of a day (July 4, 1930) which had been celebrated as the birthday not alone of the United States but also of independent national sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere. Earlier they had elected the officers of the Peruvian Organizing Committee as permanent officers of the congress, including as President, Dr. Sebastián Lorente, National Director of Health and President of the National Child Welfare Board, and as Secretary-General, Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, Director of the National Child Welfare Institute, Professor of Hygiene and Permanent Secretary of the National Academy of Medicine. As honorary presidents they had named President Leguía, of Peru, the Presidents of all the American countries represented, Dr. Aráoz Alfaro, of Argentina, Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, and Dr. Luis Morquio, Director of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo. At noon at the Government Palace built by Pizarro, the home of Viceroys and Presidents, the delegates had seen a symbol of the eternal passion to alleviate human suffering and injustice—the charming little equestrian statue of Don Quixote, with his Squire facing him across a blue-tiled fountain in the patio, where a fig tree planted by the Great Conquistador still flourishes. Before their cordial reception by President Leguía, who on that day had completed 11 years as head of the Government, they had talked with dignified representatives of a race which had attained a high level of culture centuries before the Conquest. An Indian man and woman in colorful

native costume, prize winners in a national contest of folk songs and dances, were also to be received by the Chief of State, who has done much to encourage land ownership, education, and cultural development among that people.

Delegates to the congress included members of the Peruvian Organizing Committee, 12 Government delegates from Argentina, 12 from the United States, 6 from Chile, 1 or 2 from each of the other countries represented, and delegates of organizations interested in child welfare in Argentina, Chile, and the United States. The Secretary-General, Dr. Paz Soldán, represented the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and Miss Isabel K. Macdermott was the official observer for



Courtesy of Katharine F. Lenroot

OPENING SESSION OF THE SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

Dr. Pedro M. Oliveira, the Minister of Foreign Relations, is shown addressing the delegates at the opening session in the Municipal Theater, Lima, the afternoon of July 4.

the Pan American Union. With the exception of the United States delegation, which included men and women representative of the professions of medicine, psychiatry, law, teaching, and social service, practically all of the delegates were physicians, and all but one, the charming and able Dr. Cora Mayers of Chile, were men.

Three of the six sections into which the congress was divided were devoted to medical and health problems—the sections of medicine, surgery, and hygiene. The other sections dealt with education, legislation, and social service. Many of the physicians of Latin America have a broad social viewpoint, realize the close interrelationship of health and social welfare, and are leaders in the development of public health, social service, and legislative programs. Among them are



Courtesy of Katharine F. Lenroot

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH PAN

men unsurpassed in keenness of intellect and breadth of vision. For the most part the child-welfare movement in Latin American countries is still unspecialized. Public health nursing, professional social service, and modern methods of dealing with delinquency are subjects, however, which arouse very keen interest, and promising undertakings in these fields are reported in several countries—for example, the development of public health nursing in Brazil and Chile, the juvenile courts of Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santiago de Chile, the study of delinquent children in Argentina, child placing in Uruguay, and the social service school of Chile.

As the newer professions of public health and social service develop, women will inevitably receive more recognition in Pan American child-welfare gatherings. The earnestness, courage, and ability of pioneer professional women, and the devotion and generosity of the many women who, without remuneration, dedicate their time and ability to the service of women and children, are eloquent of the day when men and women together and on an equal footing will labor for racial betterment and social progress. Those delegates who had been in Peru before were especially impressed with the development of women's activities in that country in the last six years, due in part at least to the impetus given by the Pan American Congress of Women which met in Lima in 1924. Legal protection of women, enforcement of labor laws, promotion of maternal and child health through assistance in health centers and home visits, preparation and distribution of layettes, instruction of girls and women in home making, management of day nurseries and hospitals, promotion of better housing and improved sanitation, professional advancement



AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS IN LIMA

and cultural progress are among the subjects which are engaging the interest of women's organizations. Some of the organizations of this kind with which the delegates were privileged to come in contact during their brief stay in Lima were the National Council of Women, the Feminist Cultural Legion, Peruvian Feminism, the Society for the Welfare of the Home, the Committee of University Alumnæ, and the Federation of University Women, to mention only a few. Significant of Peruvian hospitality and the desire for close relations with other countries were the delegations from these bodies which called on the women of the United States delegation on the last day of their visit, bringing beautiful bouquets as tokens of their affection for the women of North America.

At the first business session the six sections of the congress were grouped into three main divisions, as follows: (1) Medicine and surgery; (2) legislation, hygiene, and social welfare; and (3) education. Sessions of the congress were of two types, plenary sessions and section meetings, most of the papers being presented in the four plenary sessions. A special effort was made by the Organizing Committee of Peru to give representation at the plenary sessions to delegates from other countries. The executive committee of the congress consisted of the chairmen of the delegations of the countries represented. Among other functions this committee acted as a committee on resolutions, working through three subcommittees, one for each of the main divisions. In all, 285 papers were presented to the congress. Obviously it was not possible to have all the papers read, but an effort was made to review their conclusions in the plenary sessions or section meetings.

Three evenings were devoted to lectures given by delegates at the National Academy of Medicine under the patronage of the congress, and other arrangements for lectures were made also. Dr. Barros Barreto, of Brazil, at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine at which honorary membership was conferred upon a number of delegates, gave an interesting exposition of the successful campaign against yellow fever in Brazil, illustrated by a film. At the Institute of Social Medicine Dr. Cora Mayers, of Chile, gave an address, also illustrated by a film, on the development of national child health service in that country.



Courtesy of Katharine F. Lenroot

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION AT THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE

Accompanied by the President of the Congress, Dr. Sebastián Lorente, members of the United States delegation were received at the Presidential mansion.

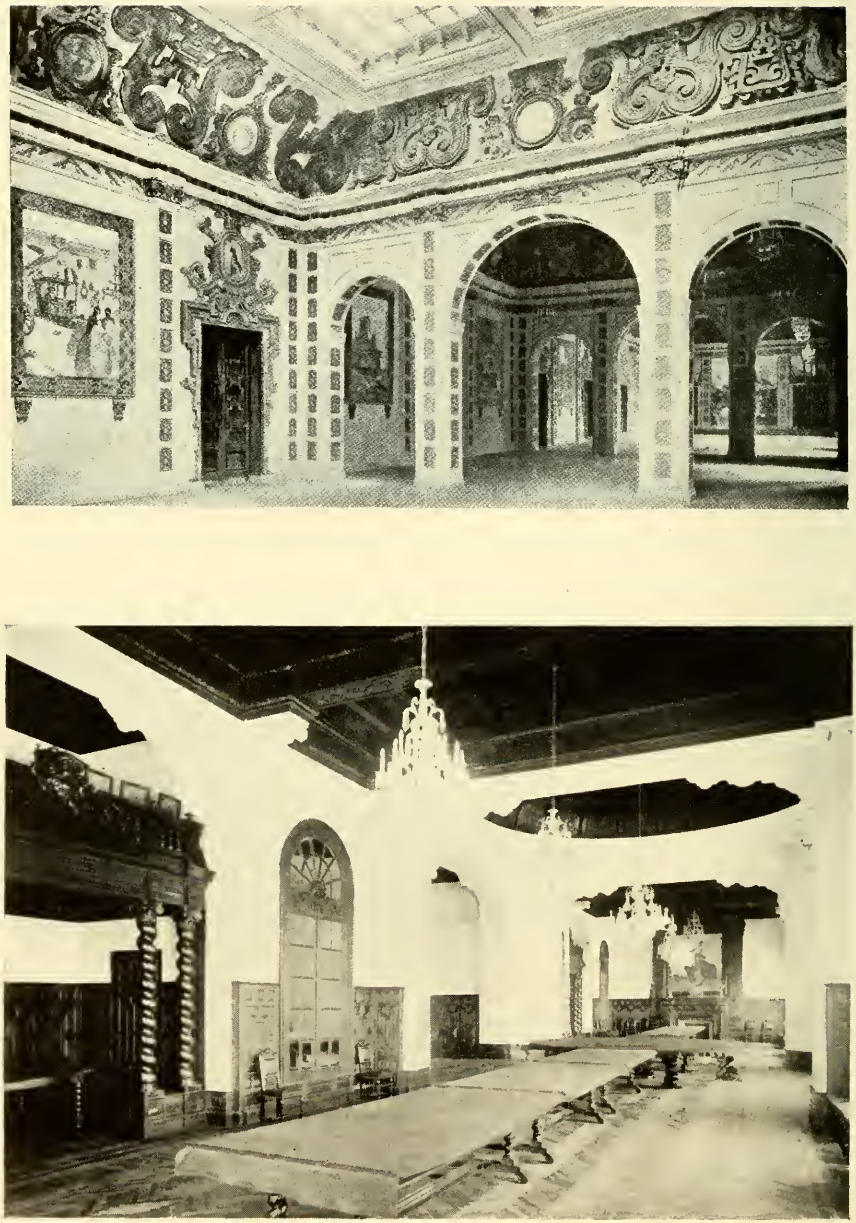
Among the significant papers and addresses given at the plenary sessions of the congress and in conferences held under its auspices were those dealing with the organization of maternal and child health work, including infant care, the care of the preschool child, and school hygiene, by delegates from Chile, Argentina, Peru, Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, and the United States; prenuptial medical certificates, by delegates from Peru and Venezuela; syphilis in childhood, by the delegate from Brazil; prevention of tuberculosis in childhood, by delegates from Argentina, Chile, Cuba, and Peru; scientific study of the Indian child and the child of mixed race, and development of Indian education, by delegates from Peru; juvenile

courts and protection of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, by delegates from Argentina, Chile, Peru, and the United States; development of social work for children, by delegates from Argentina, Chile, and the United States; and scientific study of the child, classification of pupils, and provisions for retarded and abnormal children, by delegates from the United States, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

A paper on health visitors to newborn infants in Buenos Aires gave rise to a discussion of the distinction between the public health nurse, the health visitor, and the social worker, as a result of which a special committee was appointed to prepare a statement relative to the functions and preparation of these workers.

In order that the contributions of the United States delegation might be coordinated and summarized in the form of a statement covering the essential principles of child health and child welfare work, a resolutions committee of the delegation was appointed, consisting of Dr. Neva R. Deardorff, chairman; Dr. Herbert E. Chamberlain; Miss Bess Goodykoontz; Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, jr.; and Dr. John D. Long. The statement drawn up by this committee was approved by the delegation and by the plenary session of the congress at which it was presented. This statement, and resolutions on general principles submitted by delegates from other countries, were incorporated in the resolutions of the congress, and cover the following subjects: (1) Medicine and surgery; (2) hygiene, social welfare, and legislation, including the promotion of health, the protection of family life, the development of education, the care of dependent children, the care of children presenting special mental and physical problems, juvenile delinquency, and efficient social and health administration; and (3) education. They constitute goals which no country has yet attained, and which it will take years of effort to reach, but they should be of great value as indicating the general directions which it is believed, in the light of the best American thought and experience, should govern the development of child health and child welfare undertakings.

The broad scope of the resolutions is indicated by those on child hygiene, protection of family life, and education. Those relating to child hygiene provide a general program of maternal, infant, and child care through adequate sanitation, vital statistics, studies of growth and development, laws recognizing the rights of maternity and providing maternity insurance, prenatal and child health centers, public health nurses, and better educational facilities for obstetricians, pediatricians, midwives, and nurses. The measures recommended for the protection of family life include provision for the establishment of paternity and for dealing with abandonment and desertion; prevention of alcoholism, vice, and exploitation of the work of women



INTERIOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, LIMA

Upper: A reception room in the new wing of the Palace. Lower: The banquet hall, of colonial design.

and children; sickness and unemployment insurance; family relief; improved housing; recreational facilities; and administration of social and philanthropic services in accordance with the primary aim of conserving home life. The general aim of the educational system is stated to be as follows: "To guarantee to every child a minimum of education and preparation for life, including the elements of instruction, knowledge of the fundamentals of health, vocational training, a knowledge of the practical world and society sufficient to enable him to participate in the social and civic life of the community, establishment of habits of worthy use of leisure, and essentials of character education."

Resolutions dealing with general social and health administration declare that the protection of children is an obligation of the State, and recommend the centralization of health and child welfare service in a technical department; State supervision of private child welfare institutions; enactment of adequate laws, published in convenient form and revised from time to time; recognition of the services of health visitors as indispensable in both urban and rural districts, these visitors to have the necessary technical preparation in accordance with the conditions and needs of each country; provision of technical education for social workers; and adequate social and health records and statistics.

Among the general resolutions are those felicitating the Governments of Peru, Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and Mexico, on especially notable progress in various fields of child health and protection, and expressing appreciation of the hospitality of Peru, the work of the Organizing Committee, and the vigorous campaign carried on by President Leguía on behalf of Peruvian childhood. Several important resolutions indicate the desire of the congress to effect a closer coordination with the work of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood. It is suggested that future continental reunions take account of the extent to which the agreements and resolutions of the previous congresses have been carried out, the Institute to gather such data in preparation for the congress. The congress expressed the desire that the Bulletin of the Institute, without losing its present character, should become an official organ of the Child Congress. The Institute is requested to prepare before the next congress a glossary of the most important technical terms in the field of child health and child protection, in the four languages of the Western Hemisphere. Resolutions of felicitation for their work to be sent to the Director of the Institute, Dr. Luis Morquio, and to the Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, Miss Grace Abbott, were adopted. The Pan American Union was requested to organize a contest for the adoption of an American hymn which could be sung in all the schools of the continent, in conformity with



THE HOTEL BOLÍVAR, LIMA

Where most of the delegates to the Pan American Child Congress made their home while in Lima.



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, LIMA

The scene of a number of meetings and functions in connection with the Child Congress.

a resolution of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, and to publish annual information concerning school finances.

Subjects recommended for inclusion in the program of the next congress were as follows: Topics dealing with progressive education adapted to the actual needs of the countries participating in the congress; the effect of psychological factors on the development of the hospitalized nursing infant; and programs of preparation of health visitors and social workers.

The office of the General Secretary of the congress gave an unusual example of efficiency and dispatch in the handling of the resolutions, which were in printed form the morning following their adoption by the executive committee. The publicity arrangements were also notable for their efficiency and completeness. The breadth of vision, intelligence, and delightfully friendly and skillful diplomacy of the Secretary-General contributed greatly to the good spirit which animated the congress and to the enjoyment of the delegates.

Mexico City was designated as the seat of the Seventh Pan American Child Congress, and an organizing committee was appointed, consisting of the Chief of the Department of Health of Mexico, the permanent secretary of the National Academy of Medicine, and Dr. Isidro Espinoza de los Reyes, delegate to the Sixth Pan American Child Congress and director of the Child Hygiene Division of the National Department of Health. In proposing Mexico the chairman of the United States delegation stated that it was especially appropriate that the first Pan American Child Congress to be held in North America should meet in a country which is a point of contact for the development of close relationships between Latin and Anglo-Saxon civilization, a country, moreover, which is doing much for the protection of childhood.

President Leguía presided over the closing session, which was held July 11. Dr. Espinosa de los Reyes, of Mexico, and Dr. Aráoz Alfaro, of Argentina, honorary president of the congress, spoke in behalf of all the delegates. In a penetrating review of the work of the congress, Dr. Aráoz Alfaro said, in part:

> It is not possible to summarize in a brief exposition the principal questions that have been debated or the conclusions that have been reached, of capital importance in the code of the rights of the woman and the child which we are developing little by little in our successive reunions. One of the most auspicious characteristics of the work which we complete to-day, in my opinion, is the considerable predominance which questions of a social order have received in this congress. The campaign on behalf of the child is complex and vast. It is not only the work of the physician or the hygienist, but also of the educator, the legislator, the sociologist, the statistician, who ought all to contribute all that they have to offer to harmonious and coordinated action on behalf of the fortunate birth, orderly nurture, and intellectual and moral development of the child. The great importance ascribed by this assembly to questions of social welfare, legislation, and education is, then, one of the most promising signs for the future of American childhood.





Courtesy of Dr. Albert A. Giesecke

VISIT OF DELEGATES TO CHILD WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Upper: Pérez Araníbar child welfare institution. Lower: Delegates visiting Julia Swayne de Leguía children's hospital opened a few months ago in Lima.

In his closing remarks the President of Peru called attention to the continental spirit that is being created, and to the fact that the flags of Chile and Peru, for a long time far apart, were to-day together, signifying the dawn of a new day in the world of Columbus. "If the protection of the child is a social and an international function," the President said, "it is so by reason of the magnitude of the effort which it requires. Private initiative, private charity, is always a laudable gesture, but it has very limited range, and needs always the protection of the state if it is to have abundant success." In closing, President Leguía pledged himself to continue, as he had done with respect to other congresses, to put into practice the reso-



Courtesy of Dr. Albert A. Giesecke

CLOSING SESSION OF THE CONGRESS

lutions and recommendations adopted, so far as the conditions of the country and the resources available permit.

Many times during the memorable week of the Sixth Pan American Child Congress, the phrase "Our America" was used. In returning to their own country, several of them to resume committee work in preparation for a national conference which is to meet next November under the auspices of President Hoover, the delegates of the United States felt a renewed sense of kinship with those throughout this hemisphere who are striving to make America connote in fact all that our forefathers dreamed for it, of individual happiness, personal worth, and social achievement. Those who set their faces toward the dawn of a new day for children find no aspect of health or human welfare alien to their interest. Adequate care and protection of childhood is founded, not on child health centers, public health nurses,

juvenile courts or agencies providing for the orphan, the deserted and the neglected child—important as these activities are—but on the fundamental economic and social bases of family life and industrial organization, diffusion of education, true religion, independent, courageous, and responsible citizenship, sound administration of government, and international peace. The great industrial and social changes of our time leave us uncertain about many aspects of family life, the rearing of children, and social organization. Such honest review of progress in the United States in protecting and caring for children as is being carried on in preparation for the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection will perhaps indicate many points at which we shall wish to alter policies and modify methods proved ineffective. The countries to the south will learn from our mistakes as well as from our successes, as we shall learn from theirs, if all of us, whether speaking Spanish, Portuguese, French, or English, endeavor to promote true Pan American understanding and perfect our organizations for making the experience of each nation available to all.

UNITED STATES DELEGATES TO THE SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

OFFICIAL DELEGATES

Katharine F. Lenroot, Assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Ph. D., J. D., LL. D., Samuel Deutsch Professor of Public Welfare Administration, The Graduate School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Herbert E. Chamberlain, M. D., Director, Child Guidance Clinic, Board of Education, Minneapolis, Minn.

Neva R. Deardorff, Ph. D., Director, Research Bureau, Welfare Council of New York City, New York, N. Y.

C. R. Eskey, Surgeon, Public Health Service, United States Department of the Treasury, detailed to South America under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Bess Goodykoontz, M. A., Assistant Commissioner of Education, Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Clara E. Hayes, M. D., Assistant Director, Division of Medical Service, American Child Health Association, New York, N. Y.

Rev. Father C. H. Le Blond, Director of Charities, Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio.

John D. Long, Surgeon, Public Health Service, United States Department of the Treasury, detailed to South America under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

J. H. Mason Knox, jr., M. D., Ph. D., Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health, Baltimore, Md.

Kathryn Sellers, LL. B., LL. M., Judge, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

E. Blanche Sterling, M. D., Medical Officer in Charge of Field Investigations in Child Hygiene, Public Health Service, United States Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANIZATIONS

Isabel K. MacDermott, Official Observer for the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Marguerite T. Boylan, Executive Secretary, Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, Hartford, Conn., also representing the National Council of Catholic Women, Washington, D. C.

Lucille A. Boylan, representative of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Marcella Boylan, Public Schools, Columbus, Ohio.

STAFF

Gregorio Márquez, Secretary.

Ana María Sherwell, Interpreter and Translator.

Cecilia R. Mailloux, Secretary-Stenographer.

DELEGATES FROM THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS REPRESENTED IN THE CONGRESS

ARGENTINA

Dr. Juan Carlos Navarro, *President*

Dr. Raúl Cibils Aguirre
Dr. Florencio Bazán
Dr. Mario J. del Carril
Dr. Enrique M. Olivieri
Dr. Carlos de Arenaza
Dr. José M. Macera
Dr. Enrique M. Pueyrredón
Dr. Felipe de Elizalde
Dr. Mario H. Bortagaray
Dr. Eugenio González Guerreros
Dr. Ricardo Guajardo

President of the Organizing Committee.—Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro.
Representing the University of Córdova.—Dr. Francisco de la Torre.

BOLIVIA

Dr. Adolfo Durán

BRAZIL

Dr. João de Barros Barreto

CHILE

Dr. Eugenio Cienfuegos, *President*

Dr. José M. Vergara Keller
Dr. Samuel Guajardo
Dr. Juan Gandulfo
Dr. Guillermo Morales
Dr. Cora Mayers

Representing the Chilean Red Cross.—Dr. Pedro L. Ferrer.

COLOMBIA

Dr. José Manuel Osorio

COSTA RICA

Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán
Dr. Rodrigo Franco Guerra

CUBA

Dr. Teodosio Valledor

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dr. Alejandro Busalleu

ECUADOR

Dr. José R. Boloña

EL SALVADOR

Sr. Manuel Francisco de Cossío

GUATEMALA

Sr. Pablo Emilio Guedes

MEXICO

Dr. Isidro Espinosa de los Reyes

NICARAGUA

Dr. Baltasar Caravedo

PANAMA

Dr. Guillermo Arosemena

PARAGUAY

Dr. Isidro Ramírez Dr. Miguel C. Aljovín

PERU

Dr. Sebastián Lorente Dr. Rómulo Eyzaguirre
Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán

URUGUAY

Dr. Victor Escardó y Anaya Sr. Emilio Fournié

VENEZUELA

Dr. Diego Carbonell



A MODERN ARGENTINE NEWSPAPER[1]

By José S. Gollán

Of the editorial staff of La Prensa, Buenos Aires

WHEN the Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri decided to invite foreign journalists, as exchange professors, to lecture in Columbia on the activities of the press in other countries, he asked *La Prensa*, an important daily of Buenos Aires, to collaborate in this project. It was hoped that such a policy would be instrumental in bringing about a better international approach and understanding. For this reason, and because that newspaper has the largest circulation not only in Argentina but of all published in the Spanish language, what we say here of *La Prensa* may indicate the present status of the Argentine press and show the rôle of that nation in world journalism.

HISTORY OF THE ARGENTINE PRESS

The history of the progress of Argentina during the last 70 years is so closely bound up with that of its journalism that they may be said to be identical; and the history of this journalism, on the other hand, may be illustrated in the life of certain great newspapers which show the advance made in that field.

After the ratification of the constitution of 1860 with its assurance of lasting national unity, the organs of the Argentine press closed the prolonged period of partisan controversy and united to promote progress and order in the Republic. From that period the true institutional life of Argentina may be dated, and of that period also are the oldest newspapers existing to-day in the country. It may be said, therefore, that the nation as now constituted and its journalism are both 70 years old.

In 1860 there were two outstanding dailies in Buenos Aires—*El Nacional*, an increasingly important evening paper founded by Dalmacio Vélez Sarsfield, an outstanding jurist and the author of the Argentine Civil Code; and *La Tribuna*, owned by Hector and Mariano Varela, sons of the great journalist Florencio Varela, then living

[1] This article is extracted from the illuminating lectures delivered by Señor Gollán at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, where he was exchange professor during the spring of 1930. The eight lectures in the series, which trace the history of jonrnalism in Argentina from the colonial period to the present, correlating this history in most interesting fashion with that of the nation, will be published in full by the School of Journalism. During "Newspaper Week" held at the end of May, Señor Gollán received in behalf of *La Prensa* the Medal of Honor, bestowed this year for the first time, for "distinguished services in journalism."

in exile in Montevideo. Among the foremost journalists of the period immediately following 1860 appear the names of many who had been exiled by the tyranny, including Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, Bartolomé Mitre, and Juan María Gutiérrez, nearly all of whom contributed to *El Nacional*.

In those same years the Frenchman José Alexander Bernheim founded a press in Buenos Aires, establishing the first press type foundry in Argentina. Bernheim was the printer of *La República*, edited by the Chilean Manuel Bilbao, who was a distinguished figure in Argentine journalism; *La República* is noted in the history of the



DR. JOSÉ S. GOLLÁN

Member of the editorial staff of *La Prensa* and recently exchange professor at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Photograph taken by the bust of the Argentine national hero, San Martín, in the Gallery of Patriots in the Pan American Union

Argentine press as the first daily to organize its street sales, a procedure unknown until then in Buenos Aires.

In 1861 the oldest existing daily in Argentina was founded. This was *The Standard*, founded by Edward Mulhall, an Englishman. The foreign press in Buenos Aires, which had already been active for many years, had thus in *The Standard* a new member, as it has had so many more after it. And to-day there is also published in Buenos Aires an old and important German daily, *Die Deutsche La Plata Zeitung* (The German La Plata Times), which was founded in 1868 by the Tjaks brothers, and which, like *The Standard*, still belongs to the family of its founders. Thus we see that the foreign group is

continuing a splendid tradition in its contribution to contemporary newspaperdom of Argentina.

The present dean of the Argentine press is *La Capital*, a daily published in Rosario, the second city of importance in the nation. This paper was founded by Ovidio Lagos in 1867, and belongs to-day to the grandchildren of the founder.

Two years later, on October 18, 1869, Dr. José C. Paz founded *La Prensa*, and in 1870 General Mitre acquired the press on which the Gutiérrez brothers had been publishing *La Nación Argentina* to found another daily, *La Nación*.

The attention of the observant student of present-day Argentine journalism is first attracted by the vast amount of international material presented. All the dailies, great and small, maintain a permanent foreign cable service, and in their columns there may always be found specially written articles from notable figures of all countries. This is far from being a recent feature in Argentine newspapers; ample information of and from foreign countries has always been their consistent policy. The fact that Argentina has a present population of some 12,000,000 inhabitants of whom nearly 25 per cent are of foreign origin, and the marked international outlook which from the first has characterized the press in that country, explain the tendency to give much prominence to foreign news and especially to European news.

In the beginning international communications were slow and uncertain. At the time of the founding of *La Prensa* there were no cable connections between South America and either the United States or Europe. In 1871, however one, was laid from Demerara, in the English Guianas, to the island of Trinidad; this was later extended across the West Indies to Cuba and the United States. By 1874 Buenos Aires had cable connection with Europe, thanks to the construction of lines from Argentina to the city of Pernambuco in northern Brazil, touching various Brazilian cities en route, and the consequent connection with cables between Pernambuco and the Cape Verde Islands, Madeira, and Lisbon. But to-day the time factor in transmission has disappeared for Argentine journalism as it has for that of the United States.

In the most important Argentine newspapers several entire pages are daily set aside for world news to a far greater extent than the press of similar standing of the United States devotes to the same information. In *La Prensa*, for example, such news in any average edition generally occupies three pages, with a total of 21 columns; but it very frequently occurs that this space is increased on occasions of special importance.

The great dailies of Buenos Aires, apart from the news which they receive from the American or European press associations, maintain



Courtesy of Romeo R. Ronconi

LA PRENSA BUILDING, BUENOS AIRES

The main office of the newspaper, situated on the Avenida de Mayo.

their own correspondents in the capitals and important cities of nations throughout the world; these agencies supplement the more or less general telegraphic information by interpreting events especially for the Argentine public. The newspapers also have exclusive correspondents in numberless cities and towns throughout Argentina, a custom quite different from that current in the United States, where the services of the great press associations cover all the news. A single one of the principal dailies of Argentina has many hundred correspondents distributed throughout the interior, who send in daily information by telegraph or telephone. For each one of these papers this service is absolutely individual, that is to say, no other utilizes it. The press of the interior, on the other hand, usually subscribes to a common service in Buenos Aires for, as is natural, that city is the source of the most important national news.

THE POLICY AND PRACTICE OF LA PRENSA

With the National Government once functioning satisfactorily, the necessity for a new journalism more in accord with the new era opening for Argentina was felt, a journalism which would respond to the demands of the hour, being neither the exponent of the interests or passions which divide men nor a party organ—a journalism, in short, of and for the nation, impersonal in theory and in practice, and devoted exclusively to the permanent interests of the nation. It was with this ideal in mind that Dr. José C. Paz founded *La Prensa*, which from its first issue until now has been in fact that which it has appropriately been called, a daily institution.

In the first number of the paper, issued on October 18, 1869, Doctor Paz said, "Truth and honesty are to determine our point of view. Liberty, progress, and civilization are the only ends we pursue. As no financial considerations have weight with us, we are confident of maintaining a sufficiently independent attitude to remain genuine interpreters of public opinion."

With the appearance of *La Prensa*, therefore, the country did not have "just another newspaper," one daily more, but rather a new departure in journalism, an organ essentially Argentine in inspiration and in ideal. In this type of paper there may be seen not a personal enterprise, but as truly a social institution as, let us say, a university. In such a publication news is written and published with an exclusive view to the needs of the country, to what is best for sound national interests. None of the social, political, or religious tendencies which might divide men are reflected in this type of newspaper, for such a policy would interfere with the presentation of information pure and simple, the compilation of successive facts.

For that reason a paper of this order may appear somewhat strange to one unacquainted with its antecedents and its purposes.

That is why, too, its pages have now, as in the past, an educative influence upon the people and even upon the Government itself.

Fundamentally, of course, there are few differences to be observed between the standards generally accepted by good journalism and those which govern the practices of the newspaper under consideration. Nevertheless, some details of *La Prensa's* canons may prove interesting. Thus, for example, for this paper the journalistic value of news does not lie exclusively in the greater or lesser degree of its sensationalism; its news items are judged by the extent of benefit or the detriment that their publication may cause in the community.



Courtesy of Romeo R. Ronconi

THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

Since its first issue in 1869, *La Prensa* has lived up to its editorial policy of "a journalism of and for the nation, impersonal in theory and in practice, and devoted exclusively to the permanent interest of the nation."

And it is well known that often startling or lurid matter is the least useful or most harmful to the people. The adoption of such a standard explains why *La Prensa* does not give any prominence to suicides in its news columns; in fact, the majority of such cases are not even mentioned. That explains also why the paper does not publish divorce cases, for while divorce, according to Argentine law, consists only in a conjugal and property separation and not in the annulment of the marriage, the proceedings there as in other countries usually involve intimations of a more or less sensational nature. Nor does *La Prensa* carry stories dealing with lawsuits or any kind

of accusation. It only prints court verdicts, and then merely in so far as they have value in jurisprudence—that is to say, in setting legal precedent—or are of public rather than private interest. Purely personal benefits derived by, or suffering inflicted on, persons involved in such cases does not interest the paper as matter for publication. The private life of no individual, no matter how humble or how prominent he may be, is allowed to appear if it would only satisfy the idle curiosity of the masses, always avid for the sensational.

It may appear, at first glance, that such regulations would affect the greater circulation and the progress of the paper, but figures show that in the case of *La Prensa* this has not happened. On the contrary, the paper has proved that true power lies in exactitude and amplitude of information, in fearless and impartial comment, and in lofty principles.

The daily edition of *La Prensa* now averages about 32 pages, a number generally increased to 40 on Thursday and always to more than 50 on Sundays. During 1929 the newspaper had an average daily sale of 270,000 copies, with an average Sunday circulation of 372,300. The record edition was that of last January first, when 450,000 copies were sold. These figures are the more significant when one realizes that the population of Argentina is but a tenth that of the United States, and that Buenos Aires is less than a third the size of New York.

La Prensa keeps a jealous guard that commercial advertisements may never have any relation whatsoever with the news and, of course, even less with the editorials. In this sense, so great is the cleavage between the news and editorial department on the one hand and the business management on the other, that it may be said that two newspapers exist under the name *La Prensa*, one giving comment and information, the other composed of advertisements. But the paper also maintains certain inviolable rules which prohibit even the publication of certain types of advertisements whose appearance would be injurious to the community. Apropos of this latter criterion, an interesting example may be cited:

Several years ago, on the eve of the elections, the political parties of Argentina began the practice of publishing, as paid advertisements, the lists of their candidates or the statement of their electoral platforms. *La Prensa* refused, and has continued to refuse, to publish these advertisements, basing its decision on the following grounds: First, the newspaper owes this information to the people, and therefore will publish it in any event; second, the paid advertisement gives the richest party, the one with the greatest amount of money at its disposal for publicity, an unfair advantage; third, by accepting such advertisements the paper would thereby favor, indirectly and involuntarily, a particular party with prejudice to the others, thereby



Courtesy of Romeo R. Ronconi

ROTOGRAVURE PLANT AND ANNEX

Where a part of *La Prensa's* 1,400 workers are employed. Each Thursday and Sunday edition of the paper includes a rotogravure supplement printed not only in sepia but often in colors as well.

breaking its vow of neutrality, of impartiality between one or another of the forces tending to divide public opinion. No price or argument has yet been capable of shaking this policy.

And because in a certain way it is related to this same fact, it may not be amiss to point out that this daily grants no financial credit to government or official institutions, which is practically equivalent to refusing them publicity, given the form of pay that those institutions use. And neither does the paper accept the subscriptions of governments for a specified number of copies, for another rule is that subscriptions must always be personal.

These standards, which are complied with strictly, further the policy of maintaining the paper's independence in every detail. For this same reason, permanent members of the staff may not hold any public office, unless chosen by popular election. The daily keeps its distance not only from governments and political parties, but also from all great industrial and commercial enterprises, especially public service corporations.

In regard to the liberal use of cable services, *La Prensa*, in common with all Argentine dailies, can present some surprising figures. The following instances are typical of its services to its readers in

this field: The report presented in April, 1924, by Mr. Dawes of the United States, on the problem of World War reparations, was published unabridged; the transmission of this matter by cable exceeded 25,000 words. In March, 1925, *La Prensa* received by cable and published the entire text of the decision of President Coolidge in the arbitration of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile; this information as cabled amounted to some 17,000 words. A few months ago appeared the report presented to the London Government by an economic commission which visited Argentina and other countries of South America to study means of stimulating trade with Great Britain. The publication of this report occupied nearly two pages (14 columns). On that same day an address given a few hours before in Madrid by the Spanish politician, Sánchez Guerra, on recent political events of great moment was also given in full.

Apart from the foreign news received by cable, *La Prensa* receives a vast amount of information by wire, besides that coming by telephone or by mail, from the interior of the country; this news fills at least two pages in the average edition. As we have said, this internal or domestic news is exclusive in nature, being sent in by special correspondents of *La Prensa* who, within Argentine territory alone, number 2,000.

One aspect of the catholicity of international information published by *La Prensa* is the importance which the publication gives to the great number of articles prepared especially for it by famous authors and writers of the principal countries of the world. In that way it takes care to present not only world-wide information but international thought as well. Taking into consideration their journalistic value, the paper selects one or two of the writers of the greatest prestige in each country, and arranges with them for two or three articles monthly. These articles, which are of outstanding merit in their field, whether it be literature, science, history, or sport, are published in the rotogravure sections of the Sunday and Thursday editions. This permits them to be given a better presentation and allows more adequate illustration. The art work and drawings are prepared by a small circle of young Argentine artists who have made extraordinary progress in recent years in the art of newspaper illustrating.

Articles of economic or political character are usually published in the regular week-day editions, which generally feature at least one such commentary. And at times, when the manuscript is especially timely and important, it is sent by cable for immediate publication. This recently happened in the case of signed articles by Benito Mussolini, Lloyd George, Herriot, and other European political figures of equal note.



SPECIMEN PAGES OF *LA PRENSA*

Left: A page of the rotogravure section of the special edition of June 11, 1930, commemorating the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Buenos Aires. Right: A page featuring telegraph and cable news from the American Republics.

The complete list of regular contributors to *La Prensa*, all of whom are writers of first rank, contains more than 90 names, and of this number about half are Argentines who from different parts of the country give expression to the present intellectual movement within the nation.

As for Pan American relations, a subject which *La Prensa* believes should be stressed and encouraged, articles by some 25 writers of the Republics of the three Americas are published in the columns of the paper.

This profusion of special and regular contributors permits the publication in any of the Sunday editions, for example, of some 20 articles sent by writers from an equal number of countries, a fact not true of any newspaper in any other country on the globe. And we stress this fact, believing it to be a significant and truly distinctive aspect of our journalism.

PUBLIC SERVICES

The former President of the United States, Mr. Coolidge, at the first Pan American Congress of Journalism which was held in Washington in 1926, in referring to a certain aspect of the services rendered by *La Prensa*, said in part:

"One South American newspaper in particular is notable for the services which it is developing in addition to the mere publication of news. It maintains free legal assistance and medical aid services, as well as halls for concerts, lectures, and other meetings or gatherings, in such a manner that it looks almost like a university."

As a matter of fact, *La Prensa* has supported for many years free medical clinics, divided into special departments and attended by the most skillful and best-known physicians. It maintains free consultation services in the fields of legal aid, agriculture (cattle and livestock information, for instance), and industrial chemistry, besides a music school and a public library of more than 90,000 volumes. These institutions are accomplishing a vast work, especially in the social fields, as is proved by the fact that the medical clinics alone handle more than 3,000 cases each month. To take advantage of these public services, the recipient need not be poverty stricken or a subscriber to the paper, nor are there restrictions of any other kind. The newspaper offers service thus because it considers that not only the subscribers but all the people need them or can use them with benefit. Another similar institution founded by *La Prensa* is the Institute of Popular Lectures, which operates in the newspaper building itself, and where, during six months of the year, weekly addresses are given by national and international celebrities.



Courtesy of Romeo R. Ronconi

THE LIBRARY OF *LA PRENSA*

Among the numerous and unusual public services rendered by *La Prensa* is the maintenance of a public library of 90,000 volumes.



Courtesy of Romeo R. Ronconi

THE LECTURE AND CONCERT HALL

Where numerous functions are given, including every year a series of addresses under the auspices of the Institute of Popular Lectures.

CONCLUSION

Several years ago, when *La Prensa* completed the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, its present editor, Sr. don Ezequiel P. Paz, expressed his view of journalism in the following words, which sum up the policy and ideals of the newspaper:

"I go on believing that the press is an institution which reflects and directs public opinion by putting the greatest possible number of readers in contact with its thought.

"To inform with truth and exactitude; to omit nothing which the public has a right to know; never to be personal or dogmatic, remembering to allow for natural differences of opinion on the part of the reader; to disregard rumors, those which say 'it is said' or 'it is alleged,' printing only the facts that may be confirmed by proofs and records; to consider that the suppression of news is preferable to its erroneous or unjustified publication; to take care that the news does not reflect the person who edits it, because that would be equivalent to a comment, and to take care, too, that the reporters and the news writers do not invade other precincts than their own; to remember before writing how powerful is the instrument at one's disposal, bearing in mind that the injury inflicted on a man in public or private life by false implications can never be entirely repaired by retraction or correction, however forcefully put; to maintain loftiness of concept and calmness in the midst of controversy, and never to affirm one day what one may have to deny the next; and lastly, to write in letters of gold and place prominently, in plain view of all, the words of Walter Williams, the illustrious North American journalist, '*No one should write as a journalist what he would not say as a gentleman:*' These are the principles on which our newspaper is run, principles which we all respect, and which we carry out in this establishment."

LEGISLATION

CUBA

AGRICULTURE PROTECTION MEASURE.—On June 5, 1930, President Machado signed a bill passed by Congress making it obligatory for the owners of estates in districts devoted to stock raising or agriculture to exterminate all harmful pests that attack fodder, fruits, or other crops. In case this measure is not carried out by the proprietor of the property, the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor will take suitable measures, the cost of such action to be levied against the income of the estate. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, June 11, 1930.)

HONDURAS

COOPERATIVE LABOR SOCIETY.—By virtue of an act of April 11, 1930, the President of Honduras officially recognized the labor society recently organized under the name of "El Progreso" in the city of Ocotepeque, capital of the Department of the same name, and approved the constitution which had been submitted to him for his consideration. The purpose of the organization as set forth in the constitution is to unite all forces pledged to better the social and economic condition of the worker, making use of every possible means to urge the enactment of laws motivated by principles of morality and justice. Membership in the society is open to any laborer within the Department who is willing to subscribe to the constitution and by-laws of the organization. The society is authorized to affiliate itself with any similar organization in Honduras or Central America for the beneficial results to be derived therefrom.

The society will also encourage every initiative for the development of industry, agriculture, and the diffusion of useful knowledge of the arts, give financial assistance to members who may be in need, and further movements for temperance and the protection of the worker against labor accidents. The organization also intends to foster education and make it possible for the laborer to save through the purchase of stock by small monthly or weekly installments. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, June 11, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

LABOR ACCIDENT COMPENSATION.—A labor accident compensation law, passed by the Senate February 19, 1925, was approved by the Chamber of Deputies March 7, 1930, and signed by President Moncada on May 13, 1930. A summary of its most important provisions is as follows:

In the case of the death of an employee from injury received in the course of his work, the employer shall bear the expense of his burial and pay his heirs a sum equal to one-half of his salary during the time of his employment, such compensation to be not less than the amount earned by him in six months, or over 1,500 cordobas. Permanent total disability shall be compensated on the same basis as death. Employees suffering permanent partial disability shall receive one thousand times the reduction made in their salary as a result of their decreased efficiency due to the accident. Compensation for temporary disability shall be made on the basis of one-half the average daily wage being paid for the whole time the employee is unable to work. Death or disability resulting from illness contracted during work shall receive equal compensation as that caused by accident. If it is proved that the accident was due to inexcusable negligence on the part of the employer or his superintendents, the compensation shall be increased by a sum up to as much as a half of the ordinary amount payable in accordance with the law.

Employers who have taken out insurance for their employees in amount equal to the compensation provided by law will not be required to make their employees other compensation. Neither shall injuries from accidents caused by forces over which the employer had no control or which were proved to have been caused intentionally or through the carelessness of the employee receive compensation.

All employers are required to provide their employees first aid, other necessary treatment and medicines, and defray burial expenses in case of death.

As soon as insurance companies which handle insurance covering such risks have been established in Nicaragua, employers will be required to have their employees insured against injury from accident. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, May 26, 27, and 28, 1930.)

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

AGRICULTURAL BROADCASTS.—The twelfth of a series of agricultural broadcasts was delivered from the municipal broadcasting station in Buenos Aires on Saturday, June 14, 1930. These programs are part of the radio extension service fostered by the Ministry of Agriculture to disseminate agricultural information of general interest. At each broadcast a number of different lectures are given by authorities in agricultural schools and different departments of the Ministry of Agriculture on such subjects as livestock diseases, methods of improving the quality and yield of certain crops, poultry raising, and methods for keeping seeds in good condition. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 15, 1930.)

POTATO PRODUCTION.—The Bureau of Rural Economics and Statistics has estimated the production of potatoes for the agricultural year 1929–30 at 878,600 tons, that is, 184,200 tons, or 27 per cent, more than the year before. Figures giving the area sown, the pro-

duction, and the exportation of the crop for the last five years are as follows:

Year	Area sown	Production	Exportation	
	Hectares	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Paper pesos*
1924–25	117, 810	690, 400	34, 090	3, 681, 660
1925–26	106, 400	644, 800	60, 800	2, 982, 140
1926–27	120, 200	963, 060	80, 730	2, 419, 840
1927–28	141, 700	688, 080	51, 750	3, 622, 270
1928–29	139, 340	694, 400	63, 620	4, 453, 320

(*Revista Económica del Banco de la Nación Argentina*, Buenos Aires, May, 1930.)

BRAZIL

Experimental stations.—According to a decree issued by the National Congress and signed by the President of the Republic on June 17, 1930, the Executive is authorized to purchase land and establish an agricultural experimental station at Serido, in the municipality of Acary, State of Rio Grande do Norte. An appropriation has already been passed for this purpose.

This new station will be under the Federal Cotton Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce created for the purpose of improving cotton varieties through selection, producing selected seeds in large quantities, popularizing modern methods of cultivation, and preventing and controlling cotton diseases. At present there are about 33 agricultural establishments under the Federal Cotton Service, located throughout the principal cotton producing States. These organizations are engaged in the task of improving the existing varieties in each zone, acclimatizing foreign varieties, and distributing selected seeds among the planters. The influence of the service in promoting a spirit of cooperation among the farmers increases year by year. During 1929 experimental stations and nurseries were established by local authorities throughout the country, several of them in private farms. The Commercial Classification Section is greatly responsible for the wide acceptance of Brazilian cottons in European markets. This section classifies into standard types every bale of cotton exported from the country, and since its establishment in 1924 has developed its services rapidly so that last year it was able to classify about 90 per cent of the 1928–29 crop, or 92,348,207 kilograms, besides distributing hundreds of samples of standard types among planters and merchants. (*Diario Official*, Rio de Janeiro, May 4 and June 20, 1930.)

CHILE

Stimulation of farming.—The depopulation of farm lands because of the attractions of city life and the tempting opportunities

offered by mining industries has caused the Government to take steps to promote agricultural industries. Of the 23,000,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) suitable for various agricultural enterprises which the Government had at its disposal, over 90,000 grants have been made as follows:

Number of holdings	Hectares	Number of holdings	Hectares
21, 079	Less than 5.	7, 745	201 to 1,000.
44, 049	5 to 50.	2, 691	More than 1,000.
15, 530	51 to 200.		

To promote the cultivation of arable land, the Agrarian Credit Bank of Chile has been established. This institution not only lends money on liberal terms, but also arranges for the purchase of seeds, fertilizer, and stock. The bank makes loans to the farmer, irrespective of whether he work on a large or a small scale, on any of the following securities: Livestock, machinery, harvested or unharvested crops, and standing or cut timber.

Another agent in promoting the development of farm lands is the Agricultural Colonization Bank, which buys land, constructs houses, roads, and canals, and makes other necessary improvements in order that settlers may start the immediate cultivation of the soil. Groups of persons acting as a unit may purchase land, after certain legal formalities have been complied with, on the payment of but 15 per cent of the value of the property, the bank holding all liens, so that it is the only creditor. The bank may also make individual loans to colonists for terms of from one to five years. The same bank also arranges for the establishment of cooperative societies, and advances capital to establish such factories as may be desirable to utilize the crops or other produce in a given locality. (*Informativo Postal No. 53*, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago, 1930.)

Exportation of agricultural products.—See p. 955.

COLOMBIA

Banana planters' association.—A cooperative association for the exportation of bananas has been organized by a number of small planters in the banana-growing section of the Department of Magdalena. Arrangements were made early in June with a steamship line for the transportation of the fruit and contracts concluded with agents in London for its sale in Europe, and it was hoped to make the first shipments before the end of that month. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, June 8, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES.—By presidential decree No. 17 of June 25, 1930, every owner or lessee of urban property of more than a quarter hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres) must plant eight fruit trees per hectare. Fines will be imposed on any lessee destroying or maltreating trees already planted. Owners of rural estates throughout the Republic are required to plant four fruit trees for every hectare owned. At the end of four years after this law has become effective, the Government will grant 14 prizes, 7 of 1,000 colones, and 7 of 500 colones, 2 for each of the 7 Provinces; these prizes will be awarded to the citizens who have profitably planted the most trees in rural and urban estates respectively. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, July 1, 1930.)

FORESTRY SERVICE.—In order to maintain an efficient forestry service and protect the water supply for power plants, the President has designated all customs officials as foresters *ex officio*. Those of the Province of Alajuela are especially entrusted with the patrol of the River Poas from the sources of its main tributaries to the dam at Tacares de Grecia. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, June 24, 1930.)

CUBA

CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.—The Cuban Chamber of Agricultural Industries was organized at a meeting held June 11, 1930, when provisional officers were elected; at a second meeting on July 3 a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The purpose of the new organization is to protect the commercial and industrial interests of its members, further the teaching of technical agriculture, foster the cultivation of new crops, and facilitate the buying and selling of rural property. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, July 4, 1930.)

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES BROADCAST.—The agricultural experimental station at Santiago de las Vegas has agreed to broadcast a monthly lecture on some phase of agriculture from the local radio station. The series was begun on June 8, 1930, by Sr. don Rodolfo J. Cancio, who explained in the initial lecture why the station has undertaken this new service. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, June 9, 1930.)

PROTECTION MEASURE.—See p. 946.

SUMMER COURSE.—See p. 967.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago an agricultural cooperative society composed of eight of the leading rice growers of the interior town of Mao was established on May 4, 1930, with an initial capital of $10,000. In order to further its program of increasing the agricultural production of the Province of Santiago the Chamber of Commerce loaned

the society the sum of $2,700 with which to buy a rice hulling and polishing machine and build the necessary warehouses. This machinery has already been bought and installed.

According to reports received from Sr. don Luis Carballo R., general secretary of the chamber, production will be on an individual basis according to the productive capacity of each member, but certain regulations will be issued as to the methods of culture and harvesting to be followed, seeds to be used, and similar matters. The society will market the entire production of its members, each of whom will pay 10 per cent of the value of his crop toward the payment of the shares which constitute the initial capital. The 1930 rice crop of the irrigated zone of Mao is estimated as the largest on record. There are at present about 8,000 tareas (tarea equals 0.1538 acre) planted which will produce a crop calculated at between 25,000 and 30,000 quintals (quintal equals 100 pounds). (Monthly report of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture of Santiago, June and July, 1930.)

Agricultural association.—The agricultural experts of the Dominican Republic who attended a convention held in the city of Moca on June 9, 1930, have organized a national agricultural association which is to be known as the *Asociación de Agrónomos Nacionales.* During a recent meeting the following officers were elected to serve for the next two years: Sr. don Juan Pablo Duarte M., president; Sr. don H. N. Read P., general secretary; Sr. don Juan Muñoz E., treasurer; and Sres. J. M. González, Julio A. Franco, and Rafael Perdomo M. (*Listin Diario,* June 13, 1930.)

ECUADOR

School of agriculture.—Through the munificence of Sr. don Alejandro Gallo Almeida, a wealthy planter who died recently leaving an estate of about 1,200,000 sucres, a modern school of agriculture will soon be established in the capital of the Republic. In accordance with the terms of his will, his estate will be administered by a board composed of the President of the Municipal Council of Quito, the Dean of the Central University, the Director of Agriculture, the President of the Board of Agricultural Promotion, and a representative of the Archbishop of Quito, for the establishment of an educational institution in Quito where children who have already finished their primary education may obtain theoretical and practical instruction in agriculture. It was the wish of Señor Gallo Almeida in making this public spirited gift that his extensive plantations be considered a part of the school, and that upon completion of the course pupils be given an opportunity to perfect their training by serving as managers of the plantations for such a period as the board may deem convenient. (*El Comercio,* Quito, May 31, 1930.)

HAITI

COFFEE, COTTON, SUGAR, LOGWOOD, CACAO, AND SISAL CROPS.—See p. 957.

PANAMA

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—Panama's third national agricultural fair will open in the city of David, Province of Chiriqui, next April 4, on a larger scale than ever before attempted in the Republic, according to an executive decree issued on June 19, 1930. This decree, which establishes conditions for the organization of the fair, authorizes the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works to start preparations immediately. Dr. Carlos Quintero, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, estimates that $30,000 will be spent in carrying out the plans for the exhibition; half of the amount is to be spent in the installation of the fair itself and the remainder in securing prize stock and for cash awards to the exhibitors. A committee of counselors and several district committees throughout the Republic are at work organizing and promoting interest in the fair, which promises to be the most successful since the celebration of these national exhibitions was authorized by law in 1925. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, June 20, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

SILK INDUSTRY.—A corporation with capital stock amounting to 305,000 bolivars was recently formed in Caracas to engage in the production of raw and manufactured silk. The principal variety of mulberry tree to be purchased, planted, and cultivated by the company is the grafted species known as "Osigian," with which a number of successful experiments have already been made both in Venezuela and on the island of Margarita. (*El Universal*, Caracas, June 6, 1930.)

FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

DIRECTOR OF AERONAUTICS TO STUDY ABROAD.—The Director of Aeronautics, Maj. Francisco de Arteago, has been commissioned by the Government to spend six months in Europe to study and investigate technical progress in aeronautical construction. (*Boletín Oficial*, Buenos Aires, May 21, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

SUPREME COUNCIL OF NATIONAL ECONOMICS.—In accordance with a decree recently issued by the Military Governing Board, a Supreme Council of National Economics has been created for the purpose of studying the economic state of the Republic and recommending such measures as may be deemed necessary to improve conditions. The

membership of the council includes representatives from the Union for National Propaganda and Defense, the Bolivian Mine Owners' Association, the Central Bank, the railways, the Chamber of Commerce, the farmers, the Labor Federation, the National Tax Collecting Co., the Permanent Fiscal Commission, and the Statistical Office of the Treasury. The legal adviser of the Treasury will assist the council in its work.

The duties of the Council of Economics are to study emergency measures for the protection of the mining industry and the development of other industries, as well as problems relating to the tariff and railway concessions and construction; to ascertain the means for alleviating the economic crisis; to recommend measures for fiscal economy, the reduction of public expenditures, and the service of the internal and foreign debt; and to deal with all subjects which the Government may submit or initiate for safeguarding national economic, financial, and fiscal interests.

The first meeting of the council took place on July 8 in the building of the Chamber of Commerce in La Paz. Subsequent meetings have been held twice weekly, the work being divided among various commissions which formulate the most important measures required by the economic and financial situation. (*El Diario*, La Paz, July 9, 1930.)

BRAZIL

PUBLIC DEBT.—According to the message read by the President of the Republic at the opening of this year's sessions of the National Congress, the internal debt of the Republic which on December 31, 1928, amounted to 2,392,746,200 milreis was reduced to 2,381,292,200 milreis during the year 1929. This reduction was brought about through the amortization of 20,000,000 milreis in Treasury bonds, the liquidation of railway bonds amounting to 12,944,000 milreis and of highway bonds to 4,000,000 milreis, and the amortization of 4,382,000 milreis in bonds of various issues. Railway and highway bonds amounting to 16,555,000 milreis and 13,317,000 milreis, respectively, were issued during 1929. The total amortization affected amounted to 41,326,000 milreis, which notwithstanding the two issues amounting to 29,872,000 milreis, reduced the internal public debt by 11,454,000 milreis.

The following table shows the state of the external public debt on December 31, 1928, and on December 31, 1929, as well as the amounts amortized during the year:

	Dec. 31, 1928	Dec. 31, 1929	Amortized
Great Britain (pounds sterling)	106, 968, 592/11/11	104, 285, 734/16/04	2, 682, 857/15/07
France (French francs)	333, 577, 086. 20	331, 762, 179. 28	1, 814, 906. 92
United States (dollars)	152, 800, 427. 00	148, 003, 280. 35	4, 797, 146. 65

(*Diario Official*, Rio de Janeiro, May 4, 1930.)

CHILE

SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MAYORS.—From October 6–12, 1930, the Second National Congress of Mayors will meet in Santiago under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior to discuss matters relating to municipal and governmental affairs. Subjects for consideration will be grouped as follows: General topics, municipal organization, administration, finance and economics, public works, public services, and social and cultural obligations. The congress will also decide upon the main topics to be presented by the Chilean delegation to the Pan American Congress of Municipalities to be held in Habana in 1931. (*Comuna y Hogar*, Santiago, June, 1930.)

NITRATE CENTENNIAL.—July 21 marked the one hundredth anniversary of the first shipment of Chilean nitrate to other parts of the world for use as a commercial fertilizer. Since that time Chile, the world's greatest source for that valuable mineral, has produced more than 100,000,000 tons, and the Government has collected, in the years 1880–1929, nearly $1,000,000,000 in export duties on nitrate and its by-product iodine. (*Chile*, New York, July, 1930.)

CORPORATIONS.—The General Inspection Bureau of Corporations and Exchange Operations, which has jurisdiction over more than 700 industrial, agricultural, mining, and other organizations both domestic and foreign, is a recently established branch of the Government. The bureau has broad powers of intervention in the affairs of the companies under its control, powers that include the right to impose fines in cases of law infringement. There are more than 300 domestic corporations with a total paid capital of over 2,750,000,000 pesos, and 96 agencies of foreign corporations whose capital totals more than 3,400,000,000. The following figures show the financial status of the domestic corporations during 1929:

Classification	Number of corporations	Paid capital	Profits	Dividends
		Pesos	*Pesos*	*Pesos*
Agricultural	12	24, 106, 000	1, 903, 366	1, 232, 500
Cattle	20	194, 107, 400	53, 481, 487	41, 999, 240
Wine manufacturing	3	9, 950, 000	1, 957, 664	1, 333, 149
Commercial	61	203, 455, 013	14, 942, 016	7, 501, 970
Industrial	107	867, 438, 179	88, 057, 706	64, 161, 964
Silent partnership	5	7, 113, 500	893, 149	40, 235
Gold mining	9	31, 538, 010	1, 390	----------
Coal mining	8	384, 921, 040	14, 640, 390	13, 092, 500
Copper mining	20	90, 776, 680	10, 005, 769	3, 600, 000
Tin mining	13	215, 238, 447	7, 717, 154	5, 513, 547
Silver mining	13	32, 144, 070	----------	----------
Petroleum	5	65, 519, 726	----------	----------
Nitrate	22	388, 630, 000	28, 660, 077	14, 026, 120
Extraction	7	19, 652, 617	301, 977	36, 000
Transportation	38	181, 730, 000	5, 771, 095	2, 774, 942
Miscellaneous	22	39, 204, 850	4, 294, 110	3, 857, 300

(*Informativo Postal No. 73*, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago, 1930.)

EXPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—During the first four months of 1930 the exportation of the chief agricultural products, as compared with the figures for the same period of 1929, was as follows:

Product	January to April, 1930		January to April, 1929	
	Thousands of kilograms	Thousands of pesos	Thousands of kilograms	Thousands of of pesos
Oats	9, 210. 8	1, 456. 8	30, 783. 1	9, 578. 0
Barley	17, 891. 6	6, 063. 2	26, 978. 5	8, 836. 1
Wheat	12. 9	5. 9	240. 0	147. 5
Beans	6, 062. 7	5, 625. 6	6, 676. 0	6, 440. 3
Peas	1, 045. 2	457. 1	969. 1	795. 2
Lentils	6, 575. 6	7, 552. 8	5, 377. 2	7, 921. 7
Fresh fruit	2, 448. 3	2, 700. 4	3, 494. 2	3, 894. 6

(*Estadística Chilena*, Santiago, April, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—A stretch of 62 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) of the railway under construction between Puerto Lievano and Facatativa has now been completed and opened for service. This stretch comprises the section between Utica and Puerto Lievano, its terminus on the Magdalena River. When entirely finished the line will connect with the Cundinamarca railway and afford direct communication between Bogota and the lower Magdalena, opening up much undeveloped country and shortening considerably the trip to the coast. (*Colombia*, New York, May, 1930.)

COFFEE SHIPMENTS DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1930.—According to information issued by the National Federation of Coffee Growers, a total of 828,055 bags of coffee, each of 60 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) were shipped to ports of embarkation during the first quarter of 1930. Shipments during the same period of 1929 were 646,202 bags, those of the present year therefore showing an increase of 181,853 bags. During the month of April, 1930, 237,196 bags were shipped, a total which also shows an important increase over that of the same month in 1929 when shipments amounting to 215,573 bags were made. (*Revista del Banco de la República*, Bogota, May, 1930.)

INFORMATION SERVICE FOR COFFEE PRODUCERS.—The National Federation of Coffee Growers has recently established an office in New York for the purpose of supplying Colombian producers and shippers information on the coffee market and transacting such other business as may be necessary. An important phase of its work will also be the carrying on of an active advertising campaign to increase the sale of Colombian coffee. (*Revista del Banco de la República*, Bogota, May, 1930.)

National automobile traffic code.—As a result of a request made by the Ministry of the Interior, the Colombian Academy of Jurisprudence has undertaken the drafting of a national automobile traffic code. The code will cover only general provisions on the subject, details being left for departmental legislation. (*El Nuevo Tiempo,* Bogota, May 20, 1930.)

Platinum deposits in the Choco.—During a recent study of the Choco region by a special mining commission appointed by the Ministry of Industries, a substance was discovered which on examination proved to be the rare dunite, a platinum mother rock. This fact gave rise to the belief that platinum is to be found there in veins as well as in alluvial deposits, and should undoubtedly prove a discovery of great importance for the mining industry. The platinum-bearing rocks were found in the regions of the San Juan, Atrato, and Bebara or Bebarama Rivers. At the present time the annual platinum production of Colombia is 45,000 ounces. (*Revista del Banco de la República,* Bogota, May, 1930.)

CUBA

Lighthouse program.—The Department of Public Works has undertaken a program for the improvement of the maritime lighting of the Cuban coast, which includes 22 new lighthouses, the replacement of 22 others, a change of signaling apparatus in 5 more, and the planting of 88 luminous buoys. The Secretary of the department has recently issued two lists, one of the new and renewed lighthouses with the light reach in nautical miles and the characteristic flash of each one, the other of the places where the new luminous buoys will be placed. (*Diario de la Marina,* Habana, June 19, 1930.)

ECUADOR

Chilean Chamber of Commerce in Guayaquil.—In order to promote a better understanding between Chilean and Ecuadorean producers and merchants, develop friendly commercial intercourse, and support any movement for the negotiation of a commercial treaty between the two countries, a group of Chilean merchants residing in Ecuador has organized a Chamber of Commerce to be located in Guayaquil and elected a provisional board of directors.

According to the latest report of the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Chilean Government the total trade of Chile with Ecuador during the year 1928 amounted to $1,160,557, represented by imports to the value of $1,024,449 and exports of $136,108. In 1927 the imports of Ecuadorean products into Chile amounted to $754,302 and the exports of Chilean merchandise to Ecuador to $182,699, or a total of $937,001. The principal exports of Ecuador to Chile are fresh fruits, coffee, sugar, and cacao; those of Chile to Ecuador are principally wines and fruits. (*El Comercio,* Quito, June 23, 1930.)

EL SALVADOR

San Salvador designated central airport.—It was announced by the Pan American Airways Co. during June that beginning July 1 San Salvador would be used as a central airport for planes on their Miami-Cristóbal and Brownsville-Cristóbal lines. The arrangement is important not only from a purely commercial standpoint, since it will afford an improvement in transportation facilities, but also because of the large number of tourists who will thereby be given an opportunity to spend one or more days in the city. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, June 3, 1930.)

New industry.—A petition for a concession was recently presented to the National Assembly by a firm in San Salvador which is planning to establish a factory in that city for the manufacture of sealing wax and various kinds of inks. The petitioner states that the proposed factory will be the first of its kind in El Salvador. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, May 29, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

Air transport.—An important event in the development of air navigation in Guatemala took place on June 10, 1930, when two planes, a tri-motored plane and biplane belonging to the National Aviation Co., took off from La Aurora airdrome for Zacapa and Puerto Barrios, thereby putting in operation a passenger, mail, and express transportation service between those points. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, June 10, 1930, and *El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, May 14, 1930.)

HAITI

Foreign trade.—Cumulative totals for the first nine months of the 1929–30 fiscal year show that the total foreign trade of Haiti has amounted to 114,083,000 gourdes, a figure 32,207,000 gourdes, or 22 per cent, under the commerce values of last year. Due to the unusually low level of the import trade exports have exceeded imports so far this year by 13,562,000 gourdes against a corresponding excess of 7,162,000 gourdes last year. Exports of coffee, Haiti's principal product, continue to hold up remarkably well. So far this year 30,367,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of coffee have been shipped; this quantity is 3,641,000 kilograms, or 13.6 per cent greater than the exports last year, but with the decline in coffee prices this coffee was worth only 47,056,000 gourdes, or 22.3 per cent less than the smaller amount of coffee shipped last year. Exports of cotton during this period amounted to 4,849,000 kilograms, and it seems probable that the total crop at the end of the fiscal year will for the first time in history exceed 5,000,000 kilograms. Shipments of this

commodity during the first three quarters of the fiscal year indicate an increase of 13.5 per cent in quantity and a decrease of 20.5 per cent in value as compared with the exports during the corresponding period last year. Sugar has been a profitable crop; figures for the October-June period show that this year 13,524,000 kilograms have been shipped as against only 3,854,000 kilograms in 1929. This year's crop was valued at 2,665,000 gourdes, while that of last year amounted to 860,000 gourdes, a gain of 209.9 per cent. Total exports of logwood amounted to 23,130,000 kilograms, valued at 2,184,000 gourdes, an increase of 25.6 per cent in quantity and 10.5 per cent in value. Average yearly exports of cacao from 1916–17 to 1928–29 amounted to 1,902,000 kilograms, while during the first three quarters of the 1929–30 fiscal year 2,183,000 kilograms have already been shipped. The latter figure is 73.8 per cent greater than the quantity of cacao exported during the first nine months of 1928–29. During the period under review 278,000 kilograms of sisal, valued at 181,000 gourdes, have been shipped as compared with 34,000 kilograms, valued at 31,000 gourdes, last year. This is the greatest quantity that has been shipped during any single year since 1919–20 when nearly 300,000 kilograms were exported because the high prices prevailing at that time made it possible to gather wild sisal and market it at a profit. The present shipments represent plantation development on a large scale and the results are most encouraging. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of the Financial Adviser-Receiver General, Port-au-Prince, June, 1930.)

HONDURAS

New telephone system.—The Government of Honduras recently placed an order with the International Standard Electric Corporation, a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., for the equipment necessary for the installation of a complete automatic telephone system in Tegucigalpa, the capital. The new system by which the present system will be replaced, probably within the coming year, will have a capacity of 5,000 trunk lines, thereby amply providing for the future expansion of the telephone and radiotelephone service of the country. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, June 17, 1930.)

MEXICO

Debt settlement.—A new agreement for the resumption of service on the foreign debt of the Mexican Government and the debt of the National Railways Co. of Mexico was signed in New York on July 25, 1930, by Luis Montes de Oca, Minister of Finance of Mexico, and Thomas Lamont, chairman of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico. According to the agreement in regard to the foreign debt of the Government, which embodies substantial reductions in the

amounts due for arrears of interest and the extension of the term of payment to 45 years, provision is made for:

The payment of annuities beginning with $12,500,000 for the year 1931, increasing to $15,000,000 in 1936 and thereafter. Out of the early annuities the committee is to reserve amounts sufficient to establish a fund for the retirement of overdue interest, and the balance is to be used in paying interest and amortization on the bonds of two series to be issued to retire the principal of the outstanding debt. Both of the series of bonds will bear interest beginning at the rate of 3 per cent and gradually rising to 5 per cent, the Series A bonds reaching this rate in 1935 and the Series B bonds in 1936.

The prior series (A) of the new bonds are to be issued in exchange for the present secured direct debt and the junior series (B) are to be used in exchange for the unsecured debt, both issues in the order indicated to have the benefit of a charge on the entire customs revenue of the Government, with provision for the possible increase in future years of the amount of bonds entitled to the same security as the Series B bonds. The new bonds will be exchanged for the outstanding bonds of the direct debt on a scale to be set forth in the deposit agreement and based on the relative priorities and provisions of the different outstanding issues.

The new bonds are to contain provisions for a sinking fund to become operative in 1931, calculated to be sufficient to retire the entire issue by maturity, 45 years, either by purchase in the market or by redemption at 100, whichever is to the advantage of the Government.

The fund created for the purpose of retiring overdue obligations is to be accumulated during the first three to five years and when constituted in the necessary amount of approximately $11,750,000 is to be used in retiring overdue obligations with respect to the direct debt.

In regard to the railway debt, the committee and the Government concluded an agreement whereby the Government declares itself ready:

To grant to a new company when organized a franchise on proper terms for the operation of the property now managed by the National Railways of Mexico. The committee hopes to present to the bondholders in the near future a plan for the reorganization of the railways and the consolidation of its outstanding debt, by means of a new general mortgage, part of which would be guaranteed by the Government for the purpose of refunding the existing bonds bearing a similar guaranty. Provision is to be made for a prior lien mortgage to finance capital requirements of the company under proper provisions safeguarding such bonds.

The new railways obligations are to bear interest on a scale beginning with 2½ per cent, gradually rising to 5 per cent per annum and, as in the case of the settlement of the direct debt, provision is to be made for the creation of a fund for the retirement of overdue interest on the same terms as those set forth above.

According to recent figures, the total unpaid on the direct debt is 946,958,808 pesos, or about $473,479,000, of which the principal is 550,470,000 pesos, about $275,274,000, and the interest, 396,409,476 pesos, or about $198,204,000. The principal of the National Railways debt is about $239,000,000, on which accrued interest amounts to about $171,988,000. (*New York Herald Tribune*, New York, July 26 and 28, 1930.)

Extension of air mail service.—Air mail service between Mexico and Central and South America was begun on June 1, 1930, following

the conclusion of an agreement between the General Postal Bureau and the Mexican Aviation Co. Planes carrying correspondence leave Tejeria, Vera Cruz, three times weekly for the south. Within eight days mail is delivered in Argentina and Uruguay, the time required for delivery to the various countries along the route varying according to the distance. One day brings it to Guatemala, two to El Salvador, three to Costa Rica and Panama, four to Colombia and Ecuador, five to Peru, and six to Chile. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, May 26, and June 2, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

PETROLEUM CONCESSION.—On May 1, 1930, Congress approved a contract concluded by the Minister of Promotion with a local firm on March 17, 1930, granting the latter permission to make the geological exploration necessary to ascertain the existence of petroleum and other hydrocarbons and their derivatives, including natural gas, in the Departments of Leon and Chinandega. The contract covers a period of five years, but provides that in case petroleum or other products are found on lands reserved for his use in accordance with the terms of agreement, the concessioner shall have the exclusive right of their exploitation for 50 years. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, May 22, 23, and 24, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1930.—The total value of Paraguay's foreign trade for the first quarter of 1930 was 6,481,497 pesos gold, or 519,737 pesos gold more than that for the same period of the year 1929. Imports during the first quarter of 1930 were valued at 3,872,681 pesos gold and exports at 2,608,816 pesos gold, comparing with those of the previous year as follows:

IMPORTS

	1930	1929
	Pesos	*Pesos*
January	1, 592, 024	1, 282, 788
February	1, 012, 490	817, 181
March	1, 268, 167	692, 897
Total	3, 872, 681	2, 792, 866

EXPORTS

January	622, 126	1, 744, 247
February	798, 287	618, 908
March	1, 188, 403	805, 739
Total	2, 608, 816	3, 168, 894

(*Revista del Comercio*, Asuncion, June 1, 1930.)

PERU

EXPORTATION OF MINERALS.—According to César J. Rospigliosi C., Chief of the Division of Statistics and the Census, 1929 was a very good year for the mining industry of Peru despite the low prices brought by minerals in world markets. During that year there was an increase over the previous year in the amount of practically all minerals exported, the exact figures being as follows:

Mineral	1928	1929
	Kilograms	*Kilograms*
Antimony	179, 498	107, 858
Copper	52, 052, 655	55, 610, 457
Gold	2, 052	3, 454
Lead	16, 539, 199	21, 848, 064
Silver	659, 130	662, 415
Vanadium	68, 424	812, 432
Zinc	6, 093, 734	11, 564, 538

Besides these minerals, 31,123 kilograms of bismuth in bars of an alloy of lead and bismuth and 681 kilograms of unrefined tungsten were exported; such exports, however, were in the nature of an experiment and do not represent a well-defined industry. Petroleum exports also showed a marked increase during 1929; the total of 1,850,000 metric tons not only compares favorably with the 1,521,287 metric tons exported in 1928 but sets a new high mark for the exportation of any year. (*Informaciones y Memorias de la Sociedad de Ingenieros del Perú*, Lima, March, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

AIR COMMUNICATIONS.—On June 6, 1930, the President of Venezuela signed a law passed by Congress approving the contract concluded May 30, 1930, between the Federal Executive and the Pan American Airways (Inc.) for the establishment of a rapid air mail service between Venezuela, Curaçao, Panama, and cities of Central, South, and North America. Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello will be used as points of entry and departure. The other cities in Venezuela which the service will include are Maracay, La Guaira, and Caracas, places jointly agreed upon by representatives of the Government and the company.

Three days later, on June 9, the President signed a law passed by Congress approving the contract concluded July 31, 1929, by the Minister of Promotion with a representative of the New York, Rio & Buenos Aires Line (Inc.) for the establishment of rapid air mail service between Venezuela, Trinidad, Martinique, Guadalupe, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Cuba, Canada, and points in the United States as far as New York. On this route the cities of Maracay and Maracaibo will be used as places of departure.

An air route between Ciudad Bolivar and Maturin which brings the latter within six and a half hours' flight from the extreme western part of the Republic and connects it with such important centers as Bolivar, Maracay, Caracas, and Maracaibo, was opened on May 29, 1930. (*El Universal*, Caracas, May 30, 1930.)

BRANCH HIGHWAY.—On May 14, 1930, construction was begun on the branch highway from Quebrada Honda on the San Diego-Carrizal highway to the national Tuy highway by way of San Antonio de los Altos. The route of the new highway crosses rich agricultural lands, opening them up for even greater development. (*El Universal*, Caracas, May 15, 1930.)

POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

ARGENTINA

INTERPRETATION OF LABOR LAW.—The Minister of the Interior issued a resolution on June 18 whereby the National Labor Bureau was authorized to permit women over 18 years of age to work more than 8 hours a day with the proviso that in no one week any woman should be employed more than 48 hours, and that her employment should be in accordance with the regulations of law No. 11544, mention of which was made in the BULLETIN for June, 1930. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 19, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—The maintenance of an employment bureau to regulate the supply and demand for laborers is being tried out by the General Labor Bureau in La Paz. This office is rendering an important service to employers as well as to persons seeking work, by providing information of every kind. (*El Diario*, La Paz, July 9, 1930.)

PANAMA

NATIONAL CENSUS.—According to the recently completed 1930 census the population of the Republic of Panama is placed at 467,459 inhabitants. The population of each of the nine Provinces is as follows:

Bocas del Toro	15, 851
Cocle	48, 244
Colon	57, 161
Chiriqui	76, 918
Darien	13, 391
Herrera	31, 030
Los Santos	41, 218
Panama	114, 103
Veraguas	69, 543

(*Star and Herald*, Panama, June 24, 1930.)

URUGUAY

COST OF LIVING.—According to an article by Dr. César Charlone, Director of the National Labor Bureau, based on studies made by that office, the cost of living for the average Uruguayan laborer's family increased during the year 1929 in amount equal to 2.5 per cent of the annual family budget or three points over the index of 120 designated for the cost of living during 1928.

With the exception of those industries in which there were labor disturbances during the year, the average salary did not suffer any change and compares with previous years as follows:

Year	Index figures, nominal salary	Year	Index figures, nominal salary
1914	100	1924	160
1919	115	1929	160
1923	146		

Because of the fluctuation in the purchasing power of money, however, the actual salary has varied considerably from the nominal salary. As a matter of fact while the nominal salary for the year 1929 was designated as 160, the index of the actual salary was only 130, a figure which compares with the actual salary of previous years, the cost of living and the nominal salary as follows:

Years	Index figures			Years	Index figures		
	Cost of living	Nominal salary	Actual salary		Cost of living	Nominal salary	Actual salary
1914	100	100	100	1922	129	146	113
1915	108. 4	108	99. 6	1923	125	146	118
1916	107. 8	108	100. 1	1924	123	160	130
1917	110. 5	108	98	1925	123. 6	160	130
1918	116. 6	115	99	1926	123. 4	160	130
1919	128	115	89. 8	1927	119	160	134. 4
1920	149	146	98	1928	120	160	133. 3
1921	139	146	105	1929	123	160	130

(*La Revista Económica Sudamericana*, Montevideo, February, 1930.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—According to official statistics, the total population of Uruguay on January 1, 1930, was 1,850,129. This represents an increase of 807,443 over the population as found by the census of 1908. A total of 11,729 marriages, 44,236 births, and 19,660 deaths were registered during the year 1929. Still births numbered 1,587. The marriages, of which there were 703 more in 1929 than in 1928, represent a ratio of 6.41 per 1,000 inhabitants, the highest proportion since the year 1885. Persons entering Uruguay from other countries

during the year totaled 201,781, while those leaving for foreign ports were reported to have been only 184,514, giving an increase in the population from immigration of 17,267. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, May 31, 1930.)

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK OPENED.—On June 23, 1930, the school for social work of the University of Buenos Aires was formally opened. The new school will function under the auspices of the Museo Social Argentino, with Dr. Alberto Zwanck, professor of hygiene of the medical school, as director. The 2-year course will prepare students to become professional social workers; the training will include careful and thorough instruction in the four branches of social service: The palliative, for the alleviation of suffering; the curative, for the readjustment of the individual or the family to normal ways of living; the preventive, for the prevention of social ills; and the constructive, for the cooperation and collaboration with all attempts to better social conditions. The term, which began on June 23, will end during the first fortnight of December. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 7 and 23, 1930.)

ADULT EDUCATION.—The efforts of the National Council of Education to promote adult education have been enthusiastically received throughout the country. In the city of Rosario, for instance, over 4,000 men and women enrolled in a short time, so that the number of schools—11—and teachers—61—originally planned for had to be augmented. In Rosario both afternoon and evening classes were offered, the most popular subjects being elementary bookkeeping and typewriting.

In Chivilcoy, in the Province of Buenos Aires, there was an initial enrollment of over 500 in the school for men, a fact which necessitated the selection of a larger building. The primary classes have been divided into five sections, and special classes will also be given in Spanish, English, French, Italian, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, industrial drawing, commercial arithmetic, telegraphy, electrotechnics, and industrial chemistry. The Dr. Antonio Novaro Popular Library has offered to supply the necessary textbooks for this new student body. An adult school for women also had a large enrollment. In addition to the courses offered for men, the curriculum for the latter school includes dressmaking, painting and decorative arts, and domestic science. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 31 and June 2, 1930.)

LECTURE COURSE ANNOUNCED.—On June 14 the Cultural Lecture Association of Rosario began its course of lectures on scientific subjects for the current year. The addresses will be given by noted

scientists, each an authority in his field. The course will open with a general introduction to science as a whole; the ensuing lectures will deal with the relation of science to philosophy, Argentine geological history, paleontology, astronomy, anthropology, biology, and other scientific subjects not yet announced. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 4, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART AWARD.—On June 12, 1930, the Municipal Council of La Paz created an annual municipal award in literature, science, and art, to be granted the best works published, exhibited, or created in the respective fields during the course of the year. Three prizes will be given, one for each of the three subjects, of 1,000, 500, and 200 bolivars apiece. The award will be made by a committee of five appointed at the beginning of each year by the municipal council, their decision being announced between December 1 and 15 of the same year. Only those persons who have been born in the Department of La Paz and have had their work or the results of their work, if it is in the field of science, published or exhibited will be eligible for the prize. No unedited works will be considered. Funds for the prizes will be obtained from the income from the Municipal Theater. (*El Diario*, La Paz, June 13, 1930.)

UNIVERSITY ORCHESTRA.—An orchestra was organized during the month of June by the students of Cochabamba. They hope in time to broaden the scope of this musical organization into a conservatory, where all the young people of the city may have an opportunity to study the various forms of music. (*El Diario*, La Paz, June 18, 1930.)

BRAZIL

HOMAGE TO TEIXEIRA SOARES.—On July 8, 1930, a monument was unveiled at Rio de Janeiro to perpetuate the memory of Dr. João Teixeira Soares, the great Brazilian engineer, financier, and agriculturist. The monument is the work of the director of the National School of Fine Arts, the distinguished sculptor Corrêa Lima; it was erected by a group of friends and admirers through the initiative of the *Revista das Estradas de Ferro*, an important Brazilian publication devoted to the study of transportation, industrial, financial, and economic problems. It stands on a beautiful plaza named in honor of Viscount Mauá, who with Teixeira Soares, Rebouças, Ottoni, Pereira Passos, Frontin, and others belonged to that group of great promoters of progress who played such an important rôle in the development of their country. The unveiling ceremony was attended by high Federal and city officials, representatives of the various States of Brazil, members of Congress, and delegates from the most important Brazilian institutions. Addresses were delivered by the Minister

of Communications, Dr. Victor Konder, the chairman of the erection committee; Senator Paulo de Frontin; and Dr. Mario Cardim, who received the monument in the name of the prefect of the Federal District.

Dr. João Teixeira Soares was born in the city of Formigas, State of Minas Geraes, on October 13, 1848. After his graduation in 1872 from the old Escola Central with the degree of civil engineer he began his career which is so intimately connected with the development of railways in Brazil. Not only was Teixeira Soares successful in the administration and construction of many of the most important railways of his country but as a financier he showed unusual ability in securing the cooperation of European bankers and in the formation of foreign corporations. The first to obtain a concession for passenger and mail air service in Brazil, Dr. João Teixeira Soares remained until his death in September, 1927, an untiring worker in the solution of his country's transportation problems. (*Revista das Estradas de Ferro,* Rio de Janeiro, June 30 and July 15, 1930; *Jornal do Brazil,* Rio de Janeiro, July 9, 1929; *Brazil-Ferro-Carril,* Rio de Janeiro, July 10, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

Monument to heroes of Ayacucho.—An imposing monument to the heroes of Ayacucho was unveiled in the plaza of that name in Bogota on June 4, 1930, the occasion of the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the tragic death of the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, Antonio José de Sucre. The ceremony which was attended by the President of Colombia, members of his cabinet, and the personnel of the diplomatic corps, took on special significance when an urn containing soil from the battlefield of Ayacucho was presented to the Colombian Army by the Minister of Peru. The gift, made on behalf of the Peruvian Army, was placed at the base of the monument. (*El Nuevo Tiempo,* Bogota, June 5, 1930; *Cromos,* Bogota, June 7, 1930.)

Visit of Mexican scientist.—A visit was recently made to Colombia by Dr. Sylvio J. Bonansea, Mexican biologist and specialist in parasitical diseases, who is well known in the medical and scientific circles of both Americas as the author of numerous studies on comparative medicine. The purpose of the trip, which was sponsored by such important scientific associations as the Mexican Biological Society, the Alzate Scientific Society, and the Mexican Geographical and Statistical Society, was to secure and promote scientific intercourse between the two countries. While in Bogota, Doctor Bonansea delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Colombia on methods for improving the breed of livestock in temperate and tropical climates. (*El Nuevo Tiempo,* Bogota, June 11, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—Under the direction of Sr. don Solón Corrales, a retired schoolmaster, an indigenous cemetery in Cinco Esquinas, the first traces of which were discovered during the excavation for an enlargement to the local school building, has been carefully explored. Four workmen were put at the disposal of Señor Corrales by the Director of the National Museum, in order that the search for further objects may be carried on as scientifically as possible.

From the nature of the remains, it is believed that in pre-Columbian days there was an important settlement in the vicinity. A great many bowls and other pottery objects have been dug up whole or in part, and the discovery is considered one of the most important that has been made in Costa Rica in many years. Certain designs on the pottery raise the question of the connection of this civilization with that of early Mexico. The discovery has aroused the interest not only of national scientists but also of the Chief of the Austrian Scientific Mission, Doctor Posch, who hoped to interest archæologists of his native land in the discovery on his return in July. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, June 8 and 12, 1930.)

CUBA

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.—The Cuban Academy of History received on July 3, 1930, a valuable collection of historical documents from the private archives of the first President of Cuba, Don Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y Céspedes. The donation was made by Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y Quesada, who also presented a quantity of miscellaneous papers of unusual historical import that had belonged to other revolutionary leaders. Doctor Céspedes has also given to the National Museum many personal mementoes of his heroic father. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, July 4, 1930.)

SUMMER COURSE.—Under the auspices of the School of Agriculture and Sugar Engineering of the National University of Habana, a 2-year course open to school inspectors and teachers commenced on July 7, 1930. The sessions will last six weeks each summer. During the first year the subjects will include: A study of arable lands, technical phytology, zootechnology, agricultural botany, and agricultural practice; during the second the following subjects will be studied: The preparation of the soil, with special attention to fertilizers and irrigation, poultry, bees and honey, agricultural botany, rural economics, and agricultural industries. The class will be limited to 42 students, 7 (2 inspectors and 5 teachers) from each of the six Provinces of the Republic. At the end of the second year a special certificate will be given each student who has passed the course satisfactorily. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, June 23, 1930.)

Technical School for Women.—The corner stone has recently been laid in the industrial suburb General Machado, near Habana, of the "Rosalía Abreu Foundation" Technical School for Women which is being constructed with a donation of $50,000 made to the Government by a well-known Cuban philanthropist. The school, which will open in January, is the first of its type to be established in the Republic for women. The school will provide for an enrollment of 200 students and be equipped to offer training in the following crafts: Tooled work in leather and metals; stained glass; stamping and engraving, featherwork; wicker furniture, work in raffia and straw, hat making; graphic arts, lithography; decorative work in general, china and other painting; sculpture; carpentry; cabinetwork and decorative wood carving. (Report of the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States, Habana; *Diario de la Marina*, Habana, May 10, 1930, and May 12, 1930.)

ECUADOR

Municipal awards.—In order to promote the civic consciousness of the inhabitants of the picturesque capital of Ecuador, the Municipal Council of Quito makes three annual awards to the citizens who during the year have contributed most to the embellishment of the city, promoted its industrial development, or distinguished themselves by unusual probity and industry in the conduct of their business affairs. *El Comercio*, in its issue of June 12, 1930, publishes the pictures of the three distinguished citizens who have won the awards for the current year. They are: Sr. don James Guillespie, for the erection of a beautiful home on Garcia Moreno Avenue, a modern street in one of the oldest capitals of the western world; Sr. Coronel don Luis F. Andrade, for the improvements introduced in his tannery, an old establishment whose products won favorable comment at the recent sample fair; and Sr. don Rafael A. Unda, in recognition of his honesty, industry, and earnest determination to improve the carpentry and cabinetmaking establishment which he manages, through the installation of modern machinery and painstaking care in the fulfillment of all orders.

School of agriculture.—See p. 951.

EL SALVADOR

Industrial school program.—Registration for courses during the coming school year in the National Industrial School in San Salvador was opened the last of May. The subjects offered by the school include electric welding, silkworm culture, beekeeping, industrial chemistry, the manufacture of metal furniture, tiles, and ceramics, and the canning of fresh fruits, preserves, marmalades, jams, vegetables, meats, concentrated soups, and pickles. Owing to the fact

that shops engaged in several industries previously taught by the school have been opened in San Salvador, classes in such subjects have been discontinued in order to permit the introduction of others encouraging industries rarely carried on in or new to the Republic. Plans for the future call for the installation of a machine shop in the school where needed equipment may be manufactured. All classes are free and the school maintains a bureau where any industrial information may be had without charge. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, May 27 and 28, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

ORATORICAL CONTEST.—Due to the success of the two previous oratorical contests held in Antigua, the committee in charge of their organization announced during June that a third would be held this year. These contests, sponsored by the Boys' Normal School of Antigua and subsidiary institutions, have as their principal purpose the creation of interest in the history of Central America and the development of the art of public speaking. According to the press, the participants will represent secondary and normal schools in the departments of Sacatepequez, Quezaltenango, Guatemala, Jalapa, Chiquimula, Alta Verapaz, and San Marcos. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, June 6, 1930.)

LECTURES ON MUSIC.—During May, the first of a series of lectures on music given by the National Conservatory of Music in Guatemala City was held in the auditorium of that school. The lectures include subjects relating to modern musical theories as well as the most important general aspects of music, and the works of the great masters are included in especially prepared programs of selected musical numbers presented by well-known musicians and advanced students of the conservatory. In order to make the educational benefits of the lectures as far reaching as possible, they have been thrown open to the general public. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, May 15, 1930.)

HONDURAS

ACTIVITIES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—On June 1, 1930, a new reading room was opened in the Girls' Normal School of Tegucigalpa. The room, which bears the name of Juan Román Molina, has already been provided with a number of textbooks, other instructive works, and copies of the daily press and magazines published in the capital. It is open three hours daily, the time being arranged so as to permit the girls who lack the means for purchasing their own books to prepare their lessons there. Later, the number of books will be increased, an entertainment organized by members of the third-year class already having been held to provide funds for this purpose. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, June 5, 1930.)

MEXICO

Award of Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship.—Upon the recommendation of the committee of selection in Mexico, composed of Messrs. Moises Saenz, J. Sánchez Mejorada, G. R. G. Conway, Carlos Contreras, and Dwight W. Morrow, the trustees of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation have awarded the first Latin American fellowships granted in Mexico by the foundation to Drs. Alfonso Nápoles Gándara and Arturo Rosenblueth Stearns. The object of Doctor Nápoles' fellowship will be to permit him to engage in a study of higher mathematics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and to pursue further study in the principles of pedagogy and methods of teaching mathematics in secondary schools. Doctor Nápoles has had many years' experience as teacher of mathematics in the secondary schools of Mexico City and is at present professor of that subject in the College of Engineering of the National University of Mexico. Doctor Rosenblueth, at present a practicing physician and professor of physiology in the School of Medicine of the National University, has as his project studies in general and special physiology, and biological and physical chemistry at Harvard University. (*Modern Mexico*, New York, May, 1930.)

School for study of cooperative societies.—In order to extend the benefits of cooperative organization, the Department of Public Education has authorized the opening of a special school in Mexico City in which various phases of the subject will be taught. Classes are open for teachers in primary, secondary, and technical schools and members of cooperative societies in the capital, correspondence courses being offered for teachers in the States. The program for the present includes: Economic history and cooperative organization, internal organization and bookkeeping, the economic condition of the Republic, and general problems. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, May 29, 1930.

Child guidance clinic.—The executive board of the National League of Teachers recently established in its offices in Mexico City a psychopedagogical clinic for vocational guidance which will also deal with subjects related to the moral instruction of children, with the object of aiding parents in the solution of problems arising in the training of their family. The services of the clinic are rendered free of charge. Women specialists handle cases involving problems of girls and men those of boys. The league also plans to hold lectures on subjects within its scope, broadcast talks over the radio, and establish similar clinics in other parts of the city as soon as possible. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, April 16, 1930.)

Schools founded by students.—To date, eight free night schools have been established in the Federal District by the Students' Union for the Assistance of the Laborer and Farmer, an organization made

up of students of the National University. With the exception of one for working girls, these schools are open to all who wish to attend. Similar centers of instruction have also been established with remarkably promising results by students in the States of Jalisco, Juanajuato, Guerrero, Michoacan, San Luis Potosi and Vera Cruz. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, April 4, 1930.)

PANAMA

Boys' Week in Panama City.—With an open air mass meeting in Cathedral Plaza, the first to be held in many years, Boys' Week was officially inaugurated in Panama City on Sunday, June 22, 1930. The ceremony, attended by the President of the Republic, the Cabinet, the diplomatic and consular corps, and many other high public officials, was a fitting opening for the week of activities sponsored by the Rotary Club of Panama. President Florencio H. Arosemena, addressing the youth of the Republic, delivered on that occasion a stirring speech which was considered one of the finest features of the celebration.

Throughout the ensuing week each day was dedicated to a special activity. On Monday (Civic Day) the National Assembly of the Republic of Schools opened its sessions and formally inducted into office the President elect, Master Juan Cobaleda. After the installation ceremony the President of the Republic of Schools delivered an address before his citizens and, accompanied by his cabinet, called upon the President of Panama, the Secretary of Public Instruction, the Governor of the Province, and the mayor of the city. Athletic Day was observed with a full program of track and field events, while on School Day those of more literary inclinations had an opportunity to vie for the prizes offered by the Rotary Club for the best essays on special topics. Except for a luncheon in honor of the President of the Republic of Schools and his cabinet, Girls' Day was entirely devoted to the young women of Panama. The program included the bestowal of prizes for the most praiseworthy achievements during the year, and free shows at the local motion-picture theaters. Industrial Day was the occasion for the inspection of manufacturing and commercial establishments of the city. On Parade Day more than 3,000 boys and girls marched along Central Avenue to Cathedral Plaza, where after addresses and the award of prizes the celebration came to an end, culminating a week of most interesting and eventful programs. The boys were considered from two points of view, first as normal youngsters who enjoy recreation and amusements, and second as future citizens who should have a glimpse of the more serious business of life if they are to succeed in the duties and responsibilities of their fathers. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, June 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

EXPOSITION BY PARAGUAYAN PAINTER.—During May a varied collection of canvases by Señor M. Delgado Rodas, one of Paraguay's best known painters, was exhibited in the Gimnasio Paraguayo in Asuncion. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, April 29 and May 21, 1930.)

PERU

REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.—Regulations for the reorganization of the Ministry of Education, in accordance with Law No. 6520 which authorizes the modification and reform of the educational system by the Chief Executive, were issued by President Leguía on May 29, 1930. The new regulations divide the activities of the ministry into seven branches: The Bureau of Primary Education, the Bureau of Secondary and Commercial Education, the Bureau of Normal and Industrial Education, the Bureau of Indigenous Education, the Bureau of Physical Education and School Hygiene, the Bureau of Art Education, Libraries, and Museums, and the Bureau of Properties, Income, and Expenditure. The Archives and Recording Office are also an integral part of the present organization. Besides their routine duties, such as the formulation of courses of study and programs subject to the approval of the Minister of Instruction, the compilation of statistics, direction of schools under their supervision, and the appointment, removal, suspension, and transfer of teachers, each of the bureaus has specific functions which will further the purpose of the decree, a few of which are enumerated below:

The formulation of special methods for the instruction of subnormal and gifted children, the establishment of kindergartens, school camps, schools for adults and experimental schools, the promotion of parent-teacher associations, and the responsibility for the provision of school lunches has been delegated to the Bureau of Primary Education.

The Bureau of Normal and Industrial Education is expected to establish and supervise a central psychopedagogic laboratory, organize post-graduate normal courses, present series of lectures to popularize new systems and methods of teaching, promote the formation of teachers' mutual benefit associations, organize a central students' museum in Lima, and encourage the holding of expositions of articles manufactured in the industrial schools throughout the Republic.

The special duties of the Bureau of Indigenous Education include the pursuit of psychopedagogic studies dealing with the indigenous child, the furthering of small industries carried on by indigenes, and the improvement of living conditions among the indigenous people. The director of this bureau must have a satisfactory knowledge of the Quechua language and have taught for three years in the schools of the Sierra region. Teachers appointed to positions in indigenous schools are required to be graduates of indigenous normal schools and to have mastered at least one native language. Until a sufficient number of teachers with these qualifications are available, those who have had three years' teaching experience in indigenous schools will be eligible for appointment.

The Bureau of Physical Education and School Hygiene has charge of the promotion of sports and the maintenance of the school medical service. It is expected to encourage the establishment of gymnasiums and playgrounds, the

holding of track meets and other games, and the participation of Peruvian athletes in international events. It will also direct an experimental laboratory for securing anthropometric data on both children and adults, supervise dental and medical clinics, the work of the Junior Red Cross, open-air schools and campaigns for prophylaxis, present health lectures, establish school pharmacies, make health examinations, and keep records of the physical condition of all school students.

To the Bureau of Art, Libraries, and Museums falls the duty of encouraging art by the establishment of schools of drawing, painting, dancing, sculpture, ceramics, and design. It is also responsible for disseminating information on national monuments and folklore, organizing art expositions and concerts, and promoting the motion-picture industry from an artistic viewpoint by acquiring educational films for the schools and exercising the power of censorship over films shown in the Republic. The supervision of the Alcedo National Academy of Music, the National School of Fine Arts, the National Library, the Bolivarian Museum, the Institute of History, the Museum of National History, the Peruvian Archæological Museum, the Museum of Italian Art, the Athenaeum of Lima, the Bruning Museum, the National Archæological Association, and other analogous institutions is likewise an important part of its work. (*El Peruano*, Lima, June 17, 1930.)

Day of the Indigene.—By virtue of an executive decree issued on May 23, 1930, the day of June 24 of each year has been declared a national holiday as a tribute to the indigenous race. National music and dances will occupy an important place in its celebration, and special exercises will be held in the schools to eulogize the former greatness of the race and its civilization, and to impress the youth of the land with the need for continuing the labor for the redemption of the indigene begun by the government. The date chosen as the Day of the Indigene is particularly significant. For years on this day the Fiesta of San Juan has been celebrated with songs and dances on the Pampa de Amancaes just north of the city of the Lima, and for an even longer time has this been the occasion on which indigenous communities throughout the country have been accustomed to celebrate the fecundity of their flocks and bless the seeds of their sowing. President Leguía was a keenly interested spectator and participant at the ceremonies held this year, the first since the promulgation of the decree. In addressing the crowd assembled at that time he described the day as an homage and a hope—an homage to the silent and effective labor of the indigene in the mines, industries, and military, naval and police forces of the nation, and a hope for the future when the vast population of 4,000,000 indigenes would be incorporated through education in citizenship into the active life of the Republic. (*El Peruano*, Lima, June 2, 1930; *La Prensa*, Lima, May 27, 1930; *The West Coast Leader*, Lima, June 24, 1930.)

Course in Incan art.—A course in Incan art was recently opened in Lima under the auspices of the School of Fine Arts of that city. Classes, which are held twice weekly, are open free of charge to all who wish to attend. (*La Prensa*, Lima, April 29 and May 3, 1930.)

URUGUAY

COURSE IN EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PEDAGOGY.—A free course in psychological pedagogy has been organized in Montevideo by the Alfred Binet Society which thereby hopes to make it possible for teachers or students of pedagogy not attending normal schools to take a practical course in the modern aspects of this subject. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, June 5, 1930.)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

CHILE

NATIONAL NUTRITION CONGRESS.—During the month of September 1930, the First National Nutrition Congress will be held in Valparaiso as a result of efforts made by the Medical Society of that city. Subjects to be discussed will be grouped under the following headings: Medical phases; chemical aspects, bromatology, and sanitary inspection; production, distribution, and commerce; legislation and social economics; and education and propaganda. The organizing committee plans to hold in connection with the congress an industrial exposition, featuring national food products, and an educational exposition to show, by means of graphs, posters, and similar means the right teaching of good food habits, the proper diet for the Chilean people, and methods of preparing the correct food that it may be nutritious, sufficient, palatable, and inexpensive. (*Boletin Municipal*, Santiago, June 3, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

RED CROSS WEEK.—The seventh annual roll call of the Colombian Red Cross was held in Bogota during the last week of May. The actual solicitation of funds which took place on May 26, 27, and 28, was only a part of the program arranged for the occasion; benefit teas and other social events designed to help in the raising of funds were held, and a series of health lectures broadcast over the radio. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, May 20, 1930.)

CUBA

CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—Dr. Francisco María Fernández, Secretary of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, in his capacity as president of the preliminary committee of the Second National Child Welfare Congress, has announced that the sessions of that congress will be held in Matanzas on December 26, 27, and 28, 1930. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, June 9, 1930.)

POSTAL MEDICAL CLINIC.—The Postal Association of Cuba, composed of officials and employees of the Department of Communications, has established a medical clinic for the benefit of its members. This is the latest measure adopted by the association in a long series of activities established for their intellectual and material progress. (*Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Estado*, Habana, May, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

MOTHERS' WEEK.—Mothers' week was celebrated in Guatemala City during the week of March 10, 1930, through the efforts of the *Asociación Propaskéfica de Guatemala* which organized a series of lectures by distinguished physicians, secured the cooperation of 19 doctors in giving free services to the destitute mothers and children of the community, and arranged for a commission of physicians and lawyers to make an investigation of the living conditions of mothers in the poorer sections of the capital. In the course of the lectures valuable practical information on child welfare was given to the mothers, the doctors who gave their services free treated 350 persons, and more than 100 prescriptions were filled free of charge or with a 50 per cent discount by seven drug stores who cooperated with the association. The investigation of the living conditions in the poorer sections of Guatemala City yielded valuable information which will help the association in shaping its future policy. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, March 30, 1930.)

ANTIALCOHOLIC CAMPAIGN.—In furtherance of the antialcoholic campaign recently begun by the Bureau of Public Health of Guatemala, the Chief of the Office for the Prevention of Malaria issued an order on June 30, 1930, to the effect that drunkenness would be considered sufficient cause for the dismissal of employees in offices under his supervision. It is also understood that the Office for the Prevention of Malaria will further cooperate with the public health authorities by distributing posters and other educational material against alcoholism that may be available. (*Diario de Centro America*, Guatemala City, June 21, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES IN PARAGUAY.—According to an article published by Sr. don Ramón Cardozo, director general of schools in Asuncion, in the *Boletín del Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia*, Montevideo, January, 1930, the principal institutions carrying on child welfare work in Paraguay at the present time are the Mothers' Home, the Institute of Maternal and Infant Hygiene, the National Asylum, the Junior Red Cross, the

Rockefeller Foundation, and the schools. In regard to their several activities Señor Cardozo stated that:

Over 500 expectant mothers were received for hospitalization in the Mothers' Home during the year 1928. This institution is under the immediate supervision of the professor of obstetrics of the School of Medicine in Asuncion and with its staff of nurses and physicians is able to offer the best in obstetrical assistance.

The Institute of Maternal and Infant Hygiene, in charge of the National Public Welfare Bureau, has arranged its activities for the prevention of infant mortality and the improvement of child health into four general divisions. The first, the division of preconceptive hygiene, has as its purpose the prevention and cure of diseases which the mother may transmit to her offspring; the second renders medical care and advice to expectant mothers; the third provides obstetrical assistance to mothers at childbirth and treatment during the postnatal period, and also instructs them in the care of the child; and the fourth attends the needs of the sick child who may receive treatment either in the home or at the clinic. During the first nine months of 1929, 7,396 infants, 8,298 children from 2 to 12 years of age, and 6,085 mothers were cared for by the institute. Prescriptions given by the institute during the same period numbered 15,031.

Orphans and abandoned, mistreated, or delinquent children are given a home, schooling and vocational training in the orphan asylum in Asuncion. This institution is also under the supervision of the National Public Welfare Bureau, but its immediate direction has been intrusted to nuns.

Child welfare work in the schools includes instruction in hygiene, medical assistance provided by the Junior Red Cross, and the distribution of food and clothing to needy children by milk stations and kindred institutions financed by by private funds.

The Rockefeller Foundation by means of the sanitary campaign in which it is engaged throughout the Republic is also contributing in an important way to the health and well-being of the Paraguayan child.

First-aid station.—Following an executive decree of May 10, 1930, which authorized the establishment of a new first-aid station in the capital and provided funds for its maintenance, a well-appointed station has been opened at a central point in Asuncion by the National Bureau of Hygiene and Public Welfare. Previously, for want of other arrangements, emergency cases had to be treated at the Clinical Hospital. As this service was entirely unrelated to the purpose for which the hospital had been founded, the establishment of the new station in quarters where there is adequate space and all necessary equipment, is a decided step forward in the public-health program of the city. Dr. Antonio Bestard has been appointed director of the new institution. (*Diario Oficial*, Asuncion May 10, 1930; *El Diario*, Asuncion, May 22 and 28, 1930.)

URUGUAY

Oral hygiene week.—At the instance of the Uruguayan Dental Association which arranged an appropriate program, the week of June 21, 1930, was observed in Montevideo as oral hygiene week. In an effort to arouse and intensify the interest of the people as a whole

in the subject, lectures were broadcast over the radio, talks given in the schools, various health centers, public welfare institutions, labor organizations, prisons, and some of the industrial concerns of the city, and an exposition showing the progress of dental science and different aspects of oral hygiene held in the Palacio Sarandí. Motion-picture films were also shown and much educational material distributed as features of the exposition. Among the many who visited the exposition was the President of Uruguay, who manifested keen interest in the exhibits and the purpose for which it had been arranged. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, June 20, 21, 22, 26, and 29, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

New hospital in Merida.—One of the outstanding events by which Merida commemorated the centenary of the death of the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, Antonio José de Sucre, was the ceremony attending the laying of the corner stone for a new hospital in that city. Among the gifts already received to increase the construction fund was the sum of 100,000 bolivars contributed by Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez, former President of Venezuela. The plans for the building were donated by Dr. Alfredo Jahn as a gift to the city of Merida, and the eminent Venezuelan painter, Tito Salas, recently presented to the building committee one of his paintings to be sold for the benefit of the construction fund. (*El Universal*, Caracas, June 11, 1930.)

FEMINISM

BRAZIL

Recent activities.—The Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women recently held a reception at the Automobile Club of Rio de Janeiro in honor of His Excellency Dr. Juvenal Lamartine, Governor of Rio Grande do Norte, who was instrumental in securing suffrage for the women of his State. The reception was attended by the Vice President of the Republic, Members of Congress, and the Diplomatic Corps. Senhora Maria Eugenia Celso, a distinguished author, spoke in the name of the federation, and later in the evening Senhorinha Maria Luiza Bittencourt, who won the recent oratorical contest at the School of Law in Rio de Janeiro, thanked Doctor Lamartine in the name of the student class for his valued contribution to the cause of feminism in Brazil.

At the recent Pan-American Congress of Architecture, which met in Rio de Janeiro in June, one of the officers of the federation, Dr. Carmen Velasco Portinho, represented the State of Rio Grande do Norte and scored a great success as the only woman official delegate.

During the National Prison and Penal Law Conference held in July, also at Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Woman and the University Women's Union were represented by Drs. Bertha Lutz and Maria Ritta Soares de Andrade, who secured support for the establishment of a woman's reformatory and the approval of a recommendation granting women the right to serve on juries. (*Jornal do Brazil*, Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 8, 1930.)

NECROLOGY

CHILE

Juan Luis Sanfuentes.—On July 16, 1930, there occurred in Santiago the death of former President Juan Luis Sanfuentes. Ex-President Sanfuentes served as Secretary of Finance in 1901 and Minister of Justice in 1903, Senator in 1902 and 1906, and a member of the Council of State from 1906–1915; he was elected President of Chile on June 25, 1915, and inaugurated on December 23 of that year. (*Herald Tribune*, New York, July 17, 1930.)

URUGUAY

Daniel Muñoz.—On June 10, 1930, occurred the death of Daniel Muñoz, for years an outstanding figure in Uruguayan diplomatic and literary circles. During his long life of public service Señor Muñoz represented Uruguay as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the Governments of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Bolivia and Argentina, filled the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Relations, and was the first to hold the position of *Intendente Municipal* of Montevideo upon the creation of that office in 1908. Despite the arduous duties involved in the discharge of his public offices, however, Señor Muñoz found time and strength to devote himself to letters and became well known as a publicist, critic, and journalist, writing under the pseudonym of Sansón Carrasco. In 1882 he founded the daily, *La Razón*, a paper of which he was the first editor. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, June 11, 1930.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JULY 1, 1930

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA	1930	
Executive decree, published May 21, 1930, creating a National Institute of Nutrition.	May 29	Chargé d'affaires, Buenos Aires.
CHILE		
Review of the consular district of Concepcion, for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	May 31	Camden L. McLain, vice consul at Concepcion.
Boletín Oficial de la Bolsa de Corredores, for June, 1930	June 23	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
COLOMBIA		
Annual report of the Cali consular district for year 1929	May 28	William E. Chapman, consul at Cali.
Review of the Barranquilla district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	June 2	Fletcher Warren, consul at Barranquilla.
COSTA RICA		
Shipments of bananas to Europe	July 5	Legation, San José.
CUBA		
Annual report of the Cienfuegos consular district for 1929	June 20	Lucien N. Sullivan, consul at Cienfuegos.
Telephone development in Cuba	June 27	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
Review of the commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1930.	July 3	Do.
Insurance business in Cuba	do	Do.
Cuban central highway	July 9	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Annual report on commerce and industries of the Puerto Plata district for the year 1929.	May 20	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
EL SALVADOR		
Commerce and industries of El Salvador, quarter ending June 30, 1930.	July 9	A. E. Carleton, consul at San Salvador.
HONDURAS		
Annual review for the year 1929 and quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929	June 19	David J. D. Myers, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Commerce and industries of the Tela consular district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	June 20	T. Monroe Fisher, vice consul at Tela.
NICARAGUA		
The decline in the mahogany industry	June 23	Samuel T. Fletcher, consul Bluefields.
PARAGUAY		
Review of commerce and industries of Paraguay, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1930.	June 20	John B. Faust, vice consul at Asuncion.
VENEZUELA		
Review of the quarter ending June 30, 1930, and the coming centenary of the death of Bolívar, on Dec. 17, 1930.	July 3	Julius Wadsworth, vice consul at Caracas.

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THE NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO CITY

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV OCTOBER, 1930 No. 10

THE EXPOSITION OF MEXICAN ART[1]

By COUNT RENÉ D'HARNONCOURT

THE Mexican Exposition of the American Federation of Arts which will tour the United States[2] during the winter and summer of 1930–31 attempts to present to the American public not only a selection of Mexico's best artistic products but also an illustration of the origin and development of Mexican civilization. This exposition is concerned only with such works of old and modern applied and fine arts as reflect the spirit of Mexico and does not include examples of artistic production which, although they are produced within the physical boundaries of Mexico, are unassimilated copies of European models. A brief review of the cultural development of Mexico is necessary for the appreciation of her artistic self-expression and for the understanding of the recent renaissance of her arts that has placed her in the limelight of artistic interest.

In 1521 the invading Spaniards, in their dramatic struggle for the possession of the New World, found several highly developed civilizations, each with its own achievements. The Aztecs, Zapotecans, Tarascans, and many other tribes had developed, at that time, individual cultures that surprised the contemporary Spanish historians by their refinement. To secure their own political domination the conquerors destroyed all concrete manifestations of the indigenous artistic and religious life and imposed upon the Mexicans the Spanish language and the Catholic religion. But in spite of the absolute rule of the Spanish the basic elements of Indian ideology and habits of mind were not even touched, much less transformed.

[1] All illustrations are published by courtesy of the author.

[2] The following schedule for the exhibition has been arranged by the Federation of Arts: Metropolitan Museum, New York City, Oct. 13–Nov. 10, 1930; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Nov. 26–Dec. 16, 1930; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Jan. 7–Feb. 4, 1931; Museum of Arts, Cleveland, Feb. 18–Mar. 11, 1931; Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, Apr. 1–22, 1931; Art Institute, Milwaukee, May 13–June 3, 1931; Speed Memorial Museum, Louisville, June 24–July 15, 1931; and Pan American Round Table, San Antonio, Aug. 12–Sept. 2, 1931.



PORTRAIT OF A CHILD

A typical nineteenth century painting, the work of an unknown artist in Guadalajara, about 1830. (Loaned by José Guadalupe Zuno, Governor of the State of Jalisco.)

The Spaniards destroyed the pagan temples, palaces, ritual objects, and picture manuscripts and wiped out all concrete evidences of preconquest civilizations, but they failed to notice that, although outwardly the Indian was conforming to the Spanish mores, he was actually assimilating only those elements from the new culture that could be included in his own conception and beliefs. Thus once again a familiar law of history was repeated and the captive Indian was laying the foundation for his own new civilization and ultimate independence, using contributions from the conquerors' world to strengthen his own. And the distinct cultural life of New Spain, which was a union of foreign ideas and elements and Indian psychology, began to absorb all the people of Mexico, including the mestizo and creole. This culture could no longer be controlled by a foreign power and different civilization. The War of Independence in the early nineteenth century and the final separation of Mexico from her mother country were the logical consequence of this condition.

Although Mexico had become politically free from foreign powers, her rulers in the nineteenth century failed to recognize the Mexican culture and looked to France as the supreme arbitrator in cultural matters. The French intervention and the brief reign of Emperor Maximilian had less effect on the basic life of the country than this worship at the altars of French art and thought. Mexico, which could not be satisfied with this second-hand culture, finally revolted and gained its cultural independence in the social revolution of 1910.

In 1910 the intellectuals of the Madero revolution recognized the existence of the new and unappreciated culture and they started the nationalistic movement which has resulted in the Mexican Renaissance of painting. This new heretical idea was given material and spiritual aid by the Government, which commissioned the young artists to decorate the public buildings with frescoes that glorified Mexico in a new and thoroughly Mexican way. Not only in painting but in all other phases of cultural life has there been a struggle to discover the true Mexican formula which for the past 20 years has been attracting attention from the world. There is now a civilization in Mexico which deserves the attention and study of students of world cultures.

The Mexican Exposition of the American Federation of Arts attempts to show not only the products of the last 20 years of struggle toward a Mexican ideal but also shows earlier pieces which indicate the line of development. There are two distinct sections in the show: one of the old and modern applied arts and old fine arts and the other of modern fine arts. The former includes the unconscious expression of national characteristics in works of art that were intended to be copies of foreign models but resulted in independent creations, and the second shows the conscious expression of Mexican ideology.

We find throughout all post-Columbian Mexican art history that there have been created, on Mexican soil, art objects that do not show the Mexican spirit. This is the natural result of the long Spanish rule, the European influence and the close relationship to the United States at the present time.

The best example of this type of product is the Talavera of Puebla, technically the best pottery in the country and commercially the most important, but purely Spanish in form and design. The old guild system introduced by the conquerors prevented everybody but Spaniards from entering the industry and naturally kept the character of the product purely European. Therefore the value of this pottery and of various other articles made for tourist consumption is negligible in an exposition of Mexican arts.



WATER JAR

Example of the most primitive Mexican pottery, baked over open fire. From San Miguel Guapa, State of Guerrero.

The applied arts are the truest expression of the people and since they were never considered important enough to be censored they have developed unmolested and almost uninfluenced by foreign products. The native artisan who has an abundance of raw materials, an age-old tradition, a natural manual dexterity and an innate good taste has made the applied arts of Mexico equal to the best in the world.

Nearly every craft known to other countries is represented and within each class there are a number of individual styles which result in a great wealth of products.

The current exposition, which contains many and varied examples of the known craft work, does not pretend to be exhaustive. The native wares of many parts of the Republic are still unknown and each year many new objects of popular manufacture are brought to light. Some of the articles that are of greatest artistic value are being shown for the first time although they have been manufactured in their own localities for many hundreds of years.

Ceremonial masks are still used in rural Mexico in ritual dances. They are the clearest example of the adoption of existing religious forms by the Catholic church as a part of her ritual in Mexico.



PRIMITIVE CEREMONIAL MASKS

Left to right: The devil; bearded mask; tiger. The first and third are from the State of Guerrero; the bearded mask was made by the Yaqui Indians, State of Sonora. (Loaned to the exhibit by Señor Jorge Enciso, Chief of the Bureau of Fine Arts.)

These masks usually represent characters from a Passion Play or legends of Catholic saints but they are entirely Indian in their conception and execution. The Yaqui Indian Deer Dance, as well as the dances of other tribes in the States of Durango and Chihuahua, bears a resemblance to the dances of the American Indian of the Southwest. In many cases the masks still keep their original names although the identity of the prototype is lost, as can be seen in the case of Pontius Pilate, who is now frequently seen as a jester. Although the significance of these masks has been lost, their sculptural strength, fine craftsmanship, characteristic stylization, and robust design give them a merited place with African, Oceanic, and Alaskan indigenous sculpture. Some preconquest elements can still be seen in the animal masks, which may be derived from the war costumes of Aztec nobles.



LACQUER BOWL

An early seventeenth century bow from Patzcuaro, State of Michoacan. (Loaned by His Excellency Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador of the United States in Mexico.)

An outstanding example of the grafting of Mexican art on a European subject can be seen in the *milagros* and *retablos*. *Milagros* are small images made of silver, gold, or bronze hung on a patron saint as a votive offering. These small metal sculptures show a very definite national treatment and are an enlightening ray into the religious psychology of the Indian. If a man wishes to give thanks for being alive after being in a street-car accident he may give the saint a *milagro* as a votive offering which represents either the street car, the injured member of the man's body, himself, or a likeness of the saint.

Retablos are votive picture offerings hung on the walls of churches to commemorate the recovery of the donor from some grave danger.[3]

[3] The word *retablo* also means a series of paintings or sculptures representing a story or event; or signifies the architectural decoration of an altar. Cf. English *retable*.—Editor.



OLD WATER JARS

Jars from Guadalajara, State of Jalisco, dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century. (Loaned by the Guadalajara Museum.)

These pictures, usually painted on wood or tin, show the person in some stage of his affliction and also have the likeness of the patron saint or Virgin saving the victim by miraculous powers. In colonial days only nobles and members of the wealthy middle class were donors of *retablos* and *milagros;* the pictures were painted on canvas by some professional artist. Later the custom was adopted by the Indian, who used cheaper materials such as tin and wood, and introduced a simpler form and style. *Retablo* painting and *milagro* making became the trades for the poor Indian whose sincerity and faith made and continue to make these votive offerings one of the most significant manifestations of popular art.

Among the most interesting examples of Indian craftsmanship are the old feather pictures, which show religious subjects executed in

feathers with an amazing skill and patience. In preconquest times the art of making feather vestments and ornaments was considered the finest known among the Aztecs and Tarascans, who made elaborate robes for their nobles and priests. Sahagún and other historians of the time devoted many pages to the description of the beauty and richness of these ornaments. Many thousands of humming-bird feathers were necessary to finish even a small piece. In colonial days the Spaniards supplied the native workman with religious pictures to be copied in feathers. Later they used colored lithographs and had only parts covered with feathers. Thus the art was gradually lost, until to-day we find only tawdry birds with a few bright-hued feathers pasted on the painted surfaces. There is in the exhibition one modern feather picture copied from a seventeenth century original in the old manner. This picture was made by one of the old feather-working families and shows that the art is not dead.

Mexico's other plastic arts are well represented in the exposition and there are many examples of the numerous varieties of pottery, weavings, and lacquer work from the various parts of the Republic. These, both old and modern pieces, evidence the steady domination of the real Mexican spirit and show clearly the origins of the fine paintings of the modern Mexican artist.

The first manifestations of true Mexican painting appeared in the village churches, which were too poor to hire professional and European artists and had to be content with the work of native Indian painters. This economic fact gave rise to the colonial primitive, one of the best examples of Mexican fine arts. These Indian artists were given engravings and book illuminations to copy in oil, but the result was likely to be a distinct work of art, the character of which in many cases antedated the model. The subject and general composition remained the same, but the spiritual content and technique were entirely Indian. These local artists had a curious way of painting several distinct subjects on the same canvas and separating them by heavy dark lines which gave the completed painting still less of the flavor of the original. The canvases were glued directly to the frame, which was usually made by the artist. Most of the Mexican primitives date from the seventeenth century and come from the States of Guerrero, Michoacan, and Guanajuato.

In the nineteenth century, after freedom had been gained from Spain, the native artist found a new field for work. The beginning of national consciousness demanded that political events and persons of importance be depicted in painting. And although the rulers of this period expected a close parallel to French painting, the native artists, even though they tried to conform to this requirement, remained true to their Mexican tradition. Externally many of the paintings of this period approach the European style, but this is in



PAINTING BY DIEGO RIVERA (*OIL ON TIN*)

part due to the similarity of the life of both places. The painting of this period in Mexico is characterized by a humorless fidelity of portrayal, a severity of composition, and a craftsman's love of detail.

The cultural independence won in 1910 at last gave the painters of Mexico the right to function freely in their own true Mexican tradition. Although the bourgeois may have been privately shocked and startled by the new free expression, the praise of the world stifled their disapproval. The active and growing painters of the present



OIL BY JULIO CASTELLANOS

This artist is considered in Mexico perhaps the most important of the younger group of painters.

day have a true foundation in the simple life of their people, and are faithful to the tradition that has come down to them from the picture writing and frescoes of the preconquest Indian through the primitives, *retablos*, and native secular paintings. The material and moral support lent to the Mexican Renaissance by the revolutionary government has made it a movement of international significance.

The plan for this exposition was conceived by His Excellency Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador of the United States in Mexico, who, in deep appreciation of the merits of Mexican art, realized the importance of giving the American public an opportunity to know this art in its most outstanding manifestations. He consulted with Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, who at that time was also the acting director of the American Federation of Arts.

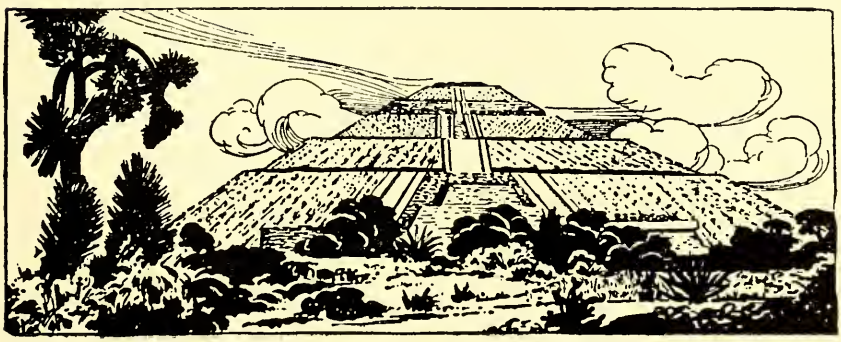
To realize the project, Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens, Director of the Department of Fine Arts of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, was asked to survey the field in Mexico and to outline the scope of the

exposition. Through the courtesy of his trustees he was able to accept the ambassador's invitation, and as a result spent the month of November, 1929, traveling through Mexico from Guadalajara to Oaxaca in an effort to understand not only the genius of Mexican art, but also its practical application, both in its fine and applied forms.

Through the kind offices of Ambassador Morrow, the author of this article was suggested to Mr. Saint-Gaudens as the man best fitted to develop the details of this exposition, to choose and collect the articles and to organize the initial setting forth of this collection in Mexico City under the auspices of the Mexican Ministry of Education.

The Mexican Government, realizing the importance of this exposition, loaned valuable and unique examples of early art from the National Museum in Mexico City and the State Museum in Guadalajara. And it also generously lent its help and moral support to the organizers in creating an exhibit which was a true representation of Mexico's artistic production.

An honorary committee consisting of Ambassador Morrow, Don Genaro Estrada, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Luis Montes de Oca, Minister of Finance, Don Moisés Sáenz, former Assistant Secretary of Education, and Don Carlos Trejo Lerdo y Tejada, present Assistant Secretary of Education, was organized and an advisory committee appointed consisting of the most important artists and connoisseurs of the country: Don Diego Rivera, Dr. Atl, Don Francisco Díaz de León, Don Roberto Montenegro, Don Jorge Enciso, Don Gabriel Fernández Ledesma, and Don Antonio Cortez.





SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

THE BOLÍVAR CENTENARY

I. ITS SIGNIFICANCE

By J. Fred Rippy, Ph. D.,
Professor of History, Duke University

ON December 17, 1930, the centenary of Bolívar's death will be observed by scores of universities and societies in the United States as well as in Latin America. It is entirely fitting that this should be so, for Simón Bolívar is the acknowledged liberator of five nations[1] and one of the great personalities of the Spanish race. Moreover, the peoples whom he set free are destined to make an important contribution to human welfare and progress.

At the time their independence was won from Spain the population of these five nations amounted to some 5,000,000 souls and their combined area was approximately 2,000,000 square miles. Thus Bolívar emancipated twice as large an area, twice as many people, and five times as many nations as did Washington. But a comparison of the two men is not possible or appropriate here. Each was superb in his day and environment, but they lived in different countries among vastly different peoples.

Bolívar's career possesses the irresistible attraction of a romance. He was born rich and he died poor (1783–1830), having spent his fortune in the struggle for liberty. He was of pure Spanish blood and noble descent. An orphan at 3, his early teachers were an errant philosopher and an eminent poet. Not yet 16, he was sent abroad to complete his education in Europe. He visited Mexico and Cuba on his way to France and Spain. He witnessed the coronation of Napoleon and the corruption of the Spanish court. He fell deeply in love and married a lady of noble family. He then returned to his vast Venezuelan estates to settle down, but in less than a year an epidemic carried away his young wife, leaving him disconsolate. He returned to Europe and met his old philosopher-teacher. A new Hannibal, on Monte Sacro in Rome he took an oath to redeem his oppressed *patria*. The process required almost 20 years.

In northern South America Bolívar stands out supreme, the most versatile man of his day. He possessed an ardent and soaring imagination. He was an industrious reader and a profound thinker. He knew the Greek and Latin classics, Bacon and Holbach, Montesquieu and the Encyclopedists. He discussed with José Joaquín Olmedo the

[1] To-day six: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Panama, the last being emancipated as part of Colombia.

Ode to Junín. He penetrated the hidden mysteries of his epoch and gave out permanent political formulas. A prophet, in a sense, he predicted the future of Spanish America so accurately that its future appears to have obeyed his incantation. Most of his ideas were expressed while in motion or in the midst of anarchy or in exile. He passed with marvelous rapidity across tropical jungles and snow clad mountains, thrilling men by his eloquence, organizing military campaigns and governments, dictating "plans" and constitutions, creating nations. Difficulties exalted his will; defeat rendered him more terrible than victory. "What can we do?" asked his destitute and discouraged lieutenants as they crossed the bleak Andes on the way to meet the enemy. He replied in a word: "Conquer!" "He alone is war," said the Spanish general Morillo. His captains feared and loved him. "At times," confessed Santander, "I approach him full of rancor, and the very sight of him disarms me, and I go away filled with admiration." Always the grand cavalier, he freed a thousand of his slaves by the stroke of his pen, renounced pensions, thrice refused a crown.

It has been said that Bolívar's life is the "history of a great success and a great failure. He succeeded in throwing off forever the yoke of Spain . . .; he failed to set up, in place of Spanish dominion, anything resembling a stable, free, and popular government." But the latter task was, under the circumstances, an impossible one and failure here hardly detracts from his greatness. He had to deal with primitive and mixed races and with creole Spaniards whom Spain had carefully deprived of all participation in government. "The mass of the people, sunk in superstition, servility, and ignorance, were without initiate or (developed) capacity." The majority of the leaders were without knowledge of or experience in statecraft. With such materials Washington could have done no better.

Bolívar fully realized his administrative failure and died in despair. But time and patience often solve many problems. The turbulent society which the Liberator confronted was unique in the world's annals. Primitive races had been absorbed into the body politic, creole Spaniards without knowledge of or experience in government or applied sciences had been severed from the parent monarchy and set adrift in the modern world where technical skill and administrative ability were the prime requisites of success. As these societies emerge they appear as something unique and interesting, if not superior.

Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Panama—the nations emancipated by Bolívar—reveal unmistakable signs of progress. Their combined population is now 22,000,000 and their annual foreign trade is valued at nearly $850,000,000. Their

resources are being rapidly developed and their means of transportation and communication gradually extended. Education and sanitation are improving the condition of the masses and a vivid social consciousness is permeating the leaders. If Bolívar could return to the scene of his activities to-day, he would discover that his pessimism was in part unfounded. Owing to a late start and climatic and topographical handicaps these nations are still overcoming difficulties in administration and practical science, but they are making substantial contributions in art, literature, and the social graces.

The centenary of Bolívar's death may very appropriately serve to direct our attention to this remarkable man. It may also furnish a fitting occasion for a careful examination of the history, culture, and problems of the six nations who proudly proclaim him as their emancipator.

Between the United States and these countries there is a decided community of interests. Economically, they are producing just the things we need and we are manufacturing what they need; we have capital and technical skill to invest and they furnish a field for our dollars and our enterprise. Politically, we are engaged in the same experiment and neither can fail to be interested in the progress of the other. Moreover, they belong to the same human species and are a unique race. We can not be indifferent to their fate.

II. PARTICIPATION OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

By Heloise Brainerd,

Chief, Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union

DECEMBER 17 of this year will mark the close of a full century since the death of the great South American leader, Simón Bolívar. The memory of the illustrious statesman, emancipator of half a continent and founder of the six "Bolivarian nations"—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Panama—will be fittingly honored not only by these countries but by many others as well. In Venezuela, his birthplace, a commemorative monument will be placed on the site of the Battle of Carabobo, which decided the fate of national independence. The entire foreign debt of the Republic is to be paid off, as an act of homage to the founder of the nation. In Lima an important congress of Bolivarian Societies will be held, with important literary and musical competitions; statues of Bolívar are to be erected in Lima, in Quito, and in other South American capitals, as well as in Rome and Madrid, and a street in Paris will be named for him.

An event of such world-wide significance could not fail to be observed in the United States also, and many universities, colleges, schools, clubs, and similar groups are planning to hold commemorative exercises. To assist in the preparation of suitable programs, the Pan American Union has assembled the following material which will be sent free to any responsible organization soliciting it:

A biographical sketch of General Simón Bolívar.

Two lists of works on Bolívar, one of 22 pages, intended for research students, and a brief one for more popular use.

A reproduction of one of the famous portraits of Bolívar.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union will observe the centenary by holding a special session at which the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State and Chairman of the Board, will make an address rendering tribute to the South American hero. This meeting will be broadcast over a network of stations covering the United States between 3 and 3.30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, on December 17. Any institution holding a commemorative meeting on that day might well arrange to include this half hour's broadcast in its program, and in any event it would be exceedingly desirable to provide facilities for bringing this inspiring tribute to a student audience.



A BOTANICAL TRIP TO EASTERN PERU AND AMAZONIAN BRAZIL

By Ellsworth P. Killip
United States National Museum

and

Albert C. Smith
New York Botanical Gardens

THE plant life of the eastern slopes of the Andes Mountains and the adjacent lowlands of the upper Amazon and its tributaries is very scantily represented in the herbaria of botanical institutions in the United States. Most of the collecting in that area has been done by such European botanists as Spruce, Matthews, Poeppig, Ule, Weberbauer, and Tessmann, and their collections are deposited in European herbaria. In this region grow plants of great medicinal and general commercial value, which are coming more and more into the life of the people of all countries as the territory is being opened up by new highways and railroads, improved river navigation, and the airplane. Requests are continually being received by botanical institutions of the United States for precise information regarding these plants, but in the absence of adequate material in their collections answers to such queries necessarily are often meager and unsatisfactory.

With a view to obtaining a general collection of the plants of the eastern slopes of the Peruvian Andes and the adjoining part of the Amazon Valley, an expedition was sent into the region last year by the Smithsonian Institution, the New York Botanical Garden cooperating in the project. The personnel of the expedition consisted of Mr. William J. Dennis and the writers. Realizing that the vast field assigned to us could by no means be covered in the time at our disposal, we left New York in March, 1929, with very flexible plans, but with the general intention of going to the eastern forests with the least possible delay in the mountains.

We proceeded via the Panama Canal directly to Callao, the port of Lima, the Peruvian capital. Thanks to arrangements which had been made by the State Department and by the then Peruvian Ambassador to the United States, Doctor Velarde, formalities at the port were reduced to a minimum, and soon we were in Lima, ready to make preparations to proceed to the interior. Lima is a city of about 200,000, situated about 7 miles from the coast, a city with a mixture of the old and the new, the old part with its narrow streets and picturesque buildings, the new sections with broad avenues and beautiful homes.

The immediate vicinity, and indeed the entire western slope at low altitudes, is dry and quite unproductive of plant life in variety, and our only botanical work there consisted in a visit to the well-kept botanical garden, through which we were shown by Doctor Aspiazu. The week spent in Lima was one of busy preparation, punctuated by visits to the famous cathedral, the University of San Marcos, the Museum of Archaeology, the modern country club, and many other points which give Lima such an appeal to tourists. Among the many friends we made there were Dr. Rada y Gamio, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Aguilar, then of the Ministry of Promotion, Dr. Miró Quesada, editor of *El Comercio*, and Dr. August Weberbauer, a botanist whose collections form an integral part of our knowledge of Peruvian flora. The courtesy of the Peruvian Government in



Photograph by Albert C. Smith

THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, LIMA

advising officials in the interior of our proposed visit and requesting that all possible assistance be rendered we appreciated greatly.

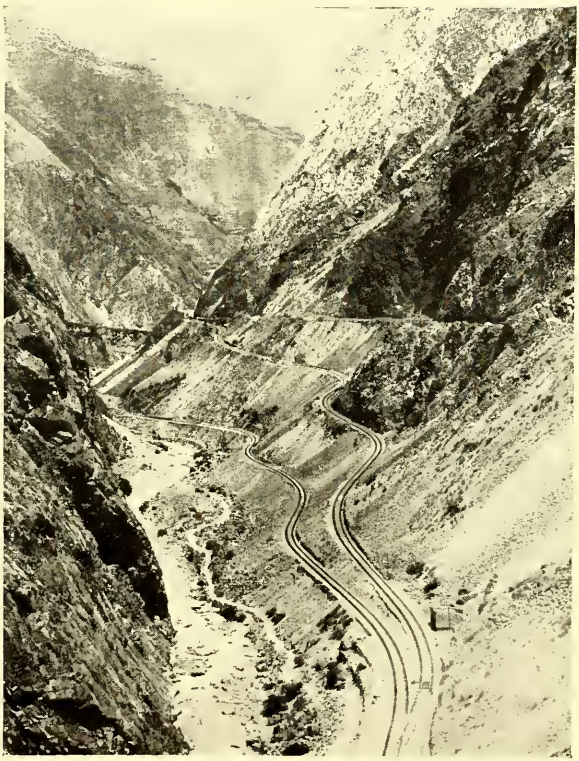
The valley of the Rio Rimac forms the gateway to the interior. Along this stream from its mouth to its source in glacial snow is built the Central Railway of Peru, an awe-inspiring piece of engineering work. In a short 171 kilometers[1] of track it attains an altitude of 4,776 meters,[1] a height equaled by no other passenger road in the world. The train winds upward along startling precipices and among tremendous crags, passing through more than 60 tunnels and often "side-stepping" by means of switchbacks. The traveler is so impressed by this engineering feat that he is prone to neglect the gorgeous scenery. The lack of trees and large shrubs is a feature of the vegetation—in fact, as seen from the train, the country does not promise a profusion of material to the collector.

[1] Kilometer equals 0.62 mile; meter equals 3.28 feet.

This is not the case, however, if the botanist makes a closer examination of the hillsides by stopping off at one of the many small towns along the route. To break the trip "up the hill" and thus avoid the *soroche*, the mountain sickness against which one is warned a hundred times, we spent two days at Rio Blanco, a pleasant little village at 3,500 meters altitude. Here we obtained a representative collection of the many herbs and dwarf shrubs of the western slope. As usual at this altitude, the predominating flower color is yellow, a

THE ZIGZAG ROUTE OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY

A notable engineering achievement is this railway which in its rapid ascent of 15,665 feet in 106 miles of track includes more than 60 tunnels and numerous V switches.



Photograph by W. V. Alford

brilliant tinge being given to the landscape by numerous plants of the sunflower and figwort families.

Proceeding along the railway, we crossed the crest of the western range by a tunnel under the beautiful snow-capped peaks, and saw a tributary of the Amazon for the first time. The railway leads down a gentler slope to the mining town of Oroya, which lies at the base of the second range of the Andes. At this point the railway divides, one branch leading south to Huancayo, the other north to Cerro de Pasco, the headquarters of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, which, through the kindness of the manager, Mr. Kingsmill, gave us

much valuable assistance. From a botanical viewpoint, the central valley at this point is a bleak and wind-swept puna, with a vegetation of grasses and prostrate mountain herbs forming a colorless landscape.

Tarma, a town beyond the second range, at 3,200 meters altitude, served as our headquarters for a few days, and here we were made welcome at the home of Señor Ángel García. The region is dry and too well cultivated to be of great value to the collector, but nevertheless we obtained some unusual specimens. The only tree which thrives at this altitude is the introduced eucalyptus, stately rows of which form patterns on the hillsides.



Photograph by Ellsworth P. Killip

MOUNT LA JUNTAY, PERU

Many interesting species were collected at the base of the snow line.

Leaving Tarma for a time, we turned southward and made the town of Huancayo our first objective. Mr. Dennis had spent several years in Huancayo, so we did not feel absolute strangers to its highland atmosphere, its surrounding ranges of hills, its streets crowded with Indians on market days. Making us feel more at home were the American teachers at the Instituto Andino and the scientists at the Magnetic Observatory of the Carnegie Institution. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ledig, our hosts at the observatory, made our visit to Huancayo a delightful one.

Our most interesting field trip in the vicinity of Huancayo was to Mount La Juntay, the "Mountain of Perpetual Snow." Collecting at the base of the snow line revealed many small species of herbs which we did not find elsewhere. The mountain is cut up into sev-

eral peaks, resulting in the formation of various glaciers and beautiful series of small lakes. We each visited a different glacier and met again at dusk after the most enjoyable and exciting day of the entire trip.

Huancayo lies in the valley of the Mantaro River, which here has a southeasterly course, although eventually it makes a sudden turn, to flow in the opposite direction toward the Amazon. Near this bend, on the small Rio Huarpa, lies Huanta, which was to be our next headquarters. This is the center of an arid mountain region, at the base of the range of the Andes which separates the Mantaro and the Apurimac drainage. At Huanta we outfitted for our first mule trip, a rather difficult task because the peasants were celebrating Labor Day, a time at which they will neither work nor allow their beasts to work. However, we prevailed upon the Subprefect of the Province to commandeer mules and equipment for us, and with this outfit we started eastward over the mountains.

The scenery along this trail to the Apurimac is superb. Two distinct ridges are crossed at about 4,500 meters before the trail makes its final descent to the jungles. For the first part of the trip the mountain sides are a riot of colorful herbs, with a few shrubs and an occasional low, much-gnarled tree. But on the third day out, on passing through a gap in the mountains, we saw the Amazonian forest spread out below, a dark sea of tree tops, relieved only by the pale leaves or bright yellow flowers of some forest giant. The real forest begins at Aina, a small settlement whose orange trees and orchid-laden woods were doubly welcome after our weeks in the mountains. For 10 days our headquarters was Aina, from which we made a trip two days farther east to the Rio Apurimac, over a road which is merely a succession of decaying logs, half-fallen bridges, and deep mudholes. This part of the *montaña* is settled only at a few isolated spots, one of which is a Franciscan mission, Kimpitiriki. Here we were received with great kindness by the priests, and the following days we enjoyed our first real lowland collecting. Here, too, we first came into contact with lowland Indians, whose civilization and physique form a sharp contrast to that of the descendants of Incas who inhabit the mountains. All the Indians we met on the trip were of a friendly and curious disposition, showing none of the head-hunting proclivities assigned to certain tribes of them. Animal life in this region appears scarce, though the numerous wounds on the backs of the mules each morning showed that vampire bats were abundant.

Having made satisfactory collections in this part of the *montaña*, we retraced our route through Huanta and Huancayo to Tarma, where we made plans for the continuation of our trip to the Amazon. The first stage of this journey, by auto, carried us down into the fertile

valley of the Chanchamayo River. Strangely, this 48-mile auto ride from Tarma to La Merced provided one of the greatest thrills of the trip. The total descent is about 2,400 meters, the greater part of this coming within a very few miles, where the highway descends in a series of S curves from the top to the bottom of the Tarma Valley. The road is scarcely wider than the car, and one-way traffic is maintained, passage going up and down on alternate days. With their inherent love of excitement the native drivers make little use of brakes, the car swinging around curves with the out wheels almost in the air, brushing against jutting cliffs, and shooting through tunnels. To meet a cow, strayed from her hillside pasture to the road, or a mule



Photograph by Ellsworth P. Killip

DRYING COFFEE AT THE PERENÉ COLONY

Coffee of an especially fine quality is the chief product of the Perené agricultural colony in central Peru.

caravan proceeding in the wrong direction, is embarrassing, to say the least. Obviously it was impossible to collect many plants en route, but later we returned to two especially inviting localities, Carpapata, where we were the guests of Mr. A. D. Bryant, of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, and Huacapistana, a locality made famous botanically by the collections of Doctor Weberbauer.

In the Chanchamayo, collections were made from three principal bases: La Merced, the hacienda of Señor Carlos Schunke above San Ramón, and the Perené Colony, where we were entertained for two weeks by the director, Señor Victor Valleriestra, and his sons. A fellow guest at the colony was Señor Romaña, the Prefect of the Department of Junín, a most *simpático* official, who gave us valuable

letters of introduction. The Chanchamayo region is particularly interesting as within a small area there is considerable difference in altitude, and collecting consequently is varied.

From this part of Peru a mule trail leads over a low range to the navigable waters of the Amazon system. This is the only route of any importance which connects Amazonian Peru with the central mountainous region. It is known as the Pichis Trail, with a total length of about 200 kilometers and an altitude range from 400 to 2,000 meters. Toward the end of June the writers were ready to start on this phase of the journey, while Mr. Dennis was to join us at the river port by



Photograph by Albert C. Smith

THE EXPEDITION ON THE PICHIS TRAIL

This route is through a very rich vegetation

airplane. More and more of the interior travel is being done by airplane, a method which saves weeks of time as well as the fatigue and discomfort of caravan travel.

The Pichis Trail is traveled twice a month by a mail caravan, but other travelers are few. We often went the entire day seeing no one but our mule drivers and their weary charges. At intervals of 20 to 35 kilometers, a day's travel, very satisfactory tambos (as the small inns are called) are located, and whenever we came to one of these in a region of special botanical interest we would delay a day and make as large collections as possible. Of unusual interest was an open sphagnum bog, much resembling those of northern regions, where

terrestrial orchids were abundant and where we found a familiar plant, our common cinnamon fern. At one of these tambos, a flimsy looking house made of palm trunks and thatched palm leaves, we had our only serious misadventure of the entire trip. Our presses slung over kerosene burners caught fire, and soon the entire room was in flames. Quick and judicious use of water saved the building, and fortunately only a few specimens were scorched.

But travelers other than collectors are advised to take the air route. The road winds endlessly around little spurs of the mountains, maintaining for the most part a very steady grade. The usual traveler doubtless finds it a very dull trip, as every curve brings him up against a solid mass of green without variety. The scenery is not comparable with that of the trails of the higher mountains, for on every hand is dense tropical verdure without open vistas. But it may



Photograph by Ellsworth P. Killip

DRYING PLANTS OVER KEROSENE STOVES

After the plants have been laid between sheets of blotting paper and corrugated cardboard they are placed in bundles over the heaters.

be imagined that to us it was a trip full of exciting adventures, for we could not round a bend without finding on the other side some remarkable plant.

After 11 days along this trail we reached the terminus on the Rio Pichis, a good tambo known as Puerto Yessup. The Pichis is a swift and narrow stream, very shallow in the dry season, the time at which we made our trip. These headwaters, and in fact all the rivers of the Amazon system, have a tremendous rise and fall dependent upon the season, the variation sometimes being as much as 50 feet. For a week or two we slowly worked downstream, traveling in a capacious dugout canoe and making headquarters at three very ideally located settlements—Puerto Yessup, Puerto Bermudez, and Cahuapanas, at the last of which we were the guests of fellow countrymen of ours.

This method of traveling is the most delightful to be found in the Tropics. The canoe is propelled leisurely by Indian boys who are not prone to overwork in the tropical sun. The river is sufficiently narrow to permit a good view of the plant and animal life on its banks. Noisy monkeys swing from tree to tree; alligators and turtles bask in muddy places on the shore; flocks of brilliant birds of the parrot type fly over the tree tops. At intervals the paddlers throw dynamite into the deep pools, then dive for the stunned fish. There is no need to spur the paddlers on, for the only goal is a sandbar jutting out into the stream, and until dusk the sand fleas make camping unbearable. Fortunately these pests disappear with the sun and do not attack again until the traveler is on the river in the



Photograph by Ellsworth P. Killip

AIRPLANES AT SAN RAMON, PERU

Biweekly air service is maintained between this point and Iquitos.

morning. Camping is a simple matter. There being little danger of rain in the dry season, cots are set up in the sand; a supper of fish, yuca, and turtle eggs is prepared by the crew boys; and there is quiet until bands of howler monkeys roar at dawn.

Soon we gave up canoe travel and met the mail launch which carried us to Masisea on the Rio Ucayali, the head of large river-boat navigation. We reached Masisea July 25, 27 days after leaving the Chanchamayo. Mr. Dennis arrived by airplane the same day, having made the trip in two and a half hours, a good illustration of the difference aviation is making in travel time in the interior of South America, even making allowance for our collecting on the way.

Iquitos, which was to be our main headquarters for the remainder of the trip, is five days by steamer from Masisea, and is situated on

the Amazon a short distance below the point where that river is formed by the junction of the Ucayali and the Marañon. It is the capital of the Department of Loreto, and the only town of importance in northwestern Peru. It is a thoroughly progressive city of about 20,000 population, one of the most charming cities we have visited in South America. It is a surprisingly healthful place, almost entirely without malaria and other tropical diseases that prospective travelers fear. Through the courtesy of Mr. Graham Ker, of the Standard Oil Co. of Peru, a house was put at our disposal, which served as living and working quarters during the rest of our stay in Peru, and from which we made trips of considerable length. Col. Molino



Photograph by Ellsworth P. Killip

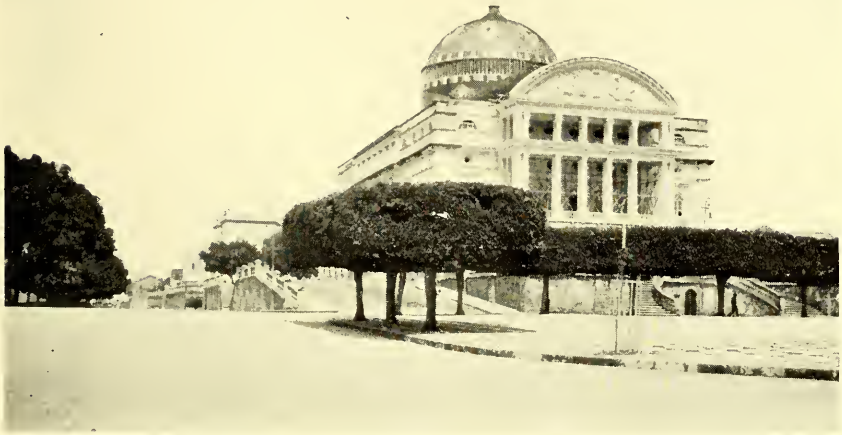
IQUITOS, PERU

One of the fine buildings on the Malecón. Ocean-going vessels reach this port, 2,200 miles from the mouth of the Amazon.

Dertiano, the Prefect of the Department of Loreto, received us kindly and facilitated our work with letters of introduction to other officials.

The last half of August and the first half of September were spent on the rivers above Iquitos. Mr. Dennis traveled on the navigable part of the Marañon and the Morona, while the writers made headquarters at Yurimaguas, a town on the Rio Huallaga about five days above Iquitos. Collecting in this region proved very profitable. There is little variation in elevation, but a different flora is found in various habitats. Land which is inundated at high water is designated by the natives as *monte bajo*, and supports a flora characterized by palms, aroids, and large epiphyte-laden trees. The higher land, known as *monte alto*, is the home of innumerable melastomes, pipers, and rubiaceous and other plants.

From Yurimaguas we made trips in several directions. One of the most interesting was to the right of way being cleared for the proposed railroad from Yurimaguas to the Pacific. Among the most difficult problems for the botanical collector in the tropical jungle is the making of herbarium specimens of tall trees and high climbing lianas. To cut down a giant tree not only requires much time but very often the upper portion merely falls upon some other tree, which in turn has to be chopped down, or is supported high up in the air by a network of woody vines. So a place where the land is being cleared is sought. Along this right of way it was a comparatively simple matter to obtain specimens not only of the large trees themselves but also of the dense epiphytic growth covering the top-



Photograph by Ellsworth P. Killip

THE OPERA HOUSE, MANAOS, BRAZIL

An imposing structure in Brazil's inland seaport 1,000 miles up the Amazon.

most branches. Another trip took us to Balsapuerto, a village at the base of the mountains where a greater range of altitude was available and collecting was reminiscent of the Pichis Trail. For the success of our work in this region we are much indebted to the Subprefect of the Province of Yurimaguas, to Señor Vicente Valera, the governor of Balsapuerto, and to Señor Enrique Pardo.

Before leaving Iquitos for the last time we made a short trip up the Rio Itaya to the fincas of San Antonio and Soledad, finding a few days of excellent collecting in the forests along this narrow stream. A few years previously the German botanist Tessmann had collected in the same region, and we attempted to re-collect some of his plants from the type locality. Another short trip was made to Mishuyacu,

a station maintained by Señor Guillermo Klug, the ardent plant and butterfly collector of Iquitos. In Iquitos, by the kind permission of Dr. Harvey Bassler, of the Standard Oil Co. of Peru, we had an opportunity to see a duplicate set of Tessmann's plants and to photograph some of them.

It was with regret that we left the pleasant little metropolis of the upper Amazon and started downstream; the 2,200-mile trip from Iquitos down the Amazon to Para was made as speedily as possible. It was, however, rather a vexation to cross Brazil at almost its widest part without making large collections. While waiting for steamer connections at Manaos time was found for a few short collecting trips, one made in company with Dr. Adolfo Ducke, of the



Photograph by Ellsworth P. Killip

FISHING BOATS AT PARA, BRAZIL

A picturesque spot on the waterfront of the modern city of Belem (Para) at the mouth of the Amazon.

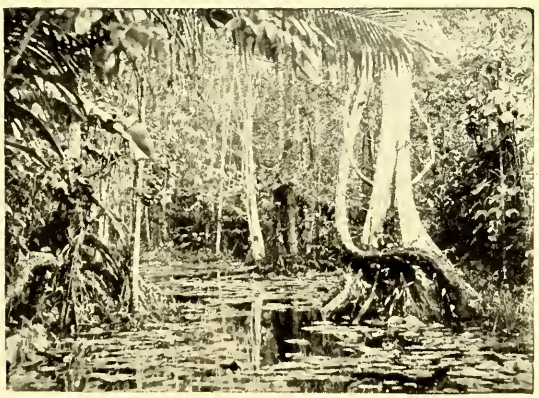
Jardim Botanico of Rio de Janeiro, being of particular interest. While in Manaos we also became acquainted with Dr. Amelia Snethlage, of the Museu Nacional at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Georg Huebner, and Mr. E. B. Kirk, all of whom helped to make our short wait there a pleasant one.

During our stay in the charming city of Para, fairly ample collections were obtained at Gurupa, on the lower Amazon, and on Mosqueiro Island, in the mouth of the Para River. For much of the hospitality granted us here we are indebted to Señor Mesquita, of the Standard Oil Co. of Brazil. We also had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Dr. Paul Le Cointe, the distinguished director of the Commercial Museum. The up-to-date atmosphere of these river cities—

Manaos and Para—can not be overemphasized; one feels perfectly at home, and the sense of being an "expeditionist" is quite lost. After considerable delay we boarded a steamer, passed out of the mouth of the tremendous Para River, and were landed in New York two weeks later, at the end of November.

About 27,000 individual specimens were brought back, these representing 9,200 collection numbers. Complete sets have been deposited in the United States National Museum and the New York Botanical Garden, and duplicates have been submitted to specialists in various groups for study. When the specimens have been authentically named, there will be a decided advantage in having this collection available for reference when questions as to the identity or distribution of plants from the upper Amazon arise. It is hoped that further botanical exploration in northeastern Peru and western Brazil will be encouraged, particularly with a view to learning more about the uses the Indians make of these little-known plants. What medicinal plants are there? What plants of other commercial value? What gorgeous flowers that might be brought to horticulture? What fruits that might find their place beside the banana, the orange, and the avocado? Judging from our experience the explorer will receive a royal welcome and most generous assistance from Government officials and from private citizens.

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A GLIMPSE OF MEXICO'S RURAL SCHOOLS

By Samuel Guy Inman, LL. D.,
Lecturer in Pan American Relations, Extension Division, Columbia University

INVITED by the Minister of Education, Señor Aaron Sáenz, to accompany him and the erudite Director of Rural Education, Professor Rafael Ramírez, to witness the inauguration of one of the new rural schools, I left the magnificent headquarters of the Federal Department of Education in Mexico City about 11 o'clock and began the journey in the Minister's car over the fine new highway leading from the capital to Laredo, Tex. This road runs through the Valley of Mexico and over the wonderful old viaduct used by the Indians and the early Spaniards to cross the lake which, in ancient days, covered a large part of the valley. We passed the spot, marked by a large monument and museum, where Morelos, one of the liberators of Mexico, was shot by the Spaniards. A few kilometers farther north we caught a view of the famous pyramids of the Sun and the Moon, testimonials of the great civilization that flourished here ages before the birth of Christ. This valley is most enchanting; beautiful white clouds, a brilliant sun, the mountains rising in the distance, all seen through the fresh morning atmosphere, give that thrill which every traveler through the Vale of Anahuac has experienced from the days of Cortez to the present time.

It was a wonderful opportunity to have such guides as Señor Sáenz and Professor Ramírez, for we could talk, not only about the beauties of nature and the wonders of history, but also about the educational problems of Mexico which these men are attacking with such vigor. Certainly there is no country in the world that is striving with more enthusiasm to solve its educational problems, and endeavoring with more determination to socialize every part of its educational development, than is Mexico.

At kilometer 84, where the road branches, one way leading to Pachuca and the other northward to Laredo, we were met by a group of officials of the State of Hidalgo. These included the Governor of the State, the Chief of the Army in this section, the Director of the State Public Schools, the Director of the Federal Schools in Hidalgo, and other interesting people. One of the most delightful aspects of the day was the association with these gentlemen and the privilege of observing them in their actual work.

As we sped along the excellent new highway, we suddenly found ourselves passing through lines of children, drawn up on either side

of the road. A rural school had heard of our excursion and was thus expressing its appreciation for the aid received from these officials. The Minister of Education ordered our cars to stop, and we found ourselves overwhelmed with flowers and invited to visit the school up on the hill. Here we had our first demonstration of the remarkable work these rural schools are accomplishing.

The major note in the development of these institutions is that of cooperation between the school authorities and the community. Here, for example, was a new school building of local style, yet better decorated and evidently more carefully maintained than other buildings in the village. It was erected under the auspices of a woman



Courtesy of the National Road Commission of Mexico

THE MEXICO CITY-LAREDO HIGHWAY

This highway, 770 miles in length, which will soon be completed, will doubtless attract many motorists from the United States to the beautiful capital of Mexico.

teacher who inspired the men of the community to gather the material, the women to furnish the meals, and the children to clear off the grounds as the work proceeded. The Governor of the State contributed the great beams for the ceiling, and the National Department of Education provided the seats and books. The land, about 15 acres in extent, was taken from the *ejido*, or communal land, of this Indian village. There were vegetable gardens and various farm and manual departments; there was also a modern basket ball court.

Most interesting of all were the fine little Indian children who, I noted, are smaller than American school children of the same age. They are not the lively youngsters to which we are accustomed; even

in their early years they show the taciturn spirit of their ancestors. On talking to them, however, we found them very responsive to questions as to whether they could read and write and how they enjoyed their school. It should be remembered that we were now in a part of the country where practically all the inhabitants speak only their native Indian language.

This first stop of ours, however, was only incidental. We were going farther along to the Indian town of El Daxthe, to inaugurate the new rural school for that community. On our approach the church bells began to ring, firecrackers were exploded, the children



Courtesy of Samuel Guy Inman

OPEN-AIR PAINTING SCHOOL AT CHOLULA

On the occasion of a visit made by the Assistant Secretary of Education, Dr. Trejo y Tejada. The new education system of Mexico provides for a number of these schools, where children are encouraged to work in the open, selecting their subjects and painting in accordance with their own ideas.

cried out their greetings, and even the taciturn Indian chiefs entered into the applause when they realized that to their humble village, on this great occasion, had come such distinguished guests as the Minister of Education and the Governor of their State. In the midst of the applause the Minister of Education was asked to pull the cord which was to unveil the lettering on the side of the school building, just finished. The words are significant: *El Centro Cultural Comunal.* This was not merely a school; it was the cultural center for the community. Here we found people from all the surrounding districts gathered to participate in the opening of this simple, one-room edifice, which had cost them nearly two years' work,

We first went inside to inspect the hand and art work of the Indian pupils, who show remarkable ability in handicraft, inherited from their forefathers. We then moved into the open patio to listen to the touching songs of the children. We were told that only a year ago not even one-tenth of them spoke Spanish, while they now all pronounce it in beautiful, clear tones.

The greatest miracle of the whole occasion was the school-teacher, a young girl of perhaps 20, who had never had more than six years of formal schooling, but who directed every part of the program and was evidently regarded as the real leader of the village. When the children sang, she stood, not in front with a baton, but in the midst of them, touching one here and one there, exhorting another



Courtesy of Rafael Ramírez

A NEW RURAL SCHOOL

A school, with a corner of its garden, at Jacala, State of Hidalgo.

with her eyes, another with a movement of the head, and altogether showing very clearly why she had such wonderful influence with the children as well as with the parents. The singing ceased and little recitations, such as we have heard in our own schools, were given. The Señorita then mounted an improvised platform and gave an earnest address of welcome. That country girl, with only sixth-grade preparation, fully aware that this was the biggest event in her life, yet unabashed, made a beautiful address in which she thanked the Minister of Education, the Governor of the State, the Superintendent of Rural Schools, and especially her beloved friends of the community for all they had done to support her during the years of struggle and building. Hers was the vision, hers the work, hers the

baffling suffering of those long years; but all of that was forgotten in that great day of victory.

Minister Sáenz, like the rest of us, was profoundly touched, and made a noble response. One was conscious not only of the sacrifices of these poor people who had created this school out of almost nothing, but of the impressive fact that Mexico has a Minister of Education willing to leave his pleasant duties in the beautiful capital and go to a distant Indian village to participate with the people in their triumphs. "O, I love it," said the Minister afterwards to me; "in the capital one is surrounded by routine duties and the complications of official life, but out here the enthusiasm of these simple country folk begets new inspiration."



Courtesy of Rafael Ramírez

BUILDING A RURAL SCHOOL AT AXOTLAN, STATE OF MEXICO

Members of the community, regardless of age, assisted in its erection.

After the exercises we saw an exhibition game of basket ball. Yes, basket ball has almost come to be the symbol of the new Mexico. The game was directed by the athletic expert of the Department of Education, who had trained these Indian boys to be most skillful players. It was strange to see a tremendously fought game carried on in absolute silence. Even at a time like this the Indian does not permit himself to abandon this taciturnity. It would be interesting indeed to see one of these Indian teams play against an enthusiastic, rah-rah, North American high-school team.

From the basket-ball field we went over to the shade of an immense moss-covered tree, large enough to shelter the group of about 300 who sat down to partake of the meal prepared for them. Probably the only dish recognizable by my American friends would be the





Courtesy of Rafael Ramírez

EXHIBITS OF WORK OF RURAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

Upper: Handmade pottery. Lower: Specimens of pottery, agricultural products, and tanned skins

barbecue. But this was a real barbecue, cooked over a smouldering fire in the bowels of the earth for many hours, very appetizing indeed. Then there was *guajalote con mole*, turkey with a kind of inexplicably delicious Mexican sauce which once eaten will never be forgotten. I shall not go through the list of all the wonderful dishes, but it was what our boys would call a wonderful "feed," ending, of course, with the ever-present frijoles. During the meal we were entertained, if you please, by three different orchestras, one of them trained by our same remarkable little teacher, another taught by a man who had strayed off to the capital and returned influenced by the city, and the third from the near-by rural normal school. Here we had examples of three different types of musical civilization; the wanderer from Mexico City who had learned some jazz (with difficulty one could occasionally detect well-known strains); the normal school orchestra, inclined to the classical; and the Indians, who gave us the weird old airs which only they know. The first two groups played with great enthusiasm and volume, but the notes of the Indians were always soft and appealing.

I liked to watch the Governor. He is evidently one of those remarkable men who win the affection even of the people farthest from the capital. It was touching to see the almost adoring way in which the people treated him. As we were about to rise from the table, the teacher (who, by the way, directed the dining service and the waitresses as efficiently as she did her children), called for order and said she had been requested by the neighbors to express to the *Señor Gobernador* their profound thanks for his unfailing interest in their community. Her first address of welcome, of course, was prepared, but here was an extemporaneous speech no less remarkable.

I asked the privilege of expressing my own appreciation of the wonderful things this community was doing and for the remarkable demonstration given a traveler from New York of how people can help themselves when properly led. It has been my privilege to be in many parts of the world and to visit many educational institutions; at present I myself teach in a university where there are about 35,000 students and 2,000 professors, but I can honestly say I have never been touched by any educational effort as I was by the one that I saw that day. That was real democracy, the cooperation of every part of a community around a cultural center.

I must not fail to add that the school building adjoins the little church of the community. The church is an old edifice and of course, in remote places like that, there is no regular parish priest; but the neighbors themselves whitewashed the church in order to make it appear as spick and span as the new school building.

On our return trip we were taken to visit a new rural normal school at Actopan, one of the 20 which the Department of Education has

developed in the country districts of Mexico to train the youth of these communities for teaching. Naturally it is difficult to get young people educated in the big normal schools of the cities to go to far-away places in the mountains and valleys to live among the Indians and work in such surroundings. The normal school which we visited is being conducted in a great old convent; notwithstanding the age of the building, which was erected in 1564, the frescoes on its walls, now that a coat of plaster placed there more than fifty years ago has been removed, appear remarkably attractive. The convent is such an



Courtesy of Rafael Ramírez

THE RURAL NORMAL SCHOOL AT ACTOPAN, HIDALGO

Housed in an old convent, this is one of the 20 normal schools established in the rural districts of the Republic.

immense edifice that all furnishings and equipment are lost in it, so while it is an inspiration for students to be in an historic place, the cold, barren, old-fashioned structure must prove in many ways unsatisfactory. It takes the stuff of heroes for teachers and pupils alike to remain year after year at this school, isolated as it is from civilized centers.

These young teachers go out to become friends of the people in country communities, people who are lonely, who need a meeting place in the evening, an opportunity to come together and sing, to chat, to talk of the outside world, to catch a vision of what Mexico

really is. If reading and writing are needed, instruction is given. Since in many places there are no lights, every one brings his own wax candle to school and sets it on the little desk which during the day belongs to a child. The school gives much attention to training the boys and girls in social work, not only for their own village but for the countryside about. Itineraries are planned so that the boys may spend Saturdays and Sundays with the villagers in near-by places. They go provided with hair-clipping machines, towels, and soap, visit homes, give talks about hygiene and civic life, and teach singing.

A report of the president of one of these local school committees will give some idea of what the community is giving to the school. On handing over its responsibilities to the next incumbents, the



Courtesy of Rafael Ramírez

A RURAL NORMAL SCHOOL AT TUXTLA GUTIERREZ, CHIAPAS

school committee made the following statement of the work accomplished during 1927:

(1) In December we gave the school a plot of ground for a garden; (2) we enclosed this ground in January; (3) we began talking about building a schoolhouse and finally started work in March; (4) we made iron railings for the windows of the schoolhouse; (5) we finished the schoolhouse on the 29th of May; (6) we helped the children plant corn; (7) two beehives were bought in June; (8) we gave little chicks to the school in July; (9) we built chicken runs in August; (10) we bought half a dozen desks for the school; (11) we secured a larger plot of ground for the school, so that corn might be planted; (12) we bought a loom and comb for the school; (13) we bought a gasoline lamp for the night school. Gentlemen, members of the new committee, as you receive this sacred trust of our rural school, we hope that you will go on working with the same enthusiasm that we have felt. We beseech you to do your utmost for the welfare of the children of our village. If you do, the country will reward you; if not, the country will hold you to account.

The fact that heroes and heroines are, in ever larger numbers, attending normal schools like the one at Actopan, and devoting themselves to this new form of missionary work, is the most hopeful sign I saw on this visit to Mexico.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA—FISCAL YEAR 1929–30

By Matilda Phillips,
Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

THE value of the total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, as shown in the tables below, compiled from statements furnished by the Statistical Office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, was $1,645,000,000, a decline of $266,696,000, or 13.95 per cent, from the preceding fiscal year. Imports, totaling $854,608,000, were $144,491,000, or 14.46 per cent, less than in 1928–29, while exports, aggregating $790,131,000, declined by $122,205,000, or 13.39 per cent, from the preceding year. The world-wide decline in trade activities and decrease in commodity prices, with the resultant lowered purchasing power, were the leading factors in this decline.

Imports from the northern group of countries showed a decline of 22.91 per cent, attributed largely to smaller imports of coffee, crude petroleum and lead from Mexico, and of sugar from Cuba. Imports of Cuban sugar showed a decline in quantity of 33 per cent, falling from 8,217,000 pounds in 1928–29 to 5,516,000 pounds in 1929–30, while there was a fall in value from $166,000,000 to $101,000,000.

Imports from South America, amounting to $554,371,000 in 1929–30, declined by $55,253,000, or 9 per cent, from the value of 1928–29, due to decreases in the imports from Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Commenting on trade with South America, *Commerce Reports*, in its edition of September 1, 1930, states that:

> Imports from Argentina were greater than a year before, owing primarily to an increase in the value of flaxseed; the value of cattle hides, sheep and lamb skins, and wool was less than a year ago. Larger purchases of coffee and crude petroleum caused imports from Colombia to increase from $91,700,000 in 1928–29 to $105,800,000 in 1929–30. The major factor in the reduction in value of imports from Brazil was the lower average unit price of Brazilian coffee, which declined from 20.2 cents in 1928–29 to 14.2 cents in 1929–30; the quantity im-

ported increased 5.1 per cent. Smaller shipments of copper and sodium nitrate caused the decline in the value of imports from Chile, and there were decreases in imports of coffee and crude petroleum from Venezuela and of wool from Uruguay.

Exports to the republics of North America, aggregating $355,874,000, showed a decline of only 2 per cent in 1929–30, as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

Exports to South America, amounting to $434,257,000, were $114,658,000, or 20.89 per cent, less than in 1928–29, due to smaller sales to all countries, except Chile and Paraguay. The decline in value in exports to this group in 1929–30 is accounted for by smaller shipments of motor vehicles, cotton goods, rubber manufactures, iron and steel products, and various other finished articles. Exports of electrical apparatus to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Venezuela, and of agricultural machinery to Argentina increased as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

The following tables show the value of the United States trade with each of the republics of Latin America during the past two fiscal years and the percentage change in 1929–30 as compared with 1928–29:

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June 30

IMPORTS

Country of origin	1929	1930	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent
Mexico	$122,808,840	$101,648,806	−17.23
Guatemala	8,315,768	8,038,391	−3.33
El Salvador	3,871,969	3,158,729	−18.42
Honduras	12,173,068	13,531,743	+11.16
Nicaragua	5,816,782	4,603,857	−20.85
Costa Rica	5,529,882	5,010,212	−9.40
Panama	6,143,519	4,936,743	−19.64
Cuba	214,134,174	150,055,288	−29.92
Dominican Republic	9,203,772	7,876,809	−14.42
Haiti	1,477,544	1,376,488	−6.84
North American Republics	389,475,318	300,237,066	−22.91
Argentina	105,698,659	107,987,490	+2.16
Bolivia [1]	233,877	314,340	+34.40
Brazil	218,980,722	170,126,203	−22.31
Chile	95,662,774	77,532,173	−18.95
Colombia	91,726,037	105,811,503	+15.36
Ecuador	5,483,825	5,522,904	+.71
Paraguay [1]	597,017	424,887	−28.83
Peru	25,902,940	28,966,423	+11.83
Uruguay	16,880,967	15,645,887	−7.32
Venezuela	48,456,992	42,038,886	−13.24
South American Republics	609,623,810	554,370,696	−9.06
Total Latin American	999,099,128	854,607,762	−14.46

[1] NOTE.—United States statistics credit commodities in considerable qualities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the republics of Bolivia and Paraguay but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June 30—Continued

EXPORTS

Country of destination	1929	1930	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent
Mexico	$118,984,885	$138,182,647	+16.13
Guatemala	12,930,599	9,671,809	−25.20
El Salvador	7,493,134	6,825,419	−8.91
Honduras	10,623,857	12,126,580	+14.14
Nicaragua	6,753,304	6,332,401	−6.23
Costa Rica	8,360,936	6,173,681	−26.16
Panama	38,612,447	41,885,992	+8.47
Cuba	132,489,617	115,725,437	−12.65
Dominican Republic	16,073,537	11,032,115	−31.36
Haiti	11,098,299	7,917,442	−28.66
North American Republics	363,420,615	355,873,523	−2.08
Argentina	206,832,725	173,693,211	−16.02
Bolivia [1]	5,767,264	5,603,566	−2.84
Brazil	115,153,089	78,711,840	−31.64
Chile	50,697,844	51,273,005	+1.13
Colombia	59,834,623	33,270,295	−44.40
Ecuador	6,759,754	5,309,339	−21.46
Paraguay [1]	1,373,065	1,438,120	+4.74
Peru	25,810,041	21,823,604	−15.44
Uruguay	28,905,024	24,605,697	−14.87
Venezuela	47,781,578	38,528,698	−19.36
South American Republics	548,915,007	434,257,375	−20.89
Total Latin American	912,335,622	790,130,898	−13.39

[1] NOTE.—United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the republics of Bolivia and Paraguay but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.





Courtesy of "Argentina"

AVENIDA DE MAYO, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA



VILLAZON AVENUE, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA



AVENIDA RIO BRANCO RIO DE JANEIRO BRAZIL



THE VALPARAISO-VIÑA DEL MAR HIGHWAY, CHILE



COLOMBIA'S HIGHWAY-TO-THE-SEA, CONNECTING MEDELLIN AND THE CARIBBEAN SEA



Courtesy of Manuel Valerio

A BUS IN PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN SAN JOSE AND OTHER COSTA RICAN CITIES



Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba

A SECTION OF THE NEW CUBAN CENTRAL HIGHWAY



BRIDGE ON THE MELLA HIGHWAY, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



NUEVE DE OCTUBRE BOULEVARD, GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

A STREET INTERSECTION, SAN SALVADOR



Courtesy of M. M. Herrera, Minister of Agriculture

PASEO DE LA REFORMA, GUATEMALA CITY



IMPROVING THE PETITE RIVIERE ROAD, HAITI



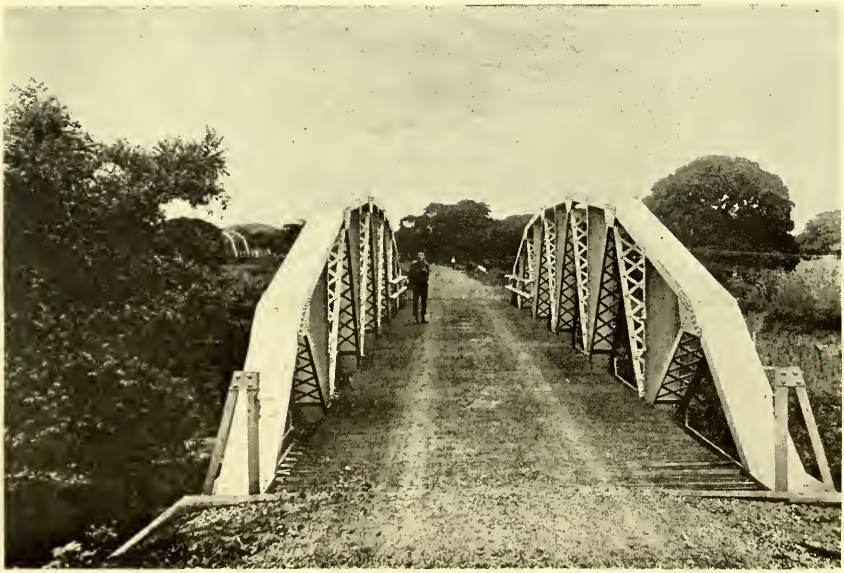
HIGHWAY BRIDGE, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS



THE MEXICO CITY—LAREDO HIGHWAY, NEAR PACHUCA



ROAD BUILDING NEAR MANAGUA, NICARAGUA



BRIDGE ON A NEW ROAD IN PANAMA



DRIVEWAY IN CABALLERO PARK, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY



Photograph by Ellsworth P. Killip

QUIMIRI BRIDGE, CHANCHAMAYO RIVER, PERU

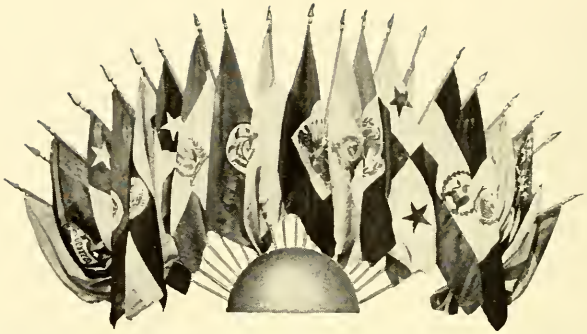


Courtesy of The Touring Club Uruguayo

BEACH FRONT DRIVE, POCITOS, URUGUAY



THE WINDING HIGHWAY BETWEEN LA GUAIRA AND CARACAS, VENEZUELA



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Resolution of sympathy to the Dominican Republic.—The Governing Board held a special session Saturday, September 6, to take action in view of the devastation wrought in the Dominican Republic by the hurricane of September 3.

The following resolution was adopted and forwarded to President Trujillo, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic in Washington, and to the Governments of the other American Republics:

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, having met in special session to consider the extraordinary situation prevailing in the Dominican Republic,

Resolves, To urge the Governments members of the Union, through their representatives on the Governing Board, to come to the aid of the Dominican Republic in whatever manner, measure, and time each one finds most expedient.

That through the proper agencies of each Government the philanthropic institutions and societies of each country be urged to come to the assistance of the Dominican Republic on private initiative.

That the Director General be authorized to transmit a message of sympathy and condolence to President Trujillo and to the representative of the Dominican Republic in Washington in the name of the Governing Board, and communicate to them the foregoing resolution.

President Trujillo replied as follows to the message transmitting this resolution:

L. S. Rowe, *Director*,
Pan American Union,
Washington.

Dominican Government, profoundly grateful, accepts the important cooperation suggested on the initiative of the Pan American Union to the Governments of America and sends the Union an expression of gratitude for its noble desire to come to our aid in our hour of urgent and grave need.

President Trujillo.

Sr. don Persio C. Franco, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Dominican Republic, wrote:

LEGATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
WASHINGTON, *September 7, 1930.*

MY DEAR DIRECTOR GENERAL:

I have had the honor to receive your kind communication of yesterday, transmitting to me the resolution passed by the Governing Board which met in special session on that date to express to the Dominican Republic the sympathy of the countries members of the Union on the dire national calamity that overwhelms the country, and adding the generous expression of your own sympathy.

Yesterday I transmitted to my Government by cable this important resolution in its entirety.

I beg to assure you, sir, that the Dominican people will derive great consolation in this moment of anguish from these expressions of sympathy and friendship and I will take the liberty to ask you to express, in the name of my people, of my Government, and in my own, to the distinguished members of the Governing Board, and to receive for yourself as well, the assurances of our deep and enduring gratitude.

With sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem, I am

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) PERSIO C. FRANCO,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Hon. Dr. LEO S. ROWE,
Director General, Pan American Union,
Washington, D. C.

Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.—The Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry opened its sessions in the Pan American Union on September 8. As readers of the BULLETIN are aware,[1] this Conference assembled pursuant to resolutions of the Sixth International Conference of American States and subsequent action of the Governing Board, which offered the Government of the United States the privilege of calling the Conference.

The session was opened under the chairmanship of Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. Dr. A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Leon M. Estabrook, Assistant to the Director of Scientific Work, were elected president and secretary general, respectively, of the conference. The delegates were then welcomed by the Hon. Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, on behalf of the Government of the United States; the Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and His Excellency Señor don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico, in his capacity as Vice Chairman of the Governing Board. Cordial responses were made to these greetings by the following

[1] See *The Inter-American Conference on Agriculture*, by Alberto Adriani, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, February, 1930; *Program of the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry*, id., August, 1930; also id., December, 1929, p. 1243; February, 1930, p. 165; March, 1930, p. 234; and September, 1930, p. 873.

delegates: Dr. Pablo M. Ynsfrán, Minister of Paraguay; Señor don Carlos J. Quintero, of Panama; and Dr. Carlos E. Chardón, Commissioner of Agriculture of Puerto Rico.

After the addresses, the conference, on motion of Dr. Chardón, amended by Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister and delegate of Uruguay, adopted a resolution expressing the deep sympathy of the conference for the Dominican Republic in the great calamity which had befallen it. Señor don Persio C. Franco, Chargé d'Affaires of that nation and one of its delegates to the conference, expressed his thanks in heartfelt words.

At the close of the morning session, the Governing Board gave a luncheon in honor of the delegates to the conference. A large number of other guests were present, including cabinet members, other high Government officials, and the chiefs of bureau of the Department of Agriculture and of the divisions of the Pan American Union.

The afternoon session was marked by an address of welcome by the Hon. Robert R. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, to which Dr. Ernesto Argueta, Minister and delegate of Honduras, made a felicitous reply.

A full account of the conference, which continued in session until September 20, will be given in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Distinguished visitors.—The following distinguished Latin Americans were among the visitors to the Pan American Union in recent weeks:

His Excellency Dr. Miguel Cruchaga, formerly Ambassador of Chile to the United States and at present Chairman of the Spanish-Mexican and Italian-Mexican Mixed Claims Commission. Doctor Cruchaga was accompanied by the Chargé d'Affairs of Chile at Washington, Señor don Óscar Blanco Viel, and Señor don Benjamín Cohen, of Chile.

Capt. Albert Roper, Secretary General, International Commission on Aerial Navigation.

Señor don Raimundo Nieves, Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station of Guatrache, La Pampa, Argentina, on a special mission to the United States for his Government for the purpose of making a study at the various agricultural institutions of certain varieties of wheat.

Senhor Antonio Severo Dumont Fonseca, an eminent architect of Brazil on a tour of inspection of public buildings in the United States.

THE COUNSELOR'S OFFICE

Concert of Latin American music.—In honor of the delegates to the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal In-

dustry the fifty-second concert of Latin American music, arranged by the Counselor, Mr. Franklin Adams, was given on the esplanade of the Pan American Union September 11, 1930. An audience of fifteen hundred people enjoyed the program, largely devoted to folk music, their pleasure being enhanced by the beauty of the warm, moonlit evening and the picturesque setting afforded by the Aztec garden. The Navy Band, conducted by Lieut. Charles Benter, was assisted by Margarita Cueto, a Mexican soprano; by an Argentine trio consisting of Orpha Vargas, soprano, Miguel Cáceres, tenor, and Gregorio Ayala, baritone, who rendered songs from the Argentine pampa with guitar accompaniment, and by Carlina Gutiérrez, a Colombian pianist.

FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE

Pan American Reciprocal Trade Convention.—Several hundred publications of the Pan American Union were exhibited in the Capitol Building at Sacramento, California, during the sessions of the Pan American Reciprocal Trade Conference, August 25–31, inclusive. During that period the headquarters of the Pan American Union were visited by hundreds of people, many of whom arranged to secure supplies of these publications for use in schools and business offices in California.

Previous to the convening of the conference, the Foreign Trade Adviser, William A. Reid, visited many California cities and spoke before chambers of commerce and other organizations on the progress of Latin American nations. Many of these talks were also broadcast over the radio.

STATISTICAL DIVISION

Foreign Trade Reports.—The Statistical Division has prepared and published reports on the foreign trade of Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, and Uruguay which were compiled from the following official publications, recently received:

Commercio Exterior do Brasil, Janeiro a Dezembro, 1928–1929.

Report of Twenty-Third Fiscal Period, Dominican Customs Receivership—1929.

Report of the Haitian Financial-Adviser—General-Receiver, for the fiscal year 1928–29.

Memoria de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público de Honduras, 1928–29.

Estadística del Comercio Especial del Perú en el año 1928.

Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda del Uruguay, Enero de 1930.

The division is now engaged in the preparation of reports on the foreign trade of the following countries for the year 1929: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay.

The General Survey of the trade of Latin America, a report compiled annually by the division from Latin American official sources, is also in course of preparation. The tables to accompany the 1929

Survey are well under way and it is greatly to be hoped that official data necessary to complete them will be received within a short time.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Visitors.—The summer vacation period brought to the Library a number of students in search of special material on Latin America to be used in the preparation of papers.

Books received.—Among the 565 titles received since the last notes published in this BULLETIN the Library was most fortunate to add to the section relating to Guatemala 104 volumes presented by the Minister of Foreign Relations of that country, and 117 volumes from Mexico received through the Embassy of that nation in Washington. Among the latter was a collection of the publications of the General Bureau of Statistics. Other notable receipts were 70 titles from the National Library at Santiago de Chile, 11 from the National Institute of Panama, 12 on Peru from Dr. Albert Giesecke, 13 from the National Library at Montevideo, 29 from various offices of the Government of Colombia, 4 from the National Library at Rio de Janeiro, and 4 from the Embassy of Peru in Washington.

Some of the outstanding books received are the following:

Umbú. Contos Gaúchos. Por João Fontoura. Rio de Janeiro, Jornal do Commerico, 1929. 128 p.

Annaes da III conferencia nacional de educação. Promovida pela Associação Brasileira de Educação, sob o patrocinio do governo do Estado e realizada em São Paulo de 7 a 15 de setembro de 1929. São Paulo, Directoria geral da instrucção publica, 1930. 1001 p.

Ensaio de política internacional americana. O tratado de Natal. A realidade economica entre o Brasil e a Bolivia. Possibilidades commerciaes. Por Oswaldo Furst. Rio de Janeiro, Paulo, Pongetti e Cia., 1930. 148 p.

Historia de las leyes expedidas por el Congreso [en los años de 1926, 1927 y 1928]. Edición ordenada por la Cámara de Representantes y dirigida por el Secretario de ella, Fernando Restrepo Briceño. Bogotá, Imp. Nacional, 1927–1928. 8 vols.

Investigación acerca de las palabras usadas en castellano. Por T. R. Céspedes A. Panamá, Star & Herald, Panamá, 1929. 127 p.

Obras de Eliseo Giberga. Tomo 1, Discursos políticos. Habana, Rambla, Bouza y Ca., 1930. 606 p.

Poesías selectas de Plácido. Introducción por A. M. Eligio de la Puente. Habana, Cultural, 1930 (Colección de libros cubanos, vol. 19). 313 p. [" Plácido," pseud. de Gabriel de la Concepción Valdés.]

Ensayos sobre literatura hispano-americano. 1, La poesía lírica de Chile, Argentina y Perú. Por Tomás Gatica Martínez. Santiago, Editorial Andes, 1930. 331 p.

Atlas de Chile. Conforme a la última división territorial de la república. Contiene datos geográficos e históricos sobre cada provincia de Chile. Edición provisional. Santiago, Librería "Escuelas Cristianas", 1930. 40 p.

Catálogo breve de la biblioteca americana que obsequia a la Nacional de Santiago J. T. Medina. Tomo 2, manuscritos. Documentos inéditos para la historia de Chile, 1720–1927. Santiago, Imp. Universitaria, 1930. 244 p.

Baedeker de Chile. Obra auspiciada por la sección turismo del Ministerio de Fomento para servir de guía a los viajeros nacionales y extranjeros en Chile. By Carlos Tornero. In Spanish and English. Santiago, C. Tornero y Cia., 1930. 320 p. illus. maps.

Histoire diplomatique d'Haïti. Par Abel Nicolas Léger. Tome premier, 1804–1859. Port-au-Prince, A. Héraux, 1930. 328 p.

Atlas general del Distrito Federal. Geográfico, histórico, comercial, estadístico, agrario. Su descripción más completa, profusamente ilustrada con mapas, fotografías y gráficas. Se formó esta obra por orden del Sr. Dr. José M. Puig Casauranc, jefe del Departamento del Distrito Federal, en la Oficina del Catastro en 1929, siendo Jefe de ella el Sr. F. Rodríguez del Campo. Mexico, Tall. Gráficos de la Nación, 1930. Vol. 1: Text with illus. and plates. Vol. 2: folio of maps.

La educación del pueblo. Discursos. Por Ezequiel Padilla. Mexico, Herrero, 1930. 193 p.

Las misiones culturales en 1927. Las escuelas normales rurales. Mexico, Publicaciones de la Secretaría de Educación Pública, 1929. 470 p. illus. plates.

Obrerismo y nacionalidad. Por Fofonías Salvatierra. Managua, Tip. Progreso, 1928. 207 p.

El código Bustamante y el derecho positivo venezolano. Por Dr. Celestino Farrera. Caracas, Tip. Universal, 1930. 78 p.

El Perú. Itinerarios de viajes. Por Antonio Raimondi. Publicado por el Banco Italiano de Lima conmemorando el 40° aniversario de su fundación. Lima, 1929. 156, 100, 118 p.

Canciones escolares peruanas. Mandadas publicar por el gobierno del Perú. Serie 1, 2, y 3. Letra del Dr. Arturo Montoya. . . Música del Presbítero Dr. Pablo Chávez Aguilar. Lima, Imp. Lit. T. Scheuch, 1928. 3 vols.

Figuras y crónicas de la paz. Por José G. Antuña, delegado del Uruguay a la Sociedad de Naciones. Editorial "Le Livre Libre," 141, Boulevard Péreire, Paris, 1930. 311 p.

Tratado de derecho internacional público. Escrito por encargo del Carnegie Endowment for International Peace por Manuel González-Hontoria y Fernández Ladreda. Continuación de la parte segunda. Libros VI, VII, y VIII. Madrid, Talleres Voluntad, 1930. 431 p.

Among new magazines received were:

El Agricultor. Órgano de la Liga de Fomento Agrícola. Published under the direction of Pedro P. Beltrán, Calle 14 No. 70, Bogota, Colombia. Serie 1, Núm. 1, 12 de junio de 1930. Weekly. 34 p. 6½ x 9½ inches.

A Fazenda Fluminense. (Agricultura, industria, commercio.) Published by Humberto Vernet, Director-Proprietario, Rua Benjamin Constant 19, Nictheroy, Brazil. Anno 1, N. 9, maio, 1930. 34 p. illus. 7¼ x 10½ inches.

Revista de la Oficina Municipal de Estadística y Demografía. Published by the Director General de Estadística, Dr. Luis S. Crespo, La Paz, Bolivia. Año 1, No. 1, Primer cuatrimestre, 1930. illus. 7½ x 11¾ inches.

Irrigación en México. Órgano oficial de la comisión nacional de irrigación. Published for the Commission under the direction of Roberto Quiroz Martínez, México, México. Monthly. Tomo 1, No. 4, Agosto de 1930. 80 p. illus. maps. Gratis. 8 x 11 inches.

Música. Revista Mexicana. Gerónimo Baqueiro Foster, editor. Calle de la Moneda núm. 10, México, México. Monthly. Vol. 1, No. 1, 15 de abril de 1930. 48 p. illus. 7 x 9½ inches.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Fellowships.—Twelve Latin American students entering educational institutions in the United States last month held scholarships or fellowships obtained for them by the Division of Intellectual Cooperation. Four of these, all but one being for graduate work, were sufficient to meet not only tuition but the living expenses of the student; and two others provided similar facilities in exchange for the teaching of Spanish. Six students received scholarships comprising free instruction or somewhat more. Several others to whom fellowships had been offered were unable to accept. In addition to those receiving scholarships, a number of students were assisted in validating their credentials for admission to schools and universities.

New Member of Staff.—Mrs. Concha Romero James, of Mexico, has come to fill the place left vacant by the departure of Miss Sedgwick, who was granted a fellowship by the Government of Chile for study in that country. Mrs. James was formerly connected with the summer session of the University of Mexico, and has also held the post of Educational Attaché of the Mexican Government in the United States. She recently spent more than a year in South America and is well acquainted with the field of work of the Division.



LEGISLATION

CHILE

COLONIZATION IN AYSEN.—The Government has promulgated a law dealing with colonization in the Province of Aysen. The principal provisions are as follows:

Every native or naturalized Chilean citizen now living in Aysen who has been occupying and cultivating land since before January 1, 1927, will be granted without charge title to not more than 600 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) for himself, and up to 50 additional hectares for each living child. An equal conveyance will be made to Chileans now resident in Argentina and desirous of repatriating themselves, who prove that they have had agricultural experience, fulfill certain technical requirements, and possess goods and animals to the value of at least 20 per cent of that of the land to be allotted them.

A grant for the same amount will also be made to all native or naturalized Chilean citizens who occupy and personally cultivate land in the Province for at least one year, and similar grants up to 1,000 hectares to those who have held public office of any kind, with or without salary, in the Province; in both cases the grantees must possess cash, stock, or household goods worth 20 per cent of the value of the land allotted them. To members of the first group, the Provincial Governor will issue provisional title to the land, to be made absolute after two years by the President of the Republic if they have complied with all conditions laid down in the law. To those of the second category, both provisional and absolute titles to the land will be issued by the President.

No land acquired in accordance with the provisions of this law may be subdivided into parcels of less than 100 hectares, or be united into estates of more than 2,000 hectares. The Provincial Governor may grant permission to native or naturalized Chilean citizens to occupy not more than 600 hectares of Government land for a period not to exceed one year, after which time they may take advantage of the provisions outlined above.

The law also authorizes the President of the Republic to sell at public auction the following land in the same Province: Parcels of not more than 5,000 hectares of grazing lands, or not more than 10,000 hectares of woodland suitable for exploitation agriculturally or industrially. Twenty per cent of the purchase price must be paid at the time of the sale, and the rest may be paid in 10 equal annual installments with 6 per cent interest. If a year after the sale the purchaser has not begun the exploitation of his land or if he should fail to pay three consecutive installments, the property will automatically revert to the State to be sold at the next public auction. This law will take effect throughout the Province of Aysen with the exception of a strip of 5 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) along the frontier between Chile and Argentina. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, June 26, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

NEW CABINET.—Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, inaugurated President of Colombia August 7, 1930, has appointed the following cabinet ministers: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduardo Santos; Interior, Dr. Carlos E. Restrepo; Public Works, Dr. Fabio Lozano; Industries, Dr. Francisco Chaux; Education, Dr. Abel Carbonell; War, Gen. Agustín Morales Olaya; Finance and Public Credit, Dr. Francisco de Paula Pérez; and Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Julio Enrique Tascón.

EL SALVADOR

RETIREMENT AND PENSION LAW.—A new law concerning the retirement and pensioning of employees in the civil, judicial, and administrative branches of the government service, including municipal employees, was passed by the National Legislative Assembly on May 24, 1930. This act, signed by President Romero Bosque, May 30, 1930, provides that:

An employee without other means of support who has served faithfully for a period of at least 20 years and has reached 60 years of age if a man, or 50 if a woman, is eligible for retirement. Compensation shall be made on the basis of the highest salary received while in government employ, provided the employee has been receiving such salary for at least one year: 40 per cent if the length of service was from 20 to 24 years, 50 per cent if from 25 to 29 years, and 60 per cent if 30 years or over.

Retirement with compensation will also be granted an employee incapacitated for further work through illness contracted as a direct result of the discharge of official duties, the amount being equal to 20 per cent of the employee's highest salary if he has been employed less than 8 years, 25 per cent if from 8 to 14 years, 30 per cent if from 15 to 19 years, and on the retirement basis if 20 years or over. The compensation of any retired employee shall never exceed 200 colones monthly.

If after retirement the employee is still able to render service he may be employed by the Government, receiving the salary of the position to which he has been appointed if it exceeds the retirement compensation, or the retirement compensation if the salary is less.

Dependents whose claim to a pension on the death of an employee will be recognized are the children, the widow or widower, or the parents of the deceased. The right of sons to a pension ceases when they reach the age of 21, and that of wives and daughters, upon their marriage. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, June 9, 1930.)

MEXICO

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT.—Acting in accordance with authority granted him by Congress in a legislative decree of December 29, 1929, President Ortiz Rubio issued a civil aeronautics act on June 30, 1930. The law defines the official meaning of various aeronautical terms and the limits of government jurisdiction in matters pertaining to civil aviation, establishes regulations for flying, the registration of planes, the licensing of pilots and other members of aeroplane crews, the construction and maintenance of airports, the granting and revocation of concessions, and the operation of air transport lines, and provides for adequate inspection of air services and for the investigation of accidents. Although the law went into effect with its publication in the *Diario Oficial*, private individuals and firms owning planes or operating air transport lines have been allowed six months to comply with its provisions. (Supplement to *Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, June 30, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

SUPERVISION OF CORPORATIONS.—Acting in accordance with an order of the General Financial Inspection Bureau and Article 62 of

Law No. 817, passed July 2, 1926, President Guggiari issued a decree on June 24, 1930, regulating the supervision and inspection of corporations. The decree provides that all charters of corporations seeking authorization to operate within the Republic or desiring to modify their statutes shall be submitted to the General Financial Inspection Bureau for study and approval; forbids the bureau to authorize the use of the same name by more than one concern or to permit a company to bear the names of members of the firm without some other designation revealing its character or the nature of the business; authorizes the attendance of an inspector at meetings of the stockholders of any corporation, should circumstances so justify; establishes rules for the periodic examination of the books of corporations by the accounting office and also by the Financial Inspection Bureau if necessary; and makes obligatory the submittal of quarterly statements and annual reports regarding operations of all corporations to the accounting office. (*Diario Oficial*, Asuncion, June 25, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

Contract with the Bank of Venezuela.—The Congress of the Republic of Venezuela approved on June 27, 1930, a contract signed by the Minister of the Treasury and the President of the Bank of Venezuela, a private institution. By virtue of the contract, the Bank of Venezuela is appointed an agent and auxiliary bank of the national treasury both at home and abroad, to receive national revenues and to make payments from public funds according to law and to the terms of the contract, which went into effect July 1, 1930.

The Bank of Venezuela is required by this contract to submit to the Ministry of the Treasury a monthly statement of the national Government's account within 60 days; the statement shall show the balance outstanding at the end of the month, and a detailed account for all branches of the bank, at home and abroad, of deposits and withdrawals of Government funds, with the debit or credit balance of the Government for each office. The statement should be accompanied by a report giving the revenue for the month itemized by sources, and a record of all disbursements, according to ministry and also according to branch office.

Furthermore, the bank agrees to regulate the circulation of currency throughout the country, and will submit to the Minister of the Treasury data collected and pertinent observations on the subject, together with the measures recommended for the situation.

The Bank of Venezuela is entitled to a commission of seven-eighths of 1 per cent of the money which it may collect for the account of the National Treasury in accordance with the present contract; this

commission is not to be applied, however, to specie deposited by the Government in the vaults of the bank, to sums transferred from the Treasury or treasury agencies to the bank, nor to deposits received by the bank as collateral for governmental transactions. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, June 28, 1930.)

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

COOPERATIVE GRAIN ELEVATOR.—The completion of the first cooperative grain elevator in Argentina, erected in Leones by the Agricultural Union of that city, was celebrated on July 13 with appropriate ceremonies. This is the first of a system of 40 elevators to be erected throughout the Provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba by the Association of Argentine Cooperative Societies, of which the Agricultural Union of Leones is a member; the terminal elevator of the chain will be in Rosario, the headquarters of the association.

The Leones elevator has 10 cylindrical sections 6.80 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in diameter and 20.30 meters tall, with a total capacity of approximately 7,000 tons. It is equipped to receive or discharge grain at the rate of 80 tons an hour, or about 16 freight cars of the "Hamburg" type a day, and has all the necessary machinery for the functioning of such an establishment in the most modern manner.

The ceremonies were attended by high government officials, as well as representatives of the provincial governments of Cordoba and Santa Fe, chambers of commerce, and banking, commercial, industrial, and agricultural institutions. As part of the ceremonies, all the members of the Agricultural Union signed a document agreeing that the union will never allow the elevator to pass into other hands. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 8, 13, 15, 1930.)

Other achievements of Leones in cooperation are interestingly described in *Cooperación en Agricultura*, an article by Leon M. Estabrook, Assistant to the Director of Scientific Studies, United States Department of Agriculture, and Chef du Service Honoraire de l'Institut International de l'Agriculture de Rome, published in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, October, 1930, Spanish edition.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERT TO VISIT BRAZIL.—At the instance of the General Bureau of Agricultural Instruction and Promotion, the Minister of Agriculture has appointed Sr. don Enrique Etcheverry, an agricultural expert, to spend two months in Brazil to study the fruit trade of Argentina with that nation. (*Boletín Oficial*, Buenos Aires, June 25, 1930.)

BRAZIL

PINEAPPLE GROWING.—The Minister of Agriculture, appreciating the value to the nation of an increased pineapple production, has instructed the Institute of Agricultural Promotion to compile statistics for the districts now growing this fruit, give an account of present conditions, and consider the possibility of transforming such regions into centers of intensive cultivation. The institute has also been asked to make a study of the various systems of packing employed in shipping and suggest changes or improvements; to investigate transportation conditions and indicate to local and State authorities any immediate measures that would facilitate shipment and reduce costs; to arrange with growers for the organization of cooperative societies to promote production and stimulate consumption both in Brazil and abroad; and to install demonstration farms in the pineapple-growing districts on land granted by the State, by municipalities, or by individuals, these farms to serve as experimental centers for cooperative societies. (Release No. I, 1930, *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores*, Rio de Janeiro.)

ORANGE-GROWING.—The growing of oranges is being stimulated in Brazil, where there are many varieties yielding fruit of widely different shape, taste, color, and acidity. The varieties known as Bahia, Pera, and Selecta, however, are those cultivated to the greatest extent.

The Bahia orange, so called because it originated in the State of Bahia, is a fruit of medium size, with a thin smooth rind, much acidly-sweet juice and no seeds; it is easily recognizable by its pulpy navel—hence its popular name, the navel orange. Among the most extensively cultivated varieties is the pera, or pear orange; it is oblong in shape, with a medium thick rind, is fairly sweet and agreeable, with a flavor not unlike that of limes, and has few seeds. These pear-shaped oranges are largely cultivated, not only because they keep well for a long time after picking, but also because the trees do not begin to yield until September, a few months after the Bahia and Selecta crops. A variety of the pera, called perão (big pear), matures still later, excellent fruit being available as late as February; it is large and of good appearance, very juicy and without seeds.

The following table gives the approximate number of orange trees in Brazil, according to a report of the Institute of Commercial Development, a section of the Ministry of Agriculture:

State	Number	State	Number
Sao Paulo	7, 236, 000	Matto Grosso	143, 000
Rio de Janeiro	4, 500, 000	Rio Grande do Sul	1, 000, 000
Bahia	400, 000	Other	200, 000
Pernambuco	15, 000		
Espirito Santo	400, 000	Total	15, 359, 000
Minas Geraes	1, 465, 000		

Of the total number of trees in the State of Sao Paulo 5,500,000 are young trees, which should be yielding a minimum of 6,000,000 boxes annually within the next five years. The largest and most up-to-date groves in the State are to be found in the districts of Limeira, Sorocaba, Taubate and Cacapava. The production of the 1,617,010 trees now in bearing is estimated at 1,451,101 boxes. Exports from the State during 1928 amounted to 205,379 boxes.

With the introduction of orange-growing on a large scale, the value of lands throughout much of the State of Rio de Janeiro has increased. Exports in 1928, including those from the Federal district, totaled 432,738 boxes. Although orange-growing is an industry of long standing in the State of Bahia, groves have not been developed there as extensively as in the States mentioned above. Orange groves in Bahia cover 630 hectares, with a production of about 50,000,000 oranges; the State exported 276,000 oranges in 1928. The groves in Minas Geraes yield 220,000,000 oranges annually, all of which are consumed locally. The States of Pernambuco, Espirito Santo, and Matto Grosso also show no surplus for export. The oranges of Rio Grande do Sul have been known in the River Plate markets for the past 20 years. The production of the State is estimated at 200,000-000 oranges; exports in 1928 amounted to 889,000 oranges, all of which were sent to Argentina. During 1929 several hundred boxes were shipped from this State to England and France, thus initiating exportation to Europe. (Releases Nos. I, V, XXV, and XXVI, 1930, *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores*, Rio de Janerio.)

CUBA

Rice-growing contest.—Regulations for the national rice-growing contest announced in the resolution issued July 7, 1930, by the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, have been published by the committee in charge. Six prizes are offered: One first prize of 250 pesos, donated by the newspaper *El Mundo* of Habana, and a gold medal, bestowed by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, and five second prizes of 100 pesos each, also the gift of *El Mundo*, with corresponding silver medals.

To enter the contest, applicants must file an official registration blank on which the following information will appear: City, district, name of the estate, owner, area under cultivation, and whether the rice was planted on arable or irrigated land, on high or low land, with or without fertilizer. Contestants must have at least one-half hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres) under cultivation; and the registration blank must be accompanied by a certificate from local authorities attesting to the truth of its contents. Samples submitted in the contest shall consist of 2 sheaves of 50 spikes each, and 2 pounds

of the same rice threshed, but unhulled. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, August 9, 1930.)

PINEAPPLE AND AVOCADO EXPORTS.—See p. 1054.

EL SALVADOR

COFFEE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The constitution of the Coffee Growers' Association, organized inS an Salvador, December 18, 1929, was approved by President Romero Bosque on April 4, 1930. According to this document the purposes of the association will be to study problems relative to the production, distribution and consumption of coffee grown in El Salvador, to promote the industry, and to improve the intellectual, moral, and economic status of the producer. To these ends the association intends to carry on an active advertising campaign, hold competitions and expositions in which prizes will be awarded for the best methods of cultivating the product and preparing it for the market and for consumption. The society will also encourage the establishment of rural schools and the introduction of more widespread instruction in agriculture, maintain relations with similar organizations in other countries and take part in congresses and conferences to which it may be invited, promote commercial exchange with countries which purchase large amounts of Salvadorean coffee or in which its coffee brings the best prices, discourage the use of adulterants, maintain a bureau of information, sponsor lectures and courses of study pertinent to the subject, and issue publications relative to the industry. Membership in the association is open to all persons, regardless of sex, nationality or residence, engaged in growing coffee in El Salvador. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, June 6, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

IMPORTATION OF CORN.—The increasing production of corn in Guatemala is reflected in the diminishing importation of that commodity, showing that the Republic is growing almost sufficient to supply the national demand. Figures supplied by the General Bureau of Statistics, giving the importation for the first five months of 1929 and 1930, are as follows:

Month	1929		1930	
	Bags	Pounds	Bags	Pounds
January	16, 257	2, 813, 747	5, 187	767, 315
February	16, 414	2, 308, 873	2, 308	363, 021
March	15, 048	2, 139, 593	667	100, 378
April	25, 917	2, 942, 030	1, 259	192, 897
May	35, 444	4, 919, 352	4, 408	578, 323
Total	109, 080	15, 123, 595	13, 829	2, 001, 934

(*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, July 8, 1930.)

HAITI

STANDARDIZATION OF COFFEE.—See p. 1058.

HONDURAS

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEES.—On July 15, 1930, the President issued a resolution authorizing the organization of departmental and municipal agricultural committees, for the purpose of stimulating agricultural and stock-raising activities.

Each departmental agricultural committee will consist of seven members: The governor of the Department, who will be chairman *ex officio;* the mayor of the departmental capital, vice chairman *ex officio;* a secretary, a treasurer, and three other members, to be chosen from among prominent agriculturists, stock raisers, and those school teachers who have done significant work in promoting school gardens. Each municipal committee is to be named by the mayor of the town in which it is organized. Members of these agricultural committees, whose appointment must be approved by the Department of Agriculture, are to hold office for two years, and will be eligible for reelection. Meetings are to be held regularly once a month, and at such other times as the chairman may deem advisable.

The principal functions of the committees are:

To take a census of all agriculturists and stock raisers, one copy of which should be sent to the Minister of Agriculture and another to the General Bureau of Agriculture; to have all land under cultivation or used for stock raising surveyed, and figures for the area and uses of the land compiled; to ask that each agriculturist keep a record of the yield of cereals, bananas, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit, forage, and similar products, per unit under cultivation; to keep a comparative record of the varieties of certain plants grown, in order to determine the respective yield, time of ripening, and resistance to disease and drought; to encourage the improvement and intensification of crops by the use of selected seeds and modern machinery; to advise the Bureau of Agriculture immediately of the appearance of any plague or blight attacking crops or trees; to spread information about the proper use of irrigation for different soils; to improve the breeds of poultry by crossing with pedigreed stock, and to combat diseases to which fowls are especially liable.

The committees are also charged with the construction of dikes, irrigation canals, cisterns and wells, with works of reforestation, the protection of virgin forests and of woods bordering on waterways, the planting of fruit trees, the breeding of finer cattle, the extermination of animal pests, and the study of the most satisfactory fodder for each kind of stock. (*El Cronista,* Tegucigalpa, July 23, 1930.)

MEXICO

FREE IMPORTATION OF SEED.—In an effort to encourage the development of agriculture on a wider scale, an order was recently issued permitting the free importation of seed destined for agricultural purposes. Farmers who are interested must obtain from the Department of Agriculture and Promotion a permit for each shipment, after

which they must deposit with the customs officials a sum sufficient to guarantee the payment of the regular duty. After it has been proved that the seed was used as specified, the Department of Agriculture and Promotion will return the deposit to the importer. In case the import duty does not exceed 10 pesos, the seed will be allowed to enter duty free without other formality than the presentation of the permit issued by the department. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, July 14, 1930.)

SUGAR-CANE PRODUCTION DURING 1929.—According to a preliminary report, 86,611 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land in Mexico were planted to sugar cane during the year 1929. The total production of that year reached 3,934,443 metric tons, or an average of 45,426 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) per hectare. Of all the States, Veracruz had the largest area under cultivation, and the total production of 1,113,565 metric tons of cane from the 23,328 hectares planted was also the largest of any State. Sinaloa, with 16,139 hectares under cultivation and a production of 653,420 metric tons, was second in importance as a sugar-cane producing State, while Puebla, with 9,782 hectares planted to cane and a production of 446,478 metric tons, ranked third. The largest yield per hectare was obtained in the State of Morelos, where the production reached an average of 67,729 kilograms, Michoacan being second with 58,232 kilograms per hectare. (Banco Nacional de México, *Monthly Summary of Business Conditions in Mexico*, New York, April, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

DISTRIBUTION OF ARABLE LAND.—On July 3, 1930, the Government of Nicaragua issued a decree authorizing the grant of 5,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) to residents of Camoapa, in the Department of Chontales. The Governor of the Province is made reponsible for its equitable distribution among the heads of families of the town. The cost of surveying the land, the expenses incident to the issuing of titles, and other similar charges, are to be borne by the Government. The object of this distribution of land is the encouragement of agriculture in that section of the country. (*El Comercio*, Managua, July 4, 1930.)

ASSOCIATION OF BANANA GROWERS.—A group of nearly 400 banana growers recently organized in Ciudad Rama to promote the fruit industry. An executive committee was named, and the president authorized to take such action as might seem advisable to stimulate the cultivation or the marketing of bananas. The association plans to ask banana growers in other parts of the Republic to join the organization. (*El Comercio*, Managua, June 29, 1930.)

FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

MEAT CONSUMPTION IN BUENOS AIRES.—The Bureau of Meat Inspection of the Ministry of Agriculture has compiled figures giving the meat consumption in the Federal Capital for the years 1929 and 1928. The greater part of the meat—59.23 per cent in 1929, 58.02 per cent in 1928—came from the slaughterhouses of Liniers, a suburb of Buenos Aires within the Federal district. Cold-storage plants near the capital provided 39.47 and 41.75 per cent, respectively, and other slaughterhouses in the Federal district supplied the rest. The following tables show the total and per capita consumption for Buenos Aires, and the source of the meat:

	1929		1928	
	Kilograms	Per cent	Kilograms	Per cent
Total consumption of meat:				
Beef	238, 182, 846	82. 74	236, 680, 408	81. 49
Lamb and mutton	20, 526, 724	7. 13	19, 624, 763	6. 76
Pork and pork products	29, 162, 195	10. 13	34, 146, 325	11. 75
Total	287, 871, 765	100. 00	290, 451, 496	100. 00
Per capita consumption of meat:				
Beef	113. 955	———	115. 710	———
Lamb and mutton	9. 821	———	9. 594	———
Pork and pork products	13. 952	———	16. 694	———
Total	137. 728	———	141. 998	———
Origin of meat:				
Slaughterhouses in Liniers	170, 514, 597	59. 23	168, 526, 116	58. 02
Cold storage	113, 617, 191	39. 47	121, 266, 833	41. 75
Other slaughterhouses in the Federal district	3, 739, 977	1. 30	658, 747	. 23
Total	287,,871, 765	100. 00	290, 451, 696	100. 00

(*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 6, 1930.)

AIR MAIL TO SOUTHERN ARGENTINA.—The mail service between Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca, San Antonio Oeste, and Trelew, which has been functioning twice a week since October 31, 1929, over a combined rail and air route, has been extended to the extreme south of the Republic to include Puerto Deseado, San Julian, Santa Cruz, and Rio Gallegos. Mail goes weekly over the extended route; the return trip to Buenos Aires is made entirely by air. (*Boletín de Correos y Telégrafos*, Buenos Aires, June 5, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

AIR SERVICE IN BOLIVIA.—On July 30, 1930, the initial flight was made in the fortnightly air service established between La Paz and Rio de Janeiro. From La Paz to Puerto Suárez the journey is made in planes belonging to the Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, and from there to Rio de Janeiro in those of the Syndicato Cóndor Ltda. Mail for Europe proceeds by steamer from Rio de Janeiro.

The following figures show the operations of the Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano since its organization in August, 1925:

Flights made	2, 153	Mail carried (kilograms [2])	11, 062
Passengers carried	8, 532	Baggage carried (kilograms)	59, 838
Hours flown	3, 360	Freight carried (kilograms)	52, 564
Kilometers flown [1]	476, 568		

[1] Kilometer equals 0.62 mile.
[2] Kilogram equals 2.2 pounds.

(*El Diario*, La Paz, July 20, 22, 23, and 24, 1930; *Foreign Aeronautical News*, Department of Commerce, Washington, June 27, 1930.)

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR.—On July 20, 1930, the opening of the second annual fair at La Paz was largely attended. The exhibits were varied, and included cattle, goods manufactured in the country, and paintings by Bolivian artists. Folk music was performed. (*El Diario*, La Paz, July 20, 22, 23, and 24, 1930.)

BRAZIL

PAPER INDUSTRY.—In variety and quality the paper produced in Brazil to-day is comparable to that of other countries. Up to five years ago, Brazilian mills produced only wrapping papers and stock of medium quality. At present the finest kinds of glazed, bond and writing papers are manufactured, equal to any made abroad. Recently one of the more important mills installed machinery at a cost of 6,000 contos for the production of cigarette paper; the plant is now equipped to satisfy the entire demand for this article in Brazil. The largest paper mills are in the State of São Paulo; this one State produces more than half the entire output of all Brazil. Less than a decade ago there were only eight paper mills, whose combined capital did not exceed 25,000 contos, operating in the Republic. At present the number has increased to 18, with a capital of approximately 200,000 contos.

The raw material used consists of rags, pulp made from native timber, old paper, *capim* grass, and bamboo, all of Brazilian origin, and cellulose, imported principally from the Scandinavian countries. A well-known specialist, Dr. Pio Corrêa, has studied Brazilian flora to determine the possibility of obtaining a native supply of cellulose; it is his opinion that the mills could obtain it by using banana, cotton,

maize, sorghum, and rice and sugarcane by-products as a normal source of supply, with the extensive forests as a reserve. In addition, the industry could count on reserves of raw material from the swamp lands found throughout the country. "Marshy lands," states this expert, "are very valuable sources of cellulose, since the luxuriant vegetation characteristic of them provides unlimited quantities of many rapidly growing plants which are constantly renewing themselves (*piri, piri-piri, ticirica, guassú, navalha de mico, aninga* and *tabúa*); these plants are of great importance in the manufacture of paper, some because of the excellence of their fibers and others because of the large percentage of high-grade cellulose they contain." (Release No. III, 1930, *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores*, Rio de Janeiro.)

CHILE

Business census.—When the General Bureau of Statistics took the industrial census of 1928, it also listed all business houses functioning during that year. The term "business houses" in this instance does not include banks, slaughterhouses, markets, pawnshops, or insurance companies, data for all of which appear in other surveys prepared by the bureau. The following table gives the capital and investment in business houses, according to the nationality of the proprietor. It should be noted, however, that all corporations and societies organized according to Chilean law are considered Chilean, irrespective of the nationality of the stockholders, while enterprises belonging to a single person are classified according to the nationality of the owner.

Nationality	Capital (in millions of pesos)		Investment (in millions of pesos)	
	Pesos	Per cent	Pesos	Per cent
Chilean	874. 7	71. 0	1, 512. 2	72. 5
Arab	4. 8	. 4	8. 4	. 4
Chinese	6. 5	. 5	12. 1	. 6
English	39. 7	3. 2	36. 9	1. 8
French	32. 0	2. 6	42. 9	2. 1
German	21. 3	1. 7	30. 4	1. 5
Italian	58. 1	4. 7	90. 3	4. 3
Japanese	1. 1	. 1	1. 3	. 1
Russian	6. 2	. 5	7. 1	. 3
Spanish	93. 1	7. 6	153. 2	7. 3
Syrian	45. 2	3. 7	75. 1	3. 6
United States	6. 5	. 5	44. 3	2. 1
Yugoslav	16. 1	1. 3	23. 7	1. 1
Other nationalities	27. 7	2. 2	48. 1	2. 3
Total	1, 233. 0	100. 0	2, 086. 0	100. 0

(*Estadística Chilena*, Santiago, May, 1930.)

PAPER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTATION.—The General Bureau of Statistics has made studies of the national production and the importation of writing, printing (exclusive of that for newspapers), and wrapping paper for the past three years. The results of these investigations are shown in the tables given below. The figures do not include those for newspaper stock, all of which is imported, and of which about 12,000 tons are used yearly. Paper manufactured in the country is used exclusively for magazines, books, and similar printed matter.

The decrease in importation during 1928 may be explained by tariff changes that went into effect in that year. The greatly increased figures for writing and printing paper for 1929 were considered by the bureau to indicate a greater consumption of paper by periodicals, especially those issued by Government divisions.

Paper production and importation

	Writing and printing paper		Wrapping paper		Total
	Production	Importation	Production	Importation	
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
1927	2, 513. 3	9, 615. 0	3, 866. 7	1, 617. 1	17, 612. 1
1928	2, 740. 1	2, 278. 4	4, 246. 6	1, 135. 2	10, 400. 3
1929	3, 940. 3	12, 150. 0	4, 116. 2	930. 1	21, 136. 6

(*Boletín Mensual,* Banco Central de Chile, Santiago, May, 1930.)

WOOL EXPORTS.—The amount and value of wool exported from Chile during the last nine years is as follows:

Year	Amount (tons)	Value (millions of pesos)
1921	12, 187	25, 720. 8
1922	12, 695	17, 596. 1
1923	10, 461	25, 933. 5
1924	12, 420	44, 999. 5
1925	12, 988	63, 317. 7
1926	11, 215	38, 208. 9
1927	12, 424	39, 815. 7
1928	12, 073	57, 396. 8
1929	10, 636	56, 254. 8

(*Boletín Oficial de la Bolsa de Corredores de Valparaíso,* Valparaiso, May 22, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

FINANCIAL MISSION.—The new President of the Republic, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, has engaged five American experts in public administration, finance, banking practice, and political economy, who will study Colombian conditions in these fields and suggest means for

improvement wherever desirable. The chairman of the mission is Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, noted expert in government finance, who presided over a similar mission to Colombia in 1923. (*Revista del Banco de la República*, Bogota, June, 1930.)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.—According to the *Revista del Banco de la República*, Bogota, June, 1930, petroleum production in Colombia for the years 1922 to 1929 and in the first four months of 1930 was as follows:

Year	Thousands of barrels	Year	Thousands of barrels
1922	323	1926	6, 444
1923	425	1927	15, 761
1924	448	1928	20, 000
1925	1, 007	1929	20, 384

Month	Thousands of barrels		Month	Thousands of barrels	
	1929	1930		1929	1930
January	1, 673	1, 722	July	1, 723	
February	1, 499	1, 523	August	1, 758	
March	1, 677	1, 778	September	1, 689	
April	1, 623	1, 646	October	1, 814	
May	1, 780		November	1, 704	
June	1, 741		December	1, 701	

BANANA EXPORTS.—Banana exports from the port of Santa Marta in 1927, 1928, 1929 and the first five months of 1930 are stated by the *Revista del Banco de la República*, Bogota, June, 1930, to have been as follows:

[All figures in thousands]

	Bunches	Weight, kilograms (2.2 lbs.)	Value (pesos)
1927	8, 658	196, 624	5, 725
1928	10, 221	230, 368	8, 885
1929	11, 203	233, 458	8, 989
1930—January	718	8, 158	699
February	727	16, 413	623
March	1, 236	28, 374	1, 049
April	1, 282	28, 573	1, 099
May	912	20, 680	795

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—According to the message of the President of the Republic to Congress on May 1, 1930, the amount and value of the principal articles exported in 1929, in comparison with figures for 1928, were as follows:

Product	Unit	Amount		Value (colones)	
		1929	1928	1929	1928
Coffee	Metric tons	19, 676	18, 842	48, 900, 000	49, 500, 000
Bananas	Stems	6, 112, 170	7, 323, 481		
Cacao	Tons	5, 906	5, 769	3, 581, 076	4, 098, 176
Lumber	do	5, 016	6, 445	465, 972	518, 568

The Costa Rican imports for 1929 amounted to 149,564 metric tons, or 21,618 tons more than for 1928, and had a total value of $20,163,936. Included in these figures are 22,960 head of cattle, valued at $683,494, imported from Nicaragua.

Important public works carried on during 1929 included the construction of the pier at Puntarenas, the electrification of the Pacific Railway, and work on the highway from San Ramon to Rio Grande. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, May 3, 1930.)

CUBA

NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1929–1930.—The budget adopted by the Republic of Cuba for the fiscal year 1930–1931 (July 1–June 30) totals 76,790,000 pesos. The details of the estimated revenues and expenditures for that period are as follows:

ESTIMATED REVENUES

	Pesos		Pesos
Customs receipts	37, 006, 500. 60	Land rents	25, 568, 000. 00
Port dues and improvements	1, 500, 000. 00	Loan taxes	5, 000, 000. 00
Consular fees	1, 200, 000. 00	National lottery	4, 000, 000. 00
Communications receipts	2, 515, 500. 00	Total	76, 790, 000. 00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

	Pesos		Pesos
Presidency of the Republic	439, 938. 00	Department of War and Navy	12, 031, 390. 53
Department of State	1, 535, 722. 68	Department of Communications	5, 319, 780. 05
Department of Justice	339, 036. 00	Veterans' pension fund	5, 318, 934. 55
Department of Government	4, 747, 205. 67	Special public works fund	1, 000. 00
Treasury Department	4, 866, 400. 34	Port works and improvements	962, 385. 00
Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor	1, 128, 747. 79	Special pensions fund	185, 697. 04
Department of Public Works	3, 702, 791. 27	National debt service	16, 527, 726. 05
Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts	14, 108, 756. 92	Reserve fund	35, 383. 18
Department of Sanitation and Public Welfare	5, 539, 104. 93	Total	76, 790, 000. 00

The service of the national debt will be met by sums allocated from certain items in the general revenues. The amounts so assigned and the interest, amortization, and other charges to be paid out of these funds, are as follows:

REVENUE APPLICABLE TO THE NATIONAL DEBT

	Pesos
Customs receipts	11, 742, 486. 05
Port dues and improvements	537, 615. 00
Land rents	2, 566, 625. 00
Loan taxes	1, 681, 000. 00
Total	16, 527, 726. 05

AMORTIZATION AND INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE NATIONAL DEBT

External debt:	Pesos
$35,000,000, 5 per cent, Speyer, 1904	1, 701, 000. 00
$16,500,000, 4½ per cent, Speyer, 1909	1, 030, 000. 00
$10,000,000, 5 per cent, Morgan, 1914	666, 000. 00
$50,000,000, 5½ per cent, Morgan, 1923	4, 246, 625. 00
Internal debt:	**Pesos**
5 per cent, 1905	447, 610. 00
5 per cent, 1918	537, 615. 00
5½ per cent, 1927	1, 250, 000. 00
Extra expenses authorized by the legislature	2, 659, 617. 00
Extra expenses authorized by the courts	3, 989, 259. 05
Total	16, 527, 726. 05

(*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, June 28, 1930.)

PINEAPPLE AND AVOCADO EXPORTS.—According to official statistics, 39,045 dozen pineapples in bulk, and 1,445,197 crates containing a total of 35,280,762 of the same fruit were exported during the season ending June 30, 1930. During the same period the Bureau of Vegetable Inspection examined 133,330 crates, baskets and boxes of avocados (alligator pears) packed for shipment to the United States. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, August 3, 1930.)

NEW BUS LINE.—The operation of a new bus service between Matanzas and Santa Clara was begun on July 26, shortly after the completion of the section of the Central Highway joining the two cities. Readers of the BULLETIN will recall that the magnificent Central Highway, traversing almost the full length of the Republic, is now nearly completed. (See upper illustration, page 1025.) The busses will run on a half-hour schedule. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, July 2, 1930.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRESS FROM 1924 TO 1929.—Among the outstanding developments in the Dominican Republic during the years 1924 to 1929, *Santo Domingo,* a magazine published under the auspices of the Dominican Consulate General in New York, mentions the following in its February and May, 1930, issues:

Highways were constructed from Hato Mayor to Seybo, Seybo to Higuey, Seybo to La Romana, Azua to the Haitian frontier through San Juan and Las Matas, Rincon to San Francisco de Macoris, Rincon to Cotuy, San Francisco de Macoris to Pimentel, Sanchez to Matanzas, Puerto Plata to Santiago, Moca to Salcedo, Moca to Jamao, Monte Cristi to Dejabon, Santiago to San Jose de las Matas, and Santiago to Tamboril. Twenty-nine steel and concrete bridges were built, as well as docks at Monte Cristi, port works at Puerto Plata, and irrigation works in Santiago, Guayabin, Las Chacras, Azua, San Juan, Bani, and Duverge. Agricultural settlements were installed at Bonao, Jamao, Guayubin, Seybo, Restauracion, Pedernales and Capotillo, an institute of agriculture opened at Moca, and several experimental stations established.

In the field of education and public welfare mention is made of the increase in the number of school buildings—from 302 to 805—during the period, as well as the construction of the General and Maternity Hospital and waterworks, an aqueduct and a sewer system at Santo Domingo and the organization of fresh milk centers for infants.

A broadcasting station was established in Santo Domingo and local radio stations at Santiago, Puerto Plata, Monte Cristi, and Barahona. Among the outstanding events in international relations and national economy reference is made to a treaty with the Republic of Haiti, ending in friendly settlement a boundary controversy of 50 years' standing, and to the drawing up, adoption, and execution of the Vásquez-Dawes plan based upon a scientific budget system and a general policy of retrenchment in public expenditures.

It is greatly to be deplored that many of these improvements, the result of long years of patience and devotion, were swept away in a day when early in September a hurricane racing through the West Indies struck the Republic, causing widespread destruction and an appalling loss of life.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.—Some months ago a group of Dominican and American business men formed a corporation to be known as the Santo Domingo Club for the purpose of erecting a modern tourist hotel in the capital of the Republic and establishing lumber and pulp mills to handle the timber resources of the club property in the Province of Azua. The company has acquired approximately 900 square miles—600,000 acres—of virgin timberland in the Province of Azua, in the south central part of the island. This section of the Republic has an





TWO VIEWS OF THE CATHEDRAL, SANTO DOMINGO

This cathedral, completed in 1540, was the first erected in the New World. One of the few buildings left standing in the city after the hurricane of last September, it gave temporary shelter to many persons left homeless by the disaster.

extensive network of waterways and lofty mountains in the north and west that catch the moisture and pour it in tremendous volume through the thickly timbered valleys. The tract acquired by the company is said to be rich in mahogany, lignum-vitæ, rosewood, ebony, walnut, mara, caya, caracoli, and oak of superior quality. In the higher sections of the tract grow also large quantities of soft fibrous woods suitable for the making of paper pulp and wood dyes. Both the lumber and pulp mills to be established on the Ozama River near Santo Domingo City will be run by electricity and when in operation will employ 300 men or more on a permanent basis. (*Santo Domingo*, February and May, 1930.)

Although the Province of Azua was not in the path of the September hurricane, the plans of the company will doubtless be modified by the disaster.

ECUADOR

Petroleum production in 1929.—The following statistics, compiled by the Ministry of Finance, show the production of petroleum during the year 1929 and the revenue derived by the Government from that source:

Month	Production	Revenue
	Gallons	*Sucres*
January	4, 392, 165	78, 336. 57
February	4, 071, 345	72, 578. 77
March	4, 662, 014	83, 548. 80
April	4, 330, 939	77, 204. 65
May	4, 426, 370	78, 997. 80
June	4, 983, 370	89, 141. 35
July	5, 341, 488	95, 776. 28
August	5, 263, 358	94, 138. 85
September	4, 943, 557	88, 264. 30
October	4, 947, 550	88, 338. 02
November	4, 576, 962	81, 658. 20
December	4, 630, 866	82, 689. 14
Total	56, 569, 984	1, 010, 672. 73

The principal producer was the Anglo Ecuadorean Oil Fields (Ltd.), with a total production of 54,672,996 gallons during the year. (*Boletín de Hacienda*, Quito, March, 1930.)

EL SALVADOR

Coffee growers' association.—See page 1045.

GUATEMALA

Information bureau.—On July 15, 1930, there was established in Guatemala City an information bureau known as "Odci" (Oficina de Cooperación Interamericana), an agency for the dissemination of inter-American press information. "Odci" has no connection with

private or official news agencies, or with any organizations dealing with general or scientific propaganda. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, July 22, 1930.)

HAITI

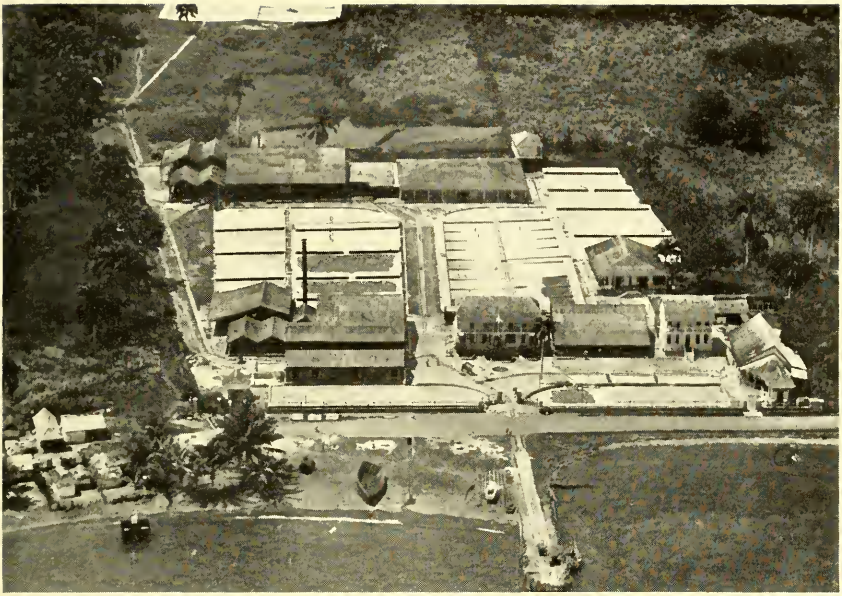
STANDARDIZATION OF COFFEE.—After a careful study of the operation thus far of the coffee standardization system, an order was recently issued by the President of the Republic reducing the export duties on the first three standard grades of Haitian coffee to 0.15, 0.20, and 0.25 gourdes per kilogram, respectively. The order, issued on August 9, 1930, abrogates article 5 of the order of September 7, 1929, and will apply to all coffee of standard grades Nos. 1, 2, and 3 declared for export on and after September 1, 1930. It is expected that these new reductions will in no way tend to reduce the total revenue of the country, for the loss in export duties should be fully offset by increased revenues from imports, as an increased purchasing power may be expected from the higher prices obtained for the better grades of coffee.

Realizing that the premature gathering of unripe coffee berries leads to poor preparation and that the presence of foreign matter is not only harmful but decreases the value of the crop, the Chief Executive issued on the same date another order regulating the preparation and the domestic sale of coffee. Without affecting the special measures governing coffee for export, this order forbids anyone to offer for sale, to buy, or to accept in payment coffee containing more than 5 per cent green berries; more than 100 defective beans per sample of 500; or more than two stones per sample of 500 beans or parts of beans. Violations of this order will be penalized by seizure. (*Le Moniteur*, Port au Prince, August 11, 1930; *Monthly Bulletin*, published by the Office of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, July, 1930.)

HONDURAS

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—Work was begun early in August, 1930, on the preliminary construction of the international bridge to span the Goascoran River. When completed, the bridge will form part of the Pan American Highway, and unite the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras. The Government of Honduras has appropriated 80,000 pesos for its share of the construction. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, July 24, 1930.)

ROADS OPENED.—On July 19, 1930, two stretches of highway were formally opened. One was the Portillo Gonzalez-Cerro Dorado portion of the Bermudez Highway, in the Department of Yoro; the other was the road from El Corpus to San Juan, in the Department of



A COFFEE-CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT AT PETIT GOAVE, HAITI

Haiti's exports of coffee during the last fiscal year amounted to nearly $13,000,000.



HAITIAN LOGWOOD

Logwood, from which a dye is obtained, is exported in large quantities by Haiti.

Choluteca. The completion of these roads is a result of the campaign of the Ministry of Promotion, seconded by many towns, for better highways throughout the Republic. When these two roads are finished, they will connect the communities in their districts with the main highways of the nation, and will advance intercommunication between Departments and between municipalities. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, July 22, 1930.)

MEXICO

Increased petroleum production.—During the first quarter of 1930, production of crude petroleum in Mexico amounted to 10,479,749 barrels against 10,171,321 during the corresponding period of 1929, an increase of 308,428 barrels. Exports of petroleum and its by-products during the quarter totaled 5,598,163 barrels against 5,464,186 during the first three months of 1929, a gain of 133,977 barrels. (Banco Nacional de México, *Monthly Summary of Business Conditions in Mexico*, New York, April, 1930.)

Opening of labor bank.—Formal ceremonies attended the opening of the Labor Bank in Mexico City on July 7, 1930. The bank was established in accordance with a law issued by the President on January 30, 1930; see Bulletin of the Pan American Union for June, 1930. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, July 8, 1930.)

Production of window glass.—Production of sheet window glass on an extensive scale has recently been begun by the glass factory in Monterrey. A new plant equipped with the most modern machinery has been constructed for the purpose at a cost said to be more than 1,000,000 pesos. It is expected that the output of the factory will be sufficient to supply the demands of the entire Republic. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, July 9, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

Publicity material.—On June 6, 1930, the Ministry of Government signed a contract with the *Diario Moderno* of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, by which that paper agreed to publish a special Nicaraguan issue to consist of from 40 to 60 pages. The number will contain photographs and articles of activities now being carried on by the Government and of varied aspects of national life, and should be valuable in spreading information about the Republic. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, June 17, 1930.)

Road and railway construction.—At the beginning of July of this year the highway between Rivas and San Jorge was finished. This well-built road is 3 miles long and 27 feet wide. It has 11 culverts.

On July 11, 1930, work was begun on a railway from San Jorge to San Juan del Sur by way of Rivas. When completed, this new

artery connecting Lake Nicaragua with the Pacific will serve a large section of the nation. (*El Comercio*, Managua, July 12, 1930.)

ASSOCIATION OF BANANA GROWERS.—See page 1047.

PANAMA

ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE ZONES.—President Arosemena issued a decree on July 17, 1930, appointing a committee of six members to study the possible establishment of commercial free zones in the ports of the Republic. The naming of the free zones committee by the Government is the first step toward the realization of a long-cherished plan to break down the tariff barriers that at present prevent Panama from becoming a general warehouse and distribution center for the near-by countries of the Americas.

Under the present fiscal system merchandise entering Panama to be stored for a limited time before reexportation has to pay the same import duties as shipments for local consumption. Not until the reexported consignments have reached their final destination, and the consular and shipping documents are presented to prove arrival and delivery, does the treasury return to the Panamanian consignee 95 per cent of the import duties paid by him. Besides this loss of 5 per cent the distributor finds that present proceedings are unduly complicated; moreover, it is often very difficult, sometimes impossible, to obtain the documents required before the duties on reshipped merchandise may be returned.

The commission is to study whether this tariff barrier may be broken down by the establishment of free zones, thus allowing Panama to make the most of its geographical position and other advantages and become the great center of commercial distribution for the Americas. (*Star and Herald*, Panama City, July 18, 1930.)

EMERGENCY LANDING FIELDS.—Sites have been selected for eight emergency landing fields between Panama City and La Mesa, in the Province of Veraguas, for the use of aviators flying over the Republic of Panama; others will gradually be established along the rest of the route between La Mesa and the Costa Rican frontier. The work in connection with these fields is being carried out under the direction of Señor Eduardo Icaza A., who is a member of the National Aviation Commission and also has charge of the construction work of the Paitilla National Aerodrome. The places selected for emergency landing fields are natural fields whose only requirements are adequate markings to make them easily distinguishable from the air. They are located at Chorrera, Chame, San Carlos, Anton, Penonome, Aguadulce, and Santiago. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama City, July 19, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

ARGENTINE EXHIBIT.—The formal opening of the permanent exhibit of Argentine products in Asuncion took place on July 9, the one hundredth and fourteenth anniversary of the oath to the Argentine Constitution. With colorful ceremony a golden key to the exposition building was presented to President Guggiari by the military attaché of the Argentine legation in Asuncion, the building dedicated, flags of Argentina and Paraguay presented by the Minister of the Interior of Paraguay, and several commemorative plaques unveiled. Social events held in honor of the Argentine delegates attending the ceremonies also formed an important part of the program. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 7, 9, 10, 1930.)

RADIO BROADCASTING STATION.—It was stated in the press during July that authorization had been obtained from the Ministry of the Interior for the establishment of a short-wave length broadcasting station in Asuncion. The power of the station, which will be known as ZPX2 Paraguay, has been fixed at 240 watts for the present, but will soon be increased to 1 kilowatt. Two broadcasts will be made each day from the station, one of general news, stock market quotations and other financial information, and the other, in the evening, of concerts and late news dispatches. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 4, 1930.)

NEW PARK.—Early in July an extensive tract of land on the outskirts of Asuncion was purchased by the city government for use as a park. Situated on a hill, the new park commands a superb view of the capital and surrounding country. Its total area will be about 18 acres, and when completed it should add much to the beauty of the city. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 12, 1930.)

PERU

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1929.—According to an official report, the total government receipts during the year 1929 were 140,358,317 soles; the expenditures during the same period totaled 140,204,551 soles. Receipts and expenditures as estimated in the budget approved for 1929 balanced at 125,836,361 soles; thus, while the actual expenditures during the year exceeded estimates by 14,368,190 soles, the receipts were also larger than anticipated, being 14,521,956 soles in excess of estimates, or 153,766 soles over the actual expenditures. (*El Peruano*, Lima, July, 1930, *La Prensa*, Lima, July 28, 1930.)

FOREIGN TRADE.—The total value of Peru's foreign trade during the year 1929 was 52,493,392 Peruvian pounds, or an increase of 3,347,972 Peruvian pounds over the total value of her foreign trade during 1928. Imports during 1929 reached a value of 18,985,246 Peruvian pounds and exports, 33,508,146 Peruvian pounds. (The

pound contains 10 soles.) The principal countries of export and import in the order of their importance are as follows:

Exports

Country	Quantity	Value	Percentage of total value
	Metric tons	*Peruvian pounds*	
United States	299, 226	11, 157, 510	33. 30
Great Britain	179, 318	6, 140, 547	18. 32
Chile	245, 524	2, 597, 512	7. 75
Argentina	434, 916	2, 474, 431	7. 38
Canada	471, 089	2, 428, 114	7. 24
Germany	77, 301	2, 040, 846	6. 09
Brazil	97, 602	2, 035, 814	6. 07
Holland	79, 597	1, 565, 939	4. 67
Belgium	40, 587	614, 743	1. 83
France	32, 239	420, 668	1. 25

Imports

	Metric tons	*Peruvian pounds*	
United States	281, 587	7, 763, 445	42. 54
Great Britain	49, 148	2, 783, 631	15. 25
Germany	51, 871	1, 758, 885	9. 64
Belgium	35, 077	741, 592	4. 06
Italy	5, 570	687, 867	3. 77
Argentina	41, 646	618, 615	3. 39
France	5, 842	602, 057	3. 30
Austria	44, 634	595, 723	3. 26
Sweden	3, 771	542, 187	2. 97
British India	7, 886	425, 928	2. 33

The amount in metric tons of the various classes of exports with their respective values was as follows:

Exports [1]

Product	Quantity (metric tons)		Value (Peruvian pounds)	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Live animals	615	816	42, 983	53, 391
Food products and beverages	370, 465	315, 546	3, 710, 442	4, 274, 444
Raw materials (animal, forest, mineral, and vegetable products)	1, 780, 610	1, 481, 491	29, 345, 938	26, 970, 495
Manufactured products	117	34	57, 189	24, 097
Gold and silver (metals and money)	2	2	125, 080	60, 030
Total	2, 151, 809	1, 797, 889	33, 281, 632	31, 382, 457
Reexports	5, 412	1, 007	226, 514	136, 319
General total	2, 157, 221	1, 798, 896	33, 508, 146	31, 518, 776

[1] Including exports through customhouse at Tacna during the months of November and December.

(*Comercio Exterior*, Publicación Oficial, Estadística General de Aduanas, Callao, 1930.)

NEW BANK BUILDING.—On July 21, 1930, the People's Bank of Peru formally opened its offices in the magnificent new building recently constructed for it in the business district of Lima. The principal departments of the bank are located on the first floor, the basement being used only for the safe deposit vaults, and the second and third floors arranged for private offices. Owing to the increasing business transacted by the bank no expense has been spared in fitting the offices with every convenience that will in any way make its organization more efficient or improve its service to the public. The People's Bank was established with Peruvian capital on September 13, 1899, and its subsequent history has been marked by the desire of its directors to cooperate in every effective way toward the advancement of national commercial, agricultural, and industrial activities. The entire personnel of the bank is Peruvian. (*La Prensa*, Lima, July 22, 1930; *The West Coast Leader*, Lima, July 29, 1930.)

URUGUAY

COMMEMORATIVE COIN.—The Uruguayan Government has issued a gold coin to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Uruguayan Constitution. But a small number of these coins have been issued and the Banco de la República is selling them at 10 Uruguayan pesos each, which, at the present rate of exchange, is about $8.50. Persons desiring to have this commemorative coin should communicate directly with the Banco de la República, Montevideo.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—In commenting on various phases of national history, the *Mundo Uruguayo* in its special number of July 18, 1930, commemorating the Centenary of the Oath to the Constitution, reviewed the progress of railway construction in Uruguay, recalling in brief that:

> The first project for the construction of a railway in Uruguay was presented to the Government in 1860. While neither this nor the second, presented within the next few years, was acted upon favorably, a third proposal was accepted. In 1866 a concession for the construction of a railway line from Montevideo to Durazno was granted to Sr. don Senén Manuel Rodríguez and by April, 1867, work had been begun on the Central Railway, as the line was called. January two years later saw the line completed as far as Las Piedras and service begun. Due to the shortness of the line and the fact that almost all of the surrounding territory was served by highways, the first year's operation of the line resulted in a deficit. Subsequent years brought other financial difficulties, due chiefly to political upheavals; finally, however, a contract was approved for the extension of the line to the north bank of the Santa Lucia River, the erection of a central station and construction of machine shops. On November 16, 1872, service was opened to Juan Chazo, to-day known as 25 de Agosto. Fourteen years later the line had been extended to the Negro River, and in 1891 the important Rio Negro-Rivera stretch was opened. The Central Railway also acquired a concession for the construction of a line from San Jose to Puerto del Sauce with branches to Colonia and Mercedes; the branch to the latter city was finished in

1902. Before this date, however, the Montevideo-Toledo-Nico Perez line had been begun, and was finished as far as Melo in 1909, Retamosa in 1910, and Treinta y Tres in 1911. The completion of another line in 1912 made direct railway service possible between the cities of Rivera, Uruguay, and Santa Ana do Livramento, Brazil. Thus the Central Railway now represents more than two-thirds of the entire Uruguayan railway system.

The Midland Railway of Uruguay, the concession for which was granted in 1884, extends from Paso de los Toros in Rio Negro to Salto. A branch line of this railway, running from Algorta to Fray Bentos, was opened in 1907, and another from Tres Arboles to Piedra Sola put into service about the same year.

The Northwestern Railway of Uruguay goes from Salto to Bella Union, thus forming a link between the Brazilian and the main Uruguayan lines. The Northern Railway joins the Northwestern at Estacion Cabello and runs to the city of Artigas, also on the Brazilian border; it was opened in 1887.

By virtue of a law passed in 1919, the National Railroad and Street Railways Administration Board took over the Trinidad-Durazno, East Uruguayan, Rocha-La Paloma and San Carlos-Rocha lines. The board will also be responsible for the administration of all future railways.

Chamber of Mercantile Products.—Important among organizations contributing to the progress of Uruguayan commerce, agriculture and stock raising is the Uruguayan Chamber of Mercantile Products, an association of persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, stock raising and other related industries. Although founded in 1892, it was not until 1908 that the present name of the association was adopted. Its objects, as set forth in the constitution amended in 1926 and 1927 to the form in which it now stands, are to provide a place where members may transact their business; to promote the adoption of legislation favorable to the agricultural and stock-raising industries; to initiate and carry out such movements for social betterment as come within the scope of action of the association and tend to benefit its members and further national production; and to promote the formation of sections devoted to the different interests of the membership, and such other organization within the chamber as may contribute to the more effective attainmant of its ends. Through the publication of a weekly price list and a monthly review members are put in possession of much important information in regard to current prices and the activities of the chamber. Closely related to the chamber at the present time is the Uruguayan Cereal Market, which occupies quarters in the same building. (*Estatutos y Reglamento General de la Cámara Mercantil de Productos del País*, Montevideo, 1927, and special communication to the Pan American Union from the Cámara Mercantil de Productos del País, Montevideo, June 16, 1930.)

Industrial studies.—By virtue of a resolution issued June 18, 1930, Dr. Latham Clarck has been commissioned by the Department of Industries to visit the United States for the purpose of studying new applications of chemistry to agriculture, the use of refrigeration in commerce, and other like subjects. Necessary funds for the trip

have been made available through the courtesy of the Bank of the Republic, the National Packing Plant, the State Insurance Bank, and the Institute of Chemical Industry. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, June 28, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

INCREASE IN REVENUE.—The following figures show the economic advance of Venezuela in respect to revenue during the last 22 years:

Years	Revenues (Bolívares)	Years	Revenues (Bolívares)
1908–1909	50, 410, 132. 88	1919–1920	101, 134, 440. 17
1909–1910	48, 552, 856. 81	1920–1921	81, 560, 716. 19
1910–1911	69, 862, 183. 65	1921–1922	70, 926, 950. 07
1911–1912	82, 793, 513. 34	1922–1923	87, 691, 319. 72
1912–1913	65, 462, 539. 45	1923–1924	102, 249, 051. 73
1913–1914	60, 370, 993. 01	1924–1925	120, 165, 139. 88
1914–1915	50, 598, 460. 51	1925–1926	172, 098, 216. 83
1915–1916	65, 674, 385. 29	1926–1927	182, 148, 438. 54
1916–1917	72, 126, 667. 34	1927–1928	186, 752, 017. 30
1917–1918	53, 253, 686. 06	1928–1929	230, 415, 294. 44
1918–1919	57, 102, 117. 67		

(*El Universal*, Caracas, July 4, 1930.)

NEW INDUSTRY.—On June 24, 1930, a plant for the manufacture of soaps and perfumes was opened in the city of Maracay. The factory consists of 12 great rooms where, in addition to soaps and perfumes, are made dentrifices, cosmetics, candles, lubricating oils, and pastes for shining floors, shoes, and automobiles. The plant, which will employ about 150 workmen, is capable of making fully half the stearin now being imported into the country. (*El Universal*, Caracas, June 27, 1930.)

PUBLIC WORKS.—In the town of Irapa a company capitalized at 100,000 bolivars has been established to supply electricity to the community. The company will also manufacture ice and engage in other industries which will mean an advance in the well-being of the population.

On July 5, 1930, an aqueduct to supply the city of El Sombrero was put into use. (*El Universal*, Caracas, June 26 and July 11, 1930.)

POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

CHILE

LIBRARY FOR BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.—On July 6, 1930, the Brotherhood of Railway Workers of Chile celebrated with appropriate ceremonies the opening of its library in Santiago. The president of the association, Sr. don Adardio Peña, spoke of the value of libraries for such social organizations as the brotherhood. Addresses were also given by Sr. don Jorge Gustavo Silva, a distinguished

sociologist, and Señor Letelier, director of the publicity bureau of the Popular Savings Bank, through whose cooperation the library had been made possible. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, July 5 and 7, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY.—On June 4, 1930, the President of the Republic approved the statutes of the Indigenous Community of Jutiapa. The community is an association of indigenes united by racial ties and common interests who have organized to exploit more fully the land belonging to the associates, cultivating it more intensively by the introduction of new and modern methods, to further the development of industry among the members, and to raise their cultural level. The community will also take measures for proper sanitation of the houses and for the adoption of new modes of living. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, June 24, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

MIGRATION AND STATISTICAL BUREAUS OPENED.—In accordance with a law passed by the legislature during its last session, the Bureau of Migration opened its offices in Managua in July, under the direction of Sr. don Enrique Aquino. The new bureau will have entire charge of all matters in that field.

The Bureau of Statistics has also opened an office in Managua, with a competent staff. Local assistants throughout the Republic will send in vital statistics, information from the public register, and similar notices. (*El Comercio*, Managua, June 29, 1930.)

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

FELLOWSHIPS FOR FOREIGN STUDY.—According to an ordinance issued by the Supreme Council of the National University of Buenos Aires on July 2, 1930, post-graduate fellowships for study in foreign countries have been established with the following regulations:

The amount of the stipend will be 3,000 pesos, plus traveling expenses not to exceed 1,500 pesos. In case the recipient should also be awarded a fellowship by the foreign institution at which he plans to study, the amount of that fellowship will be deducted from the original grant, and used to found new fellowships. Sometime during the first fortnight of April the president of the university will announce the number of fellowships available for the coming academic year, and applications will be received from April 15 to May 15.

Applicants must be graduates of the university of not less than five years' standing, present evidence that they are properly qualified to carry on advanced work, name the specific institution in which they wish to enroll and give a detailed plan of the proposed studies to be done there, cite a professor of the university willing to sponsor their project, and submit a health certificate.

Other things being equal, students wishing to continue scientific investigations will be given the preference. Every two months the holder of a fellowship must submit an account of his progress to the professor at the university who sponsored his application; this statement will be forwarded through the president of the university to the fellowship committee. The fellowships may be renewed for a period not to exceed 22 months from the beginning of the first award. Holders of fellowships must present a thesis embodying the results of their studies abroad which, if approved by the committee, may be published.

It is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement may be made whereby fellows may put the results of their studies abroad at the disposal of the university by serving as assistants there during the first year after their return, but the details of such a plan have not yet been completely formulated. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 6, 1930.)

VACATION COURSE FOR RURAL TEACHERS.—The University of La Plata arranged a series of lectures for rural teachers of the Province of Buenos Aires, which were held during a week of the July vacation. The course began on July 14, and the lectures, given by eminent authorities in the field of education, dealt with modern aspects of pedagogy and the teaching of specific subjects. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 2, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

BOLIVIAN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The Scientific Society of Bolivia, which was recently established in La Paz, has elected officers and had its constitution approved by the Government. The objects of the society, as set forth in the constitution, are as follows:

The Scientific Society of Bolivia is a nonpartisan institution, organized in the interests of pure and applied science with the following purposes: To encourage study and investigation in pure and applied science; to provide meritorious scholars of the country with the resources at the society's command for carrying on scientific research; to carry on special research for the more adequate utilization of Bolivian sources of power and natural resources; to establish such laboratories, libraries, and experimental stations as may be necessary for the most effective development of the society; to circulate the results of modern scientific knowledge by means of lectures and publications, emphasizing the importance of science in the progress of mankind; to publish a review containing the studies and research of active members of the society; to cooperate with the Ministry of Public Instruction in increasing and directing the teaching of science in the public schools; to establish affiliated societies in the various departments of the nation; to cooperate with the other ministries and technical bureaus of the Government, furnishing them with the scientific data and other information which they may require; to establish an endowment fund to take care of the necessary expenses of the society, thus insuring its permanency; and to undertake any scientific task within the scope of the society which may be of service to the Nation or to mankind. (*El Diario*, La Paz, June 15, 1930.)

ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS.—An association of Government teachers was organized in La Paz during July. The object of the organization is to raise the level of teaching in the public schools by uniting the teachers of the Nation in mutual cooperation and understanding of their duties and rights. Teachers from every section of the country have been urged to organize under the direction of a

departmental committee and to appoint a representative on the board of directors. The board, which will have headquarters in La Paz, will have jurisdiction over the departmental boards, in order that the society may function with the greatest possible coordination.

On July 7, 1930, there was a meeting of Government teachers to discuss important matters. A resolution was passed asking the Government to appoint in the future only graduates of the Higher Normal Institute as principals or professors in all secondary schools. (*El Diario*, La Paz, July 8 and 20, 1930.)

BRAZIL

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BAHIA.—"Among us, for many years yet to come, the problem of education will be one of deep concern to the Government. Public instruction, a most influential economic factor in the promotion of general welfare, has received the greatest consideration during my administration." This statement, made by the governor of the State of Bahia in his annual message delivered at the opening session of the State legislature on July 2, 1930, is well attested by the following statistics which accompanied his report of the year's activities:

Primary Education

Year	Schools	Teachers and assistants	Number of pupils for each school	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Percentage of enrollment in relation to the total population of the State	Percentage of enrollment in relation to the total population of school age
						Per cent	*Per cent*
1924	1,127	1,247	42.2	47,589	32,772	1.35	18.23
1925	1,228	1,339	41.3	50,722	38,154	1.44	13.04
1926	1,347	1,596	49.5	66,657	50,088	1.90	17.17
1927	1,367	1,672	58.4	79,884	58,470	2.28	20.54
1928	1,515	1,784	58.0	87,918	69,938	2.31	23.13
1929	1,687	1,927	56.9	96,109	82,205	2.52	25.29

During the fiscal year 1929 the State expended 11,662 contos de reis on its primary, normal, and secondary schools besides granting subsidies amounting to 218 contos to the following private educational institutions:

	Contos de reis
School of Fine Arts	6
Commercial School	12
Santa Euphrasia da Bahia School	10
Workers' Center	20
School of Manual Training	20
School of Law	60
Polytechnic School	60
Salesian Secondary School	20
Nossa Senhora da Piedade de Ilhéos School	6
São Vicente de Paula Free Parochial School	4

The State government also contributed 200 contos toward the construction of a building, now nearly completed, to be occupied by the State School of Law. (Release No. 5, *Directoria Geral de Estatistica do Estado da Bahia*, Secção de Propaganda e Divulgaçao, São Salvador.)

CHILE

School statistics.—In his last message to Congress on May 21, 1930, the President reported that in 1929 there were in the Republic 3,629 primary schools staffed by 9,856 teachers with a total registration of 434,124 pupils and an average attendance of 337,617.

Rural normal school for women.—A decree of the Ministry of Education has established in Ancud a rural normal school for women, which will be conducted under the auspices of the General Bureau of Normal Schools of the University of Chile. The normal school will occupy a part of the land formerly owned by the School of Agriculture, now belonging to the School of Genetics of Southern Chile. A liberal grant of 700,000 pesos annually has been provided for the expenses of establishing and organizing this educational institution. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, July 11, 1930.)

Foreign-language classes for primary teachers.—The Director General of Primary Education, in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Education, has arranged that French, German, and English classes for primary teachers be held in various cities throughout the Republic. The courses, which are to last three and a half months, will enable teachers to perfect their knowledge of these languages. There will be two French, one German, and three English classes in Santiago; one French and one English class in Valparaiso; one English class each in Antofagasta, Iquique, La Serena, Talca, Concepcion, Los Angeles, and Temuco; and one German class in Valdivia. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, July 8, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

New principal of important school.—Dr. José Vicente Castro was appointed last June by the President of the Republic to the principalship of the Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, an important educational institution in Bogotá. This post was made vacant by the death of Mgr. Rafael María Carrasquilla, who had been its able principal for 38 years.

The Assembly of El Valle has commemorated the work of this brilliant educator by establishing a gold medal to be awarded annually to the best student in each of the eight secondary schools in its jurisdiction. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, June 28, 1930; *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades*, Bogota, May, 1930.)

Monument to Bolívar.—In honor of Bolívar, the hero of South American independence the centennary of whose death occurs Decem-

ber 17 of this year, the Government of Colombia will erect in Bogotá an imposing monument designed by Ferdinand von Miller, a German sculptor. The base of the monument will be a truncated pyramid; at the four corners are angels who appear to be summoning by a trumpet call all the peoples of the earth to pay homage to Bolívar's memory. On the base rests a pedestal at whose foot is seated History, represented as handing down to posterity the great deeds of the Liberator. On the pedestal rise figures symbolic of the five Republics created by his genius (Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia), who together support on a shield the statue of Bolívar. (*Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, July 24, 1930.)

School for visiting nurses.—See page 1076.

COSTA RICA

Arbor day ceremonies.—During June, Arbor Day was celebrated by many schools throughout the Nation. One of the most impressive ceremonies was that held at Guaitil de Acosta, where songs, recitations and tableaux by school children took place before and after the tree planting. Five orange trees, five apple trees, two *jorcos* (*Rheedia edulis*), two *coyoles* (*Acrocomia vinifera* Oerst), and two *pejivalles* (a species of Central American palm) were among those planted. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San José, June 29, 1930.)

CUBA

Exhibitions of school work.—President Machado issued a decree on July 26, 1930, providing for exhibitions of school work at stated intervals, to be held under the auspices of the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. The purpose of the exhibitions is to stimulate the work of the department by displaying the most notable achievements of classes throughout the Republic, in order that the specimens of school work exhibited may serve to show the results of discriminating application of the most approved pedagogic methods. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, June 27, 1930.)

Pan American news.—One of the oldest and most important dailies published in Habana, *Heraldo de Cuba*, has recently started a special section dealing with Pan American affairs. In this department news of Pan American interest is given, and Pan American events are recorded. It is to be hoped that other newspapers of American countries will join the number already engaged in this excellent practice.

Division of ocular hygiene.—See page 1076.

ECUADOR

Historical society.—Under the name *Centro de Investigaciones Históricas* a society was founded in Guayaquil on July 9, 1930, for the

purpose of collecting and publishing historical documents and cooperating in the formation of the national archives. A great deal of research work which has led to the publication of many valuable and interesting documents relative to the history of Ecuador has been done by such distinguished writers as Doctors Modesto Chávez Franco, Gabriel Pino Roca, Destruge, Gangotena Jijón, Carlos Matamoros Jara, Carlos A. Rolando, Wilfrido Loor, and many others. The aim of the society is to promote this work of investigation and offer to all those interested in historical research the benefits of a central organization. At a recent meeting the following board of directors was elected: President, Dr. Carlos A. Rolando; vice president, Sr. Carlos Matamoros Jara; secretary, Sr. Gustavo Monroy Garaicoa; treasurer, Sr. Jaime Tomás de Verdaguer García; and Señores Aurelio Falconi, Manuel A. Jurado Rumbea, Alejandro Gangotena Carbo, César Villavicencio E., and Virgilio Drouet. (*El Telégrafo,* Guayaquil, July 12, 1930; *El Comercio,* Quito, July 26, 27, 1930.)

Secondary school changes.—The secondary school system has recently been reorganized to meet the needs of the large percentage of students who were not able to continue their education under the old system. The most interesting features of this change are the extension courses now offered; they are adapted to the special requirements of each community, and are intended not only to be practical, but also to enable the students to enter gainful occupations. The chief subjects taught are English, stenography, and typewriting.

In accordance with this new educational policy, the secondary school in Machala will have a section devoted to secondary subjects, and two departments for graduates of that section. In one of the advanced departments students will prepare for primary school teaching; in the other they will be trained for commercial positions.

In the school at Babahoyo there will be, besides a similar secondary section, a special agricultural department whose main purpose will be to train personnel for the agricultural development of that region. (*Educación,* Quito, March, 1930.)

EL SALVADOR

Clubhouse for teachers.—A large house in San Salvador which had been constructed for use as a private residence was formally presented to the teachers of the capital by the Government on June 22, 1930. The house itself will be converted into a social and cultural center; later a part of the spacious grounds may be used for the erection of buildings to house teachers. The total value of the property is said to be 40,000 colones. (*Diario del Salvador,* San Salvador, June 24, 1930.)

ATHLETIC FEDERATION.—On May 28, 1930, representatives of the National Olympic Board, the Division of Physical Education and 12 athletic clubs met in San Salvador and organized the Salvadorean Athletic Federation. The purpose of the newly formed entity is to promote the development of amateur sport along uniform and systematic lines. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, June 30, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

SOCIETY OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.—Among the projects of the Geographic and Historic Society of Guatemala is the compilation of departmental monographs, to be written by members of the society resident in the respective Departments in collaboration with departmental and local authorities. In this way it is hoped to set forth adequately the resources of the Nation, so that the agricultural products and the economic possibility of the different regions of the country may become better known abroad.

The society is also studying the possibility of taking some genuinely national moving pictures, as well as trying to support the showing of the fine films already prepared in the Government laboratories. In this way greater enthusiasm should be awakened among Guatemalans and among foreigners for the customs and scenery of the Nation. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, July 18, 1930.)

MEXICO

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY.—On July 3, 1930, a special school was opened in Mexico City to provide working people with an opportunity for higher education, especially in the fields which prepare them to share more ably the burden of intelligent citizenship. Registration is limited to laborers who know how to read and write; no tuition is charged. Those who are not sufficiently prepared for the regular courses may receive instruction in arithmetic, Spanish, natural science, drawing, geography, history, algebra, geometry, reading, composition, physics, chemistry, English, Mexican labor legislation, Mexican agrarian legislation, and a study of cooperative organizations. Having satisfactorily completed these courses they will then be permitted to enter the regular university classes, which include general economic geography, the evolution of the Mexican people, economics, sociology, and statistics. The university will also afford an opportunity to engage in research under the direction of qualified instructors. At the present time all classes are held in the evening, but day classes may be opened later if conditions warrant. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, June 26 and July 3 and 13, 1930.)

PURCHASE OF HISTORICAL BUILDING FOR MUSEUM.—An announcement was made by the Chief of the Division of Artistic and Historic Monuments of the Department of Public Instruction on July 7, 1930,

that the Government had recently decided to purchase the Iturbide Hotel, once the palace of the Emperor Iturbide and long a historical landmark in Mexico City. After necessary alterations have been effected the structure will be turned over to the National Museum of History, Archaeology and Ethnology, now housed in the section of the National Palace formerly occupied by the old mint. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, July 8, 1930.)

PANAMA

Tablet to Dr. Eusebio A. Morales.—The Republic of Panama recently honored the memory of one of its most distinguished sons, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales. On August 7, 1930, to the strains of the Panamanian national anthem, the President of the Republic unveiled in the vestibule of the National Palace a bronze plaque dedicated to the memory of this statesman and patriot. The memorial, which is the work of the noted French sculptor Georges Saupique, contains the likeness of Doctor Morales in a central bas relief. After the unveiling, the achievement of Doctor Morales was eulogized by the Minister of Panama to England and France, Dr. Octavio Méndez Pereira, in an address that brought enthusiastic applause from the gathering. A similar ceremony was held on the following day at the National Institute where another memorial, a bronze medallion, was unveiled in honor of this distinguished statesman, who was instrumental in establishing the first educational center in the Republic. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama City, August 7, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

School statistics.—The Presidential message of April, 1930, contains the following information regarding the school situation in 1929:

One hundred and sixty-four girls and 676 boys were enrolled in the National Secondary School. There are in Paraguay 778 primary schools, 733 of which are public and 45 private. Their total registration was 104,089 pupils. Public schools are classified as follows: Kindergartens, 7; lower primary, 569; intermediate, 123; and upper primary, 27. There are also seven schools for adults. There are 2,347 teachers in service, and 720 men and women students enrolled in the 7 normal schools.

Symphony orchestra.—The first public concert of the symphony orchestra recently organized in Asuncion by 50 professional musicians was given before an appreciative audience on July 2, 1930. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 1, 2, 1930.)

PERU

Anniversary of league against illiteracy.—On July 20, 1930, members and friends of the League Against Illiteracy joined in cele-

brating the fifth anniversary of its organization and honoring Srita. Haydée Pantoja Rosales, its founder and director. The actual public work of the league began in 1925, when committees made house-to-house visits to tell of the proposed evening school. As a result 99 pupils, among them fathers and mothers, enrolled in the first classes. There they were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the geography and history of Peru, given some idea of the pre-colonial civilization of the country, the nature of their government, and the requirements of good citizenship, instructed in ethics and hygiene, and shown the value of public libraries. Forty-eight of those who enrolled during the first year learned to read and write. In 1926 the registration was 263, of whom 242 passed the examinations at the end of the course. Shortly thereafter the league extended its activities to the port of Callao; lately it has broadened its program to include provision for sports, and offered instruction to inmates of the prison for men. Members of the league are proud of the fact that more than a thousand persons have thus far passed under the helpful influence of its instructors, and gratified by the cordial congratulations and good wishes received on its anniversary. (*La Prensa*, Lima, July 20, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

NEW NIGHT SCHOOL.—On June 24, 1930, the Governor of the State of Cojedes issued a decree establishing a night school for men in San Carlos, the State capital. This will make it possible for laborers who can not take advantage of day schools for adults to obtain some education. (*El Universal*, Caracas, July 12, 1930.)

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The following figures were taken from the report published by the Minister of Education, in which he gives an account of the educational movement in Venezuela during the year 1929:

Schools	Number	Registration	Average attendance, 1929
Primary schools:			
Private	322	16, 344	13, 061
Municipal	225	9, 970	7, 030
State	254	9, 253	6, 422
Federal institutes:			
Specialized instruction (vocational)		1, 456	943
Secondary education		462	375
Higher education		372	172

(*Memoria del Ministro de Instruccion Publica . . . al Congreso*, Caracas, 1930.)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

COLOMBIA

School for visiting nurses.—In accordance with Executive Decree No. 905 of June 6, 1930, a school for visiting nurses, under the supervision of the National Bureau of Hygiene and Public Welfare, will be established in Bogota. Instruction will be free. Dr. José María Montoya will be the principal of the school; instructors will be appointed as required by the curriculum to be drawn up by bureau officials. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, June 23, 1930.)

CUBA

Division of ocular hygiene.—The Secretary of Sanitation and Public Welfare issued a decree on July 7, 1930, creating the Division of Ocular Hygiene, which will function under the Bureau of School Hygiene. The new division will examine the sight of school children and recommend such measures as may seem wise. By the same decree, Dr. Carlos J. Finlay was appointed director of the division, and Drs. Ernesto Ramírez, Luis A. Fernández, B. Cruz Planas, Carlos M. Taquechel, and Lorenzo Comas Céspedes were named as his assistants. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, July 8, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

School for visiting nurses.—The Department of Public Health plans soon to establish a school for the training of visiting nurses in Guatemala. A committee composed of the chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases, the chief of the Laboratory Division, and the director of the First Sanitary District is at work planning the regulations and curriculum for such a school. The Ambassador of Guatemala in Mexico has sent information about a similar institution in the latter nation; the experiences there may be studied with particular profit by the committee, since the two nations have many conditions and problems in common. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, July 9, 1930.)

HAITI

Rockefeller fellows.—Five Haitian physicians, Drs. L. Camille, J. Perrier, E. Petrus, R. Salomon, and M. Étheart, who were granted fellowships for study abroad by the Rockefeller Foundation, have returned to their native country and are now teaching at the Medical School in Port-au-Prince the subjects in which they specialized. Miss M. Pidoux, a graduate of the Nurses' Training School of the

Haitian General Hospital, also has returned after one year of study at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, and been detailed for duty at the Port-au-Prince Health Center. (*Monthly Bulletin,* Office of Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port-au-Prince. July, 1930.)

PERU

Junior Red Cross.—Definite action for the organization of the Junior Red Cross in the schools throughout the Republic was taken on July 10, 1930, when a committee was appointed to formulate plans for its establishment. Members of the committee were chosen from among educational and public health officials and delegates from the national Red Cross and National Association of Boy Scouts. The direction of the Junior Red Cross will be in charge of a central committee in Lima; work in the various departments will be carried on through Departmental committees located in the Departmental capitals. (*El Peruano,* Lima, July 26, 1930.)

URUGUAY

Measures against cancer.—Announcement was recently made that the Uruguayan Association against Cancer had voted an annual prize of 1,500 pesos for the best scientific study on human cancer, the award being made upon the recommendation of a jury of six specialists appointed by the association. To be considered, a work must be entirely original, representing an experimental study on the etiology, pathogeny, early diagnosis or treatment of the disease, and possess positive value as a contribution to knowledge on the subject. Any Uruguayan regardless of sex is eligible to compete for the award. (*La Mañana,* Montevideo, July 23, 1930.)

FEMINISM

COSTA RICA

New society for women.—The Women's Cooperative Banking and Industrial Society has recently been organized in Costa Rica with two purposes: To foster the habit of saving among women, and to open hitherto untried fields of work for them. To carry out the former aim, the new society will issue savings certificates, payment for which is to be completed in 10 years; there will be additional advantages for certificate holders, such as certain benefits in case of death, small loans on easy repayment terms, and provisions for deferred payments on the certificates. The society will encourage all industrial advance tending to better the economic condition of women. Any industry established by the society will give preference in filling positions to

women with savings accounts. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, July 2, 1930.)

MEXICO

International congress.—The VII Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was held in Mexico City from July 9 to 12, 1930. Sra. Rosaura Q. de Martínez Garza delivered the address of welcome to the visiting delegations on behalf of the Mexican delegation at the opening session of the congress; Mme. Camille Drevet, President of the French delegation, Mrs. Kathleen Jennison Lowrie, representative of the board of directors of the International League, and Sra. Clemencia O. de Kiel, president of the Mexican section of the League, extended the greetings of their respective groups. The program for subsequent sessions of the congress included various studies presented by delegates on subjects related the purposes of the League. These included women's responsibility to the peace movement, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom as an instrument for constructive nationalism, the work of the Mexican section of the League, inter-American cultural relations, the schools and international understanding, the contribution of Mexico to education, and inter-American economic and political relations. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, July 10, 11, 12. 13, 1930.)

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1930

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Construction activities in Argentina	1930 July 17	C. W. Grey, vice consul at Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA		
Review for quarter ended June 30, 1930, and construction work	July 25	Edward G. Trueblood, vice consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Receipts and expenditures of the Central do Brazil Railway during the years 1858–1929.	July 10	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Construction and development work, quarter ended June 30, 1930.	July 17	Do.
Exports of manganese ore from Rio de Janeiro, during June, 1930.	July 18	Do.
Railway notes	...do...	Do.
Notes on roads and highways of Brazil	July 19	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Enlargement of Hotel de la Estación, Buenaventura	July 15	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Buenaventura.
Review of the consular district of Santa Marta, quarter ending June 30, 1930.	...do...	La Verne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
Review of Barranquilla district, year ended Dec. 31, 1929	Aug. 1	Fletcher Warren, consul at Barranquilla.
CUBA		
Review of the Santiago consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1930.	July 16	Harry W. Story, vice consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Completion of the Camaguey section of the Central Highway	July 22	E. A. Wakefield, consul at Nuevitas.
Report on the port of Antilla	July 24	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
The Cuban potato crop	Aug. 1	Harold B. Quarton, consul at Habana.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Production of raw sugar to July 1, 1930	July 23	Reed Page Clark, consul at Santo Domingo City.
Public works during quarter ended June 30, 1930	July 25	Do.
GUATEMALA		
Special session of the Legislative Assembly to meet July 3, 1930	July 17	G. K. Donald, consul general at Guatemala City.
Second sound moving picture installation in Guatemala	July 19	Do.
Guatemalan salt industry and market	July 21	Do.
Guatemala-Salvador telephone connection	July 23	Do.
MEXICO		
General plans for promoting industries, trade, tourist travel, etc.	June 19	Dudley G. Dwyer, consul at Mexico City.
New cement plant completed—Nogales	July 11	Maurice W. Altaffer, consul at Nogales.
Construction work during the quarter ended June 30, 1930	July 12	William E. Copley, consul at Monterrey.
Highway development	July 30	Edwin Schoenrich, consul at Mazatlan.
Public and private construction	Aug. 4	Raleigh A. Gibson, consul at Guadalajara.
NICARAGUA		
A commercial survey of Western Nicaragua	July 15	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
Review of Bluefields district, quarter ended June 30, 1930	July 17	Samuel J. Fletcher, consul at Bluefields.
PANAMA		
Imports into the Republic for June, 1930, by countries of origin	July 16	Herbert O. Williams, consul at Panama City.

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Subject	Date	Author
PARAGUAY		
Immigration and labor matters	1930 June 30	Legation, Asuncion.
SALVADOR		
Report on general economic conditions	July 7	Legation, San Salvador.
Commercial notes	July 29	A. E. Carleton, consul at San Salvador.
Patents and trade-marks, labor bureau established, Pan American Airways.		
URUGUAY		
Conditions prevailing during June, 1930 (various congresses to be held, building, etc.).	June 28	Legation, Montevideo.
Public works, highways, railways, etc., during the year 1929	July 11	Morris N. Hughes, vice consul at Montevideo.
VENEZUELA		
Coro to be included in itinerary of French Air Line	July 14	Gerald A. Mokma, vice consul at Maracaibo.
New Venezuelan law of National Flag, shield, and anthem, signed on July 17, 1930.	July 28	Legation, Caracas.

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DELEGATES TO THE FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The Congress met at the Pan American Union, September 12–20, 1930.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV NOVEMBER, 1930 No. 11

THE FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

By José L. Colom

Chief, Division of Agricultural Cooperation, Pan American Union

BY invitation of the Government of the United States and pursuant to the resolutions approved by the Sixth International Conference of American States, held at Habana, Cuba, in the early part of 1928, and in accordance with the plan adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry was held in the building of the Pan American Union, Washington, September 8–20, 1930.

All countries members of the Pan American Union appointed official delegates, of whom there were 54 in all. In addition there were consulting technicians in various branches of agriculture, who numbered 168.

The program of the Conference outlined by the Organizing Committee was wide in range: about 50 technical studies which served as a basis for the discussions were prepared on the program topics. These papers, which were published in three languages—English, Spanish, and Portuguese—as an aid to the delegates, were concerned with the following subjects, which may be divided into seven groups:

1. Surveys and inventories of soils, forestry, pasture lands, plant and animal diseases and pests, census, and other statistical surveys.

2. Problems relating to land, such as the systematic classification of lands, soil erosion, fertilizers, and the like.

3. Problems relating to forestry, such as systematic forest management, selective logging, prevention of fires, reforestation, and the testing and utilization of American woods.

4. Problems relating to animal industry, such as breeding for special purposes, nutrition, animal diseases, sanitation, and control surveys.

5. Problems relating to plant industry, such as the introduction of economic plants from foreign countries, the breeding and selection of improved varieties,

seed testing, weeds, forage crops for warm climates, diseases and insect pests and their control, and the production problems of such special crops as cereals, cotton, coffee, tobacco, sugar, rubber, fibers, tropical fruits and vegetables.

6. Agricultural education, including experimental and demonstration stations, extension service, and a proposed central agricultural research station for all the American republics.

7. Agricultural economics, including competition, cooperative agricultural credit systems, market standardization, present and future food supplies, farm management, and overproduction problems.

Seven technical committees were organized whose duty it was to study, discuss, and analyze the resolutions presented on the various subjects mentioned above, arrange them in concise form, with necessary alterations, and submit them to the consideration of the Committee on Resolutions. Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister and delegate of Uruguay, was appointed chairman and Dr. Vinicio da Veiga, delegate of Brazil, vice-chairman, of this committee, which proposed to the Conference the decisions and resolutions agreed upon. The work of the technical committees, which they performed in a most efficient manner, not only facilitated the labor of the Committee on Resolutions, but also contributed to the sound and scientific character of the resolutions which were later approved by the Conference.

The first session of the Conference was opened by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, who made a cordial address of welcome. The Conference then proceeded to name as President and Secretary, respectively, Dr. A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Leon M. Estabrook, Assistant to the Director of Scientific Work.

The Acting Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph P. Cotton, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Arthur W. Hyde, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government of the United States, and His Excellency Señor don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico in the United States, on behalf of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, of which he is Vice Chairman.

Response was made to these addresses by Latin American delegates, speaking in the following order: Dr. Pablo M. Ynsfran, Chargé d'Affaires and delegate of Paraguay; Dr. Carlos J. Quintero, delegate of Panama; and Dr. Carlos E. Chardón, Commissioner of Agriculture of Porto Rico.

At the afternoon session the Hon. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, made a most interesting address. After welcoming the delegates, he emphasized the character and importance of the commerce carried on among the American Republics, and offered to the delegates the cooperation and services of the department of which he is the head. In reply Dr. Ernesto Argueta, Minister and delegate of Honduras, spoke for the Latin American delegations.

The work of the Conference was begun on the second day of its sessions. The meeting was opened with a debate on the various subjects outlined in the program, and the round table discussions then started were entered into with a lively interest and enthusiasm which lasted throughout the course of the Conference.

About 70 resolutions, dealing with the most important problems treated by the Conference, were passed. Many invite the special attention of the interested Governments to some of the agricultural problems of outstanding economic importance. Others not only suggest and open the way for part of the program of extension service and scientific investigation which is planned for Latin America as a whole, but also serve as a suggested outline for the agricultural work and activities of the individual republics. It is planned that every nation, by means of a system of inter-American agricultural cooperation, shall be constantly apprised of new discoveries resulting from experiments of various kinds and of agricultural development in general, as well as of the special problems arising in each and the methods used to solve them. One of the most important activities of the Conference was this endeavor to establish, by means of an efficient system of agricultural cooperation with the Pan American Union as a center, a wider diffusion of knowledge relating to agriculture in any or all of the countries constituting the Pan American Union.

Among the most important subjects on which the Conference passed resolutions were the following:

Technical Commission of Agriculture.—A resolution was passed creating a permanent Technical Commission of Agriculture, to which will be referred for study, report, and recommendation all technical subjects relating to agriculture. The members of the Commission, who will be selected by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, will serve *ad honorem*. They will be recognized specialists in various branches of agriculture in the countries members of the Union, and will advise the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on future programs of activities of the Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Pan American Union.

The Conference recommended a list of experts which the Governing Board will consider in making the above-mentioned selection. From the members of the Technical Commission the Governing Board will designate an Executive Committee of five members which will meet in Washington annually to coordinate the results of the work of the Technical Commission.

Central Pan American Experimental Station; agricultural research.—The Conference recommended to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that during the interval between the First and the Second Inter-American Conferences on Agriculture, it consult the Governments of the countries members of the Union and specialists in the various countries on the possibility of establishing a Central

Pan American Experimental Station as a center for carrying on research work on plant diseases, introduction of new plants, entomological studies, soil studies, seed improvement and other technical investigations on agriculture, forestry, and animal industry, and for contributing scientifically to the program for diversified agriculture in the countries of America; and that after such consultation the Governing Board formulate a plan for the establishment of an experiment station, this plan to be submitted to the Second Inter-American Conference on Agriculture. According to the terms of the resolution, it is proposed that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in agreement with the Governments of the countries members of the Pan American Union, designate the site for the station. The cost of establishing it and the operating expenses would be met by contributions from the Governments members of the Union on the basis agreed to among them in accordance with a plan outlined by the Governing Board.

It was further resolved that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union make a survey of problems in which several countries have a common interest, such as coffee production, cocoa, sugar, dyestuffs, and livestock, and make a consistent endeavor to promote community of interest in all the countries affected by any one problem and encourage the holding of regional conferences for the purpose of cooperating in the technical study and possible solution of problems common to the group.

Cooperation will be sought from the experimental stations in American countries already equipped to render a Pan American service, such as the experimental stations of Porto Rico, the experimental station of the United Fruit Company in Tela, Honduras, the Barro Colorado Biological Research Station in Panama, and stations in the other countries of America having facilities for such services, in conducting special investigations of problems the solution of which is most urgent for agriculture, forestry, and animal industry in the countries of tropical America.

Division of Agricultural Cooperation, Pan American Union.—Plans were formulated for the reorganization of the Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Pan American Union, established for the centralization and coordination of agricultural information. It was recommended that the division act as a center for the coordination of the results obtained from the scientific work on problems in agriculture, forestry, and animal industry. In order to accomplish this purpose the division shall strive to collect all publications and reports on the results of the work conducted by experimental and demonstration stations and other scientific research institutions in the American countries.

The division shall also collect, register, and disseminate information on the discoveries and new methods adopted in agriculture,

forestry, and animal industry, and shall use every means available for communicating this information to the farmers, foresters, and livestock breeders of America.

The division shall undertake the coordination of bibliographical material on agriculture, forestry, and animal industry, and shall endeavor to compile special bibliographies on these matters with the cooperation of bibliographical associations in the American countries.

Furthermore, the division shall assemble statistical data on agriculture, forestry, and animal industry, as well as on such other special agricultural subjects as are of greatest interest to the American nations. One of the principal duties of the division shall be the investigation of the economic features of problems relating to agriculture, forestry, and animal industry, and the distribution of information on the results of these investigations to all interested associations, groups, and individuals.

Pan American Agricultural Bank.—The Conference resolved that the chairman appoint a technical committee composed of five delegates, which shall be charged with the study and formulation of the bases for a plan to establish a Pan American agricultural bank, a project to be submitted to the consideration of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and referred to the interested Governments by the latter.

The following bases were suggested for the aforesaid plan:

The bank shall have its main office in New York City and branches or agents in the various American nations.

Its field of endeavor shall be the furtherance of agricultural credit throughout the Americas.

It shall have a minimum capitalization of $20,000,000, which may be increased at the will of its Board of Directors.

A technical committee was appointed, composed of the following members: Dr. Decio de P. Machado, Brazil; Dr. Luis Marino Pérez, Cuba; Dr. J. B. Sacasa, Nicaragua; Dr. Pablo M. Ynsfran, Paraguay; and Mr. Nils Olsen, United States.

Coffee industry.—The Conference, recognizing that one of the basic measures necessary for giving stability to the production of coffee in America is to work industriously toward minimum cost of production and maximum quality of product, and that one of the means for achieving this end is the restriction of production to zones which, because of their natural and economic character or position, are best adapted to the purpose, recommended to the governments of coffee-producing countries:

1. That they conduct surveys of the coffee-producing zones of their respective countries from the standpoint of cost of production and quality of product.

2. That they employ such means as they deem most effective for discouraging the growth of this crop in regions which do not promise to compete successfully with other regions, either in price or in quality of product.

3. That they strive to strengthen existing organizations which have as their objects cooperative marketing, the investigation of cultural problems, and crop diversification, and to encourage the formation of new enterprises of the sort, so that they will be prepared to face future competition under the most favorable circumstances.

The Conference also resolved to recommend to the governments of the coffee-producing countries the organization of an International Committee for the Advertising of Coffee, to be composed of representatives of the coffee-exporting nations, for the purpose of developing an efficient collective action in order to extend the consumption of this crop to nonconsuming nations and intensify it in those countries which have a larger capacity for consumption.

The Conference commissioned the Brazilian delegation to draft the outline of organization and program of work of this committee and to submit said plan for study by the interested governments and for the bodies which have charge of the coffee interests in each nation.

The cacao industry.—The Conference took note of the rapid decline of the cacao industry in America, due to relatively poor methods of cultivation, to lack of scientific effort toward a better understanding of the botany of the wild and cultivated species of cacao, and to the ravages of destructive diseases and pests; and considered that a coordinated effort of the cacao-producing countries of America is necessary and imperative in order to protect this product of American origin from foreign competition.

As a result of the discussions upon this subject, the Conference passed a resolution recommending that upon acceptance of said resolution by the interested governments, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union engage a commission of experts to make studies of the botany, insect pests, and diseases of the genus *Theobroma* in its wild and cultivated states, and of the species and varieties of cacao, specimens of each one of which should be sent to a station selected by the Permanent Committee on Agriculture in one or several of the cacao-producing countries, where a complete collection of cacao species and varieties should be kept to serve as a basis for future breeding work; and that the commission of experts shall submit a full report of its findings to the next Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, with appropriate recommendations for future action.

Animal industry.—The prevention and extermination of animal diseases are highly important factors in the improvement of the livestock industry of every country, and contribute materially to

the progress of that industry. The economic production of livestock and the establishment of sanitary conditions and practices in the handling of animals, meat, and dairy products generally, are factors of prime importance in protecting the health and welfare of the general public. A rapid and well-organized interchange of technical knowledge and information on methods of preventing animal diseases and improving conditions in the livestock industry would offer the countries of America perspectives of great mutual benefit.

Having these facts in mind, the Inter-American Conference of Agriculture recommended that appropriate steps be taken for the establishment of an Inter-American Livestock Advisory Board to study livestock problems from an international standpoint; that the aforesaid board be authorized and directed to act as a clearing house for receiving and disseminating (1) results of research on animal diseases and related subjects, (2) methods of livestock-disease prevention, control, and eradication, (3) information on the incidence of animal disease in the participating countries, (4) information dealing with livestock production, including breeding, feeding, nutrition, and management of livestock, and the economical and sanitary production, processing, and distribution of meat and dairy products, (5) information regarding veterinary and allied technical education, especially with respect to establishing and maintaining high standards in both private practice and in official duties, (6) other information which will promote the best development of a sound and useful livestock industry in each nation.

The Conference also voted that each government be invited to designate a qualified official or representative who shall be authorized to represent it in its relations with the Inter-American Livestock Advisory Board; that each government furnish other member countries with a copy of any laws, regulations, amendments, official orders, and results of research, dealing with animal diseases and other livestock subjects, and that reports of an outbreak of animal disease of unusual kind, especially one not previously existing in a country, be made through official channels by telegraph or other rapid means of communication.

Plant industry.—The Conference resolved to make the following recommendations on this subject to the countries members of the Pan American Union: That they conduct surveys and prepare inventories of brush and weed plants, including in each case data regarding the geographical area in which they are found, the kind of crops they infest, and the approximate losses caused by them; that they make studies of such weeds, including in said studies a determination of the soils and other favorable conditions for their development, requisites for their dissemination, stages of growth, means of reproduction and propagation, and period of life in which it is easiest

to destroy them; and that systematic experiments should be carried out in order to determine the most effective methods of control.

It was also recommended to the countries of America that they undertake surveys of the location, extent, and conditions of exploitation of all pastoral lands located within their respective territories. The Pan American Union shall cooperate in the interchange of the results of these surveys.

The Conference recognized the importance of as detailed knowledge as possible concerning forage plants, cover crops, and green fertilizers in the countries of America. It therefore recommended that investigations be undertaken relative to the existence of said plants, their properties and favorable conditions for vegetation and utilization; that a catalogue be prepared with information concerning the same and the method of obtaining seeds promptly; and, finally, that the results of these investigations, as well as the catalogue, be distributed by the Pan American Union to all the countries of America.

Forestry.—The Conference resolved that the countries of America undertake forest surveys to determine:

(1) The location and area of forests, indicating the different species of trees;

(2) The species and number of trees whose woods may be used for commercial purposes, classified in accordance with the kinds of wood occurring most frequently;

(3) The productive capacity of each forest type;

(4) The rate of depletion due to thinning, fires, felling, etc., expressed in size of area and number of trees;

(5) The domestic wood requirements, expressed in terms of utilization.

The Pan American Union shall seek to induce its member countries to carry out their surveys without delay and by the use of standard methods. Furthermore, the Union shall endeavor to gather said data and make them known to all the other nations of the Continent.

In order to avoid the disappearance of forests due to the exploitation of secondary products, such as resins, barks, essences, and gums, the Conference decided that rules and regulations should be issued, after due consideration, in the countries where such rules and regulations do not exist, dealing with the indefinite conservation of the forests. Moreover, the unification of the forestal terminology of the American Continent should be undertaken and the countries which may have carried out experiments on the utilization and industrialization of waste matter resulting from the exploitation of forests, should communicate the results obtained from their investigations to the other countries of the American Continent.

In addition, it was recommended that there should be carried out in all the countries members of the Pan American Union investiga-

tions of the forest characteristics and ecological behavior of the various species of forest trees and of the various types of forests.

It was also resolved to call the special attention of the various governments to the advantages of performing forest exploitation in a rational manner, and of giving special attention to reforestation needs and to the protection of watersheds and of soils against erosion or floods.

The Conference further recommended that each country take steps to investigate the technical properties and methods of utilization of all species occurring in its forests in commercial quantity; that such investigation be carried through on an adequate and largely standardized basis; and that plans for systematic testing of American woods be formulated under the general guidance of the Pan American Union or by a special international committee organized for the purpose. Investigations of this character can be greatly facilitated through international cooperation.

The Conference likewise recommended that the nations of the American Continent which have no appropriate legislation in force to this end, declare to the public interest the preservation of forests which, because of their influence on climate, public health, and hydrographic control conditions, or any other similar reason, meet a truly important politico-social need.

Soil surveys.—The Conference recommended to the Governments of the countries which form the Pan American Union, that they effect surveys and classifications of the soils of their respective territories, especially of those regions wherein intensive agriculture is practiced; that the Pan American Union take the necessary steps to obtain from the member countries the realization of such work as quickly as possible; that the results of these surveys and classifications be communicated to the Pan American Union so that the latter may distribute them to the other countries of the Continent; and that a Pan American Conference be called for the purpose of effecting uniformity in methods of investigation and agricultural terminology, including those which in this sense are referred to in the study and classification of soils.

The Conference recognized the importance of the conservation of soil fertility and the adequate use of fertilizers to all nations concerned in an economic program of production; and further considered the question of the slow waste of soils by erosion to have become extremely serious in many countries. It therefore resolved that investigations be conducted on fertility and erosion of lands, stating that as an aid to this work and a guide for the future, it was desirable to combine the results already reached and now in existence on the subject.

The Conference likewise suggested that programs be formulated for coordinated investigations on soil fertility, fertilizers, investigations concerned with determining the causes and magnitude of erosion, and on preventive methods used for the principal types of land represented in the different countries concerned.

Standardization of survey methods, vocabulary, and weights and measures.—The Conference recommended to the Pan American Union that through its Division of Agricultural Cooperation the necessary material be collected for:

1. The standardization of methods employed in surveys and inventories on agriculture and animal industry.

2. The standardization of the terminology used in the sciences of agriculture, forestry, and animal industry.

3. The selection of appropriate equivalents to be used in translating certain words and expressions, relative to the above-mentioned sciences, which exist in other languages and whose absence is noticeable in Spanish. The Conference also recommended to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that once this information is gathered the countries members of the Union be invited to be represented in a Technical Commission which will consider and make recommendations as to the most effective means of bringing this information into widespread use.

The Conference resolved that a uniform system of weights and measures be adopted for all statistics, studies, and works in general which may be undertaken along the lines of inter-American cooperation as outlined in this Conference.

Control of plant diseases and insect pests.—The Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, noting the great losses to the farmers in the American countries from insect pests and plant diseases, and realizing that the greater part of them might be avoided by the adoption of measures of prevention and control, resolved to recommend that in the next Conference special attention be devoted to these subjects through the establishment of a section of the Conference composed of entomologists and plant pathologists. It was further recommended that this section of the Conference should review and discuss the advantages of concerted action leading to the control of plant diseases and insect pests common to various American countries; take appropriate measures to assure a more adequate interchange of reports and publications with reference to such control and for the cooperation in all matters relating to the interchange of useful parasites and beneficial insects of importance and utility in the control of pests and of insects; and discuss quarantine methods as well as those of inspection and certification, in order to agree upon a standardization that will lessen the difficulties and inconveniences now existing in regard to shipments and interchange of plant products among the American countries.

Since quarantines against plant diseases and noxious insects must always be promulgated and enforced with the sole object of preventing the introduction, or avoiding the propagation, of such diseases and insects, always with the minimum injury to commercial interchange of agricultural products between the different countries, it was suggested to the governments of the Latin American republics that it would be advisable to make a survey and inventory of the noxious insects and plant diseases occurring in their respective territories.

The Conference further suggested that these inventories, surveys, and bibliography be sent to the Pan American Union for distribution among all the countries of this continent, that the present centers of agricultural research be supported and enlarged, and that the establishment of new centers (stations) in each one of the countries of this continent be encouraged.

The Conference also recommended that the Pan American Union promote cooperation between countries of similar climate and agricultural production in all matters pertaining to plant pathology and entomology, including the establishment and support of centers for cooperative research.

Crop production and control.—The Conference affirmed its belief that a real and most important service would be rendered to the welfare of all the American republics if it contributed its full support to the solution of the great agricultural and economic problems of over-production, which affect the principal agricultural products and raw materials produced by the countries of America, such as sugar, coffee, cereals, cotton, meats and others.

It has been proven in actual practice that over-production of articles important as exports cannot be solved by the individual action of a single country, even if it be the principal producer, but requires concerted international action.

Therefore, each one of the American industries in which there has arisen and still persists an unbalanced situation between the world's supply and consumption, with grave consequences for the present and future of such industry, must endeavor to arrive, through concerted international action, and at the earliest possible moment, at a readjustment of those factors usually known as supply and demand.

For example, this action in the case of the sugar industry and with reference only to the great exporting countries, might be taken in three ways: First, by stabilizing the exports of each country during a short period of time, in order that surpluses may be absorbed, basing such stabilization on the normal export figures of each country; second, by not stimulating further the production of sugar, until the world's surplus shall have disappeared; and third, by bringing about the greatest possible consumption of the commodity in all countries, and particularly in those parts of the world, such as the Far East, where

a great expansion of consumption is possible—this campaign to be undertaken through cooperative action.

Organization of scientific workers.—The First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture recommended that the Pan American Union exert its influence to unite the scientific workers of Latin America in one great association similar to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Conference believed that this is the best way to encourage and promote cooperation among Latin American scientists and a sure means of serving the high ideals which the Pan American Union upholds.

Second Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.—That the delegates to the First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture were convinced of the value of such a congress is shown by a resolution that a Second Inter-American Conference on Agriculture shall be held within five years, at a place and date to be determined by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. It was voted that immediately after the close of this conference a permanent inter-American committee shall be established to prepare for the next conference. The permanent committee will be formed by a representative from each of the countries members of the Pan American Union, designated by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in consultation with the respective governments.

It should be noted here that the name "First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry" was officially changed by vote of the members to "First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture."

During the course of the conference, the delegates paid a visit to the White House, where they were graciously received by President Hoover. Among the social functions in honor of the delegates, mention should be made of the luncheons given by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Society of American Foresters, as well as of the beautiful concert of Latin American music at the Pan American Union.

A tour of inspection was made to the Department of Agriculture, where special displays had been arranged for the delegates. They also visited the experimental station of the Department at Arlington, Virginia; its farm for the propagation and introduction of foreign plants located at Glenn Dale, Maryland, and that for work in animal industry and dairy studies near Beltsville, in the same State; the University of Maryland, and Mount Vernon. Specialists from the Department of Agriculture accompanied the delegates to the various experimental stations, giving brief explanations of the principal investigations being conducted at each.

The Governments of the American Republics, in reply to the invitation extended by the Government of the United States, appointed the following delegates to represent them in the Conference:

ARGENTINA

Sr. Eduardo Blanchard.
Dr. Nicolás B. Suárez.
Sr. Rubén Bence Pieres.
Sr. Aníbal Fernandes Beyro.

BOLIVIA

Sr. Alberto Méndez.

BRAZIL

Sr. Decio de Paula Machado.
Dr. Vinicio da Veiga.

CHILE

Dr. Alberto Graf Marín.

COLOMBIA

Dr. Carlos Durán Castro.

COSTA RICA

Dr. Ramón Aguilar Roldani.
Sr. Fernando Castro Cervantes.
Sr. Modesto Martínez.

CUBA

Sr. Luis Marino Pérez.
Sr. Armando Rodríguez Cáceres.
Sr. Augusto Bonazzi.
Sr. Ernesto B. Glazier.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Sr. Persio C. Franco.
Sr. Joaquín Marrero.

ECUADOR

Dr. Picano Álvarez.

EL SALVADOR

Sr. Francisco Reyes, hijo.

GUATEMALA

Dr. Adrián Recinos.
Sr. Ramíro Fernández.
Dr. Guillermo Lavagnino.

HAITI

M. Ulrich Duvivier.

HONDURAS

Dr. Ernesto Argueta.
Dr. Wilson Popenoe.

MEXICO

Sr. Julio Riquelme Inda.
Sr. Pascual Gutiérrez Roldán.
Sr. Sergio Barojas.
Sr. Rogelio Sánchez.
Sr. José V. Cardoso.
Sr. José de la Macorra.
Sr. Rigoberto Vásquez.

NICARAGUA

Dr. Juan B. Sacasa.
Sr. Evaristo Carazo.

PANAMA

Sr. Carlos J. Quintero.

PARAGUAY

Sr. Pablo M. Ynsfran.

PERU

Sr. Isaías de Piérola.

UNITED STATES

Dr. A. F. Woods.
Dr. Carl L. Alsberg.
Dr. George K. Burgess.
Dr. Carlos E. Chardón.
Dr. William Crocker.
Dr. E. Dana Durand.
Dr. B. T. Galloway.
Dr. Robert A. Harper.
Dr. John R. Mohler.
Mr. Edward G. Montgomery.
Mr. Nils A. Olsen.
Mr. George M. Rommell.
Dr. William A. Taylor.
Mr. Leon M. Estabrook.

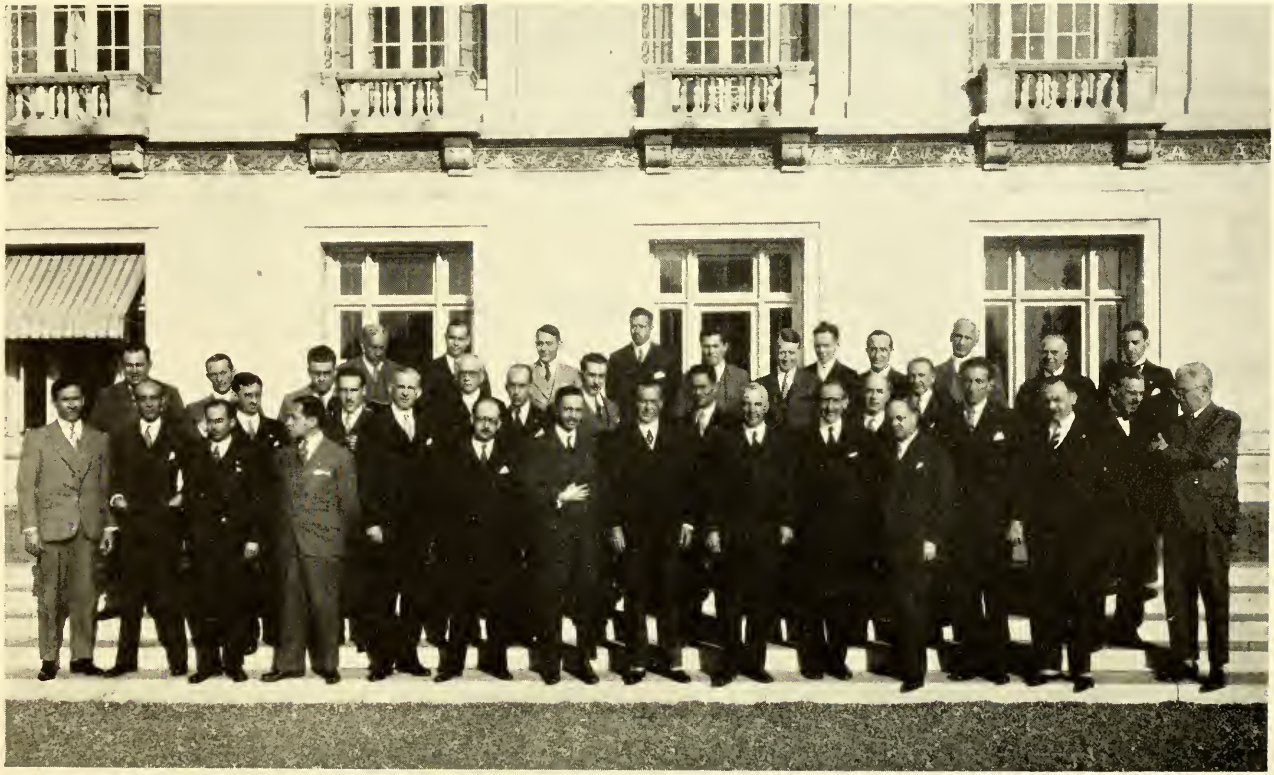
URUGUAY

Dr. Jacobo Varela.

VENEZUELA

Sr. Roberto Alamo Ibarra.

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DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS

This group held conferences at the Pan American Union while the Congress was in session in Washington from October 6–11, 1930.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON THE REGULATION OF AUTOMOTIVE TRAFFIC

PURSUANT to the call of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the delegates of the American Republics to the Sixth International Road Congress, held in Washington from October 6 to 11, 1930, met in conference at the Pan American Union to consider and, if found acceptable, to sign the Convention on the Regulation of Automotive Traffic, which had been formulated at the Second Pan American Highway Congress at Rio de Janeiro in 1929. (The names of these delegates appear below, at the end of the convention.)

The Conference was called to order on Saturday, October 4, at 10 a. m. by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Conference:

I deem it a very real privilege to extend to you the warmest possible welcome on behalf of the Pan American Union. You are assembled to fulfill a most important mission. In giving final and definite form to the great work accomplished by the Second Pan American Highway Congress which met at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1929, you are laying the foundation for important steps in the development of closer communication between the nations of the American Continent. The Convention on the Regulation of Automotive Traffic which is to be submitted to you is destined to be one of the most important influences in giving the fullest measure of efficiency to that great factor in inter-American communication, namely, the motor highway. The successful operation of a Pan American Highway, which is no longer in the realm of speculation, but has come within the confines of reality, requires uniform standards of regulation which the proposed convention is intended to supply.

Permit me to congratulate you on the service which you are rendering to the entire Continent in considering this important matter, and at the same time to wish you the fullest measure of success in your deliberations.

Nominations for Permanent Chairman were then opened, and Mr. J. Walter Drake, chairman of the delegation of the United States, was unanimously elected. Mr. Drake assumed the chair, and after expressing appreciation for the honor conferred upon him, stated that the purpose of the Conference was to consider the draft convention on the regulation of automotive traffic, to the articles of which certain modifications had been proposed by the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education. He suggested that if agreeable to the delegates, the convention would be read article by article. This suggestion was approved and the Conference proceeded with the consideration of the convention.

A Drafting Committee was also appointed, consisting of the following delegates:

For the Spanish version	Juan Agustín Valle of Argentina; Homero Viteri Lafronte, delegate and Minister of Ecuador; and Adrián Recinos, delegate and Minister of Guatemala;
For the Portuguese version	Godofredo de Menezes and S. Arnaldo A. da Motta, of Brazil;
For the English version	Thomas H. MacDonald of the United States of America.

At the close of this session the members of the Conference were entertained at luncheon by the Pan American Conference for Highway Education.

The session of Monday, October 6, was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. J. Walter Drake, at 5 p. m.

The Convention as finally presented by the Drafting Committee was submitted in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, attention being called to the fact that under Article II the letters to be assigned to the individual countries for use on automobile tags were not inserted, as it was thought that some of the countries might have a preference for a particular letter or letters. The recommendations of the Drafting Committee in this respect were read, and the letters agreed upon were inserted in the following convention, which was thereupon signed by the delegates of the respective countries:

CONVENTION OF THE REGULATION OF AUTOMOTIVE TRAFFIC

The Governments of the American Republics, desirous of establishing uniform rules among themselves for the control and regulation of automotive traffic on their highways;

Have decided to conclude a convention for that purpose and to that end have conferred the necessary powers upon their respective representatives;

Who, having met at the Pan American Union in Washington on October fourth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, have agreed upon the following provisions:

ARTICLE I

It is recognized that each State has exclusive jurisdiction over the use of its own highways, but agrees to their international use as specified in this Convention.

ARTICLE II

All vehicles before admission to international traffic shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the State of origin. In addition

to the registration plate of the State of origin, each vehicle shall carry a plainly visible international registration marker, of the form and type of plaque markers provided for by the International Convention for the Circulation of Automobiles, 1909, as amended in 1926, as follows:

The distinctive plaque is composed of an oval plate, 30 centimeters wide by 18 centimeters high, bearing from 1 to 3 letters painted black on a white background. These letters shall be capital Latin letters and must be at least 10 centimeters high and their profile 15 millimeters. For motorcycles, the distinctive plaque shall be only 18 centimeters wide and 12 centimeters high. The letters themselves shall measure at least 8 centimeters high and their profile 10 millimeters.

The distinctive letters for the different countries are the following:

Argentina	RA
Bolivia	R. B.
Brazil	BR
Chile	R. Ch.
Colombia	CO
Costa Rica	C. R.
Cuba	C
Dominican Republic	R. D.
Ecuador	EC
El Salvador	E. S.
Guatemala	GU
Haiti	HA
Honduras	HS
Mexico	MEX
Nicaragua	NIC
Panama	R. P.
Paraguay	PY
Peru	PE
United States of America	U. S. A.
Uruguay	R. O. U.
Venezuela	V

ARTICLE III

Evidence of proper registration in any of the Contracting States shall entitle all vehicles to international reciprocity.

ARTICLE IV

All motor vehicle operators shall have such driving certificates as may be required by the laws of their State. A special international traveling pass in the form and containing the information prescribed by the International Convention for the Circulation of Automobiles, 1909, as amended in 1926, shall be required for admission to international traffic.

The international automobile certificate issued in any one of the Contracting States shall be worded in the language prescribed by the legislation of the said State.

The final translation of the certificate into the official languages of the Contracting States shall be communicated to the Pan American Union by each of the Governments party to this Convention.

ARTICLE V

Each State or its subdivisions shall maintain central bureaus of registration for purposes of exchange of information with other States as to registration of vehicles and operators.

ARTICLE VI

The rule of the road shall be to pass on the right when meeting another vehicle and to pass to the left when overtaking.

ARTICLE VII

All vehicles approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way to vehicles which have entered the intersection. When two vehicles enter an intersection at the same time the vehicle on the left shall yield to that on the right.

ARTICLE VIII

All vehicles admitted to international traffic shall have the following equipment:

(1) Brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and to hold such vehicle, including two means of applying the brakes, each of which means shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least two wheels and so constructed that no part which is liable to failure shall be common to the two. A motorcycle shall be equipped with at least one brake.

(2) Suitable horn or other warning device satisfactory to the regulatory authorities, which shall not make excessive noise.

(3*a*) Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle, road roller, road machinery, or farm tractor shall be equipped with two head lamps, at the front of and on opposite sides of the motor vehicle, which shall at all time, under normal atmospheric conditions and on a level road, produce a driving light sufficient to render clearly discernible a person 200 feet ahead, but shall not project a glaring or dazzling light to persons in front of such lamp.

(3*b*) Every motor vehicle and every trailer or semi-trailer which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles shall carry at the rear a lamp which exhibits a red light plainly visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the rear of such vehicle

and so constructed and placed that the number plate carried on the rear of such vehicle shall under like conditions be so illuminated by a white light as to be read from a distance of 50 feet to the rear of such vehicle.

(4) No person shall drive a motor vehicle on a highway unless such motor vehicle is equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise.

ARTICLE IX

Any vehicle entering another State shall register at the point of entry, but shall not be required to post bond until a lapse of 90 days since it last entered the country.

ARTICLE X

All vehicles and drivers in international traffic are subject to the regulations, not in conflict with the articles of this Convention, of the State in which they are operating.

ARTICLE XI

Danger, restriction and direction signs shall be made uniform as between the several States.

ARTICLE XII

The size of vehicles and loads shall be limited to the following:

(1) No vehicle shall exceed a total outside width, including any load thereon, of 8 feet, except that the width of a farm tractor shall not exceed 9 feet, and excepting further, that the limitations as to size of vehicles stated in this section shall not apply to implements of husbandry temporarily propelled or moved upon the public highway.

(2) No vehicle with or without load shall exceed a maximum height of 12 feet.

(3) No vehicle shall exceed a length of 33 feet, and no combination of vehicles coupled together shall exceed a total length of 85 feet.

(4) No vehicle or train of vehicles shall carry any load extending more than 3 feet beyond the front thereof.

(5) No passenger vehicle shall carry any load extending beyond the line of the fenders on the left side of such vehicle nor extending more than 6 inches beyond the line of the fenders on the right side thereof.

(6) Special permits for vehicles or combinations of vehicles exceeding these limits may be issued by the competent authority of the State.

ARTICLE XIII

The present Convention shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall furnish a certified copy thereof to each Government, member of the Union.

The Convention shall be ratified by the Contracting States and the instrument of ratification shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall communicate notice of each deposit to all the Contracting States.

The Convention shall come into effect for each Contracting State on the date of the deposit of its ratification with the Pan American Union.

The American Republics which have not subscribed to this Convention may adhere thereto by depositing with the Pan American Union an instrument evidencing such adherence, a certified copy of which shall be furnished by the Pan American Union to each State member thereof.

This Convention may be denounced by any Contracting State and the denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the corresponding notice by the Pan American Union, which shall communicate notice of such denunciation to the other Contracting States. Such denunciation shall not affect the validity of the Convention as between the other Contracting States.

In Witness Whereof, The undersigned delegates have signed this Convention in English, Spanish and Portuguese, and thereto have affixed their respective seals.

Done in the City of Washington on the sixth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

For Argentina

Juan Agustín Valle [seal]
José I. Girado [seal]

For Bolivia

George de la Barra [seal]

For Brazil

S. Gurgel do Amaral [seal]
Chairman of the Brazilian Delegation, *ad referendum* to the Brazilian Government.

G. M. de Menezes [seal]
S. Arnaldo A. da Motta [seal]

For Chile

Alberto Fernández [seal]
Oscar Tenhamm V. [seal]

For Colombia

Carlos de Narváez [seal]
Enrique Coronado Suárez [seal]

For Costa Rica

Jacinto P. Arango [seal]

For the Dominican Republic

Persio C. Franco [seal]
ad referendum

For Ecuador

Homero Viteri Lafronte [seal]

For El Salvador

Julio E. Mejía [seal]
Francisco Antonio Reyes [seal]

For Guatemala

Adrián Recinos [seal]
Ramiro Fernández [seal]
Ed. Jeanneau [seal]

For Honduras

Félix Canales Salazar [seal]

For Mexico

Alfredo Becerril Colín [seal]
Leopoldo Farías [seal]

For Nicaragua

Juan B. Sacasa [seal]

For Panama

J. R. Guizado [seal]

For Paraguay

Pablo M. Ynsfran [seal]

For Peru

Eduardo Dibos D. [seal]

For Uruguay

Mario Coppetti [seal]
Juan P. Molfino [seal]
Carlos A. Rabassa [seal]

For Venezuela

Fo. José Sucre [seal]

For the United States of America

J. Walter Drake [seal]

In accordance with the suggestion of the chairman of the Brazilian delegation, His Excellency, Dr. S. Gurgel do Amaral, Ambassador of his country in the United States, that a study be made of road signs in

order that they may be made uniform, the Drafting Committee submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas Article XI of the Convention on the Regulation of Automotive Traffic provides that "Danger, restriction and direction signs should be made uniform as between the several States,"

The Pan American Conference on the Regulation of Automotive Traffic, *resolves:*

To recommend that the question of uniform danger, restriction, and direction signs be given preferential consideration by the Pan American Union, in cooperation with the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education and other interested bodies, and that this subject be submitted for the consideration and approval of the delegates to the Third Pan American Highway Congress.

The delegate of Ecuador, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte, Minister of his country in the United States, expressed the gratification of the delegates at the admirable manner in which Mr. Drake had presided over the deliberations of the Conference, and proposed a rising vote of thanks, at the same time expressing satisfaction with the cooperation of the delegation of the United States and of the Secretariat.

The delegate of Costa Rica, Señor Arango, emphasized the importance of the creation of a commission to consider means of carrying to completion the Pan American Highway, and expressed the hope that during the course of the week it would be possible for the delegates of the American Republics to meet in session to consider this matter. After an exchange of opinion it was agreed that an informal meeting should be held at the Pan American Union on Tuesday evening.

Telegrams of congratulation were read from Señores Tomás Guardia and Enrique Linares, members of the Inter-American Highway Commission for Panama; Mr. George Peck, Commercial Attaché of the United States at Panama, and Senator Tasker L. Oddie.

The Chairman of the Conference then said:

The signing of the convention to-day by the delegates of the Pan American States, establishing uniform regulations of international highway use, marks an important practical step in bringing the peoples of those countries into closer relations and understanding through the medium of modern motor transportation. The countries whose representatives have signed the convention have said to each other, in effect, "The gate at the frontier is open; the latchstring is out." During the past few years, the efforts of leading men of the various Pan American countries have been devoted to the stimulation of highway building, which will offer to all the advantages in social and economic ways that grow out of the opening of modern highways and the flow of modern motor traffic. Through long and patient effort upon the part of these men, devoted to these highways of friendship, this convention has been evolved, which represents a large measure of progress toward the ultimate development of widespread modern highway transportation facilities connecting the Pan American States, and it is a vital prerequisite to that end, because adequate highway transportation can not be developed unless it is free from the influence of widely divergent regulations affecting the use of vehicles

upon the highways connecting the various countries. There are countless matters of an intricate, technical, and practical nature that bear upon the operation of vehicles and the use of highways in a safe and effective manner, and it is no easy task to bring the minds of nineteen countries to agree upon uniformity. To accomplish that end, a large degree of concession and compromise is required. Probably no convention would ever have been agreed upon which would embody all the proposals that might have been put forward for the regulation and safeguarding of motor transportation and highway use. But in a fine spirit of consideration for the views of each other, the representatives of the signatory states have come to an accord upon the minimum and essential requirements and have thereby made possible this convention. This convention, therefore, represents a tremendous gain for those countries, not only in the economic and social advantages toward which its operation will assist, but in a larger sense, it is a demonstration of enduring valuable friendships between the Pan American countries and peoples and of their willingness and eagerness to meet upon the common ground of practical affairs in the interests of closer acquaintance and understanding. The convention is indeed a tangible and practical affair that reduces to concrete terms the real intent of the Pan American countries to cooperate for the mutual benefit of their peoples in making modern highways and motor transportation available to all of them. Under the auspices of the Pan American Union and through the agency of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education the encouragement and promotion of modern highway building is proceeding rapidly with marked results in the Pan American countries. The signing of this convention is tangible evidence on which to base the belief that in the not distant future those countries will be enjoying the advantages of modern highway transportation from one to the other without let or hindrance.

The Conference was then declared adjourned.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE OF THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS

An informal session of the delegates of the American Republics to the Sixth International Road Congress was held at the Pan American Union on October 7, 1930, to discuss the question of the Pan American Highway, and specifically to study a proposal submitted by the delegate of Costa Rica, Señor J. P. Arango, on the creation of a Permanent Pan American Highway Commission.

After a lengthy exchange of views in which Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, of the United States, explained the present organization that has been established for the prosecution of the work on the Pan American Highway, and in view of the fact that this was merely an informal conference, and that the delegates had no authority to commit their respective Governments, the following resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the representatives of the various Governments, members of the Pan American Union, who are attending the Sixth International Road Conference at Washington and who have just signed a Convention covering the regulation of international motor traffic between those countries, now wish to record their approval of the work already begun in furthering the realization of the great Pan American system of highways; be it

Resolved, That they urge the Pan American Union and the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education to proceed as expeditiously as possible with the work recommended by the Road Conferences of Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Panama, and further, that they pledge their support to all activities leading toward the early realization of the great Pan American system of highways.

The delegate of Colombia, Mr. Enrique Coronado Suárez, submitted the following resolution, which was not voted upon, but which it was agreed should be referred to the Pan American Union for consideration and approval:

Whereas, the Second Pan American Road Congress, held at Rio de Janeiro, passed a resolution reading as follows:

"VII. (*a*) To recommend to the Governments represented in this Congress that when planning or increasing their systems of improved highways, they adopt the routes that are most convenient for international connections; also that when carrying out construction they should give preference, as much as possible, to said connecting highways.

"(*b*) To consider, in connection with the foregoing paragraph, as international highways those which connect capitals of countries, and for the purpose of establishing the Pan American Highway System to request the Governments of interested countries to send as quickly as possible the plans of those highways which should be considered international to the Pan American Union, which is requested to undertake this important work.

"(*c*) Whenever the connecting points of the highways of different countries do not coincide with the general system the Pan American organization in charge of the work mentioned in the previous paragraph, for the purpose of eliminating such gaps, should endeavor to promote the necessary agreements as soon as possible," and

Whereas, at the Inter-American Highway Conference held in Panama in 1929 a Commission was organized for the section including and from that Republic northward;

Be it recommended to the Governments of the other American nations that if they deem it expedient for the progress of the Pan American Highway, the aforementioned Commission be enlarged so as to include representatives of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

A communication was also submitted to the group from Sr. Ricardo A. García Fernández of Buenos Aires, transmitting a resolution of the Second National Tourist Conference of Argentina, held in Mendoza, March 22 to 29, 1930, which resolution requested the national and provincial authorities to extend to the Pan American Union the adherence of the Argentine Republic to the project for the construction of the Pan American Highway.

THE ARGENTINE–AMERICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE

"I HAVE known for many years that the fundamental basis of understanding between peoples rests more on their cultural relations than on the daily friction of business life." With these significant words, President-Elect Hoover, during his visit to Argentina, commented upon the work of the Argentine-American Cultural Institute.

Founded in May, 1928, this organization has all the vigor and enthusiasm characteristic of youth and the prestige attached to a membership which includes the most prominent Argentine and American residents of Buenos Aires—men and women educators, merchants, bankers, publicists, lawyers, artists, and leaders in the field of social welfare. During its two years of existence it has carried out a varied and active program designed to foster intellectual interchange with the United States. With this end in view, one of its first activities was the establishment of relationships with persons and organizations in the United States interested in the promotion of international cooperation in cultural matters. The institute was fortunate in securing as its corresponding secretary in the United States Dr. C. H. Haring, Professor of Latin American History and Economics at Harvard University. The closest connection was immediately established with the Institute of International Education of New York, of which the Buenos Aires organization is now official representative in Argentina. Dr. Alfredo Colmo, President of the Argentine-American Institute, came to this country in 1929, as visiting professor in Columbia University; his presence helped to stimulate an already awakened interest in the activities of the former.

The first notable accomplishment of the Institute was the making of arrangements for the visit of 25 Argentine educators to the United States during January and February, 1929. After hearing the impressions of these men and women, made public in lectures, press articles and pamphlets, the Institute decided to offer to Argentines the opportunity of listening to an interpretation of American life and institutions by "a citizen of the United States who loves his country because he knows it, who criticizes it because he would have it better, and who praises it because he knows its merits." Waldo Frank was intrusted with this important mission and his lectures, delivered last fall in Buenos Aires and other cities of the Republic, were epoch-making in the history of intellectual relations between the United States and Argentina.





Courtesy of Dr. Alfredo Colmo

THE ARGENTINE-AMERICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE

Upper: Interior of the Institute's headquarters in Buenos Aires. Lower: Class in English, one of several under the direction of the Institute. More than 1,000 persons are enrolled in the English classes.

The Institute has been particularly active in establishing fellowships to enable Argentine students to do graduate work in the United States. Thanks to the generosity of Señor Félix T. Muñoz, one of its members, two agricultural experts, Drs. Willy Rucks and Rubén Bence Pieres, were sent to the United States. Doctor Rucks is at the University of Iowa, studying the infectious diseases of hogs, while Doctor Pieres is at the University of California making an intensive study of the citrus fruit industry. The preliminary reports sent by these fellows have been widely distributed, copies having been requested by foreign embassies and legations to transmit to their respective countries. Two fellowships of $1,500 each [1] were granted through the Institute by Vassar College to Dr. Telma Reca and Srta. Hilda Schiller for the study of problems of child welfare and juvenile delinquency.

On behalf of the Institute of International Education, the Institute sponsored the Argentine contest for the best essay on the ideas and institutions of the United States.[2] The prize of $3,500 was awarded to Dr. Liborio Justo for his essay entitled *The Wake of the Mayflower*. The most enthusiastic response has been accorded to the announcement of an annual prize of 500 pesos which the Argentine-American Institute has offered for the best paper by an Argentine University student on some aspect of life and culture in the United States.

The academic department of the Institute, under the direction of Srta. Josefina Molinelli Wells, provides instruction in English, Spanish for foreigners, and American literature; classes are attended by physicians, dentists, lawyers, and university students. More than 1,000 persons are enrolled in the classes in English.

Among the many other activities which have helped to make the Institute an effective agency of international cooperation, special mention should be made of the following: The promotion of exchange professorships; the establishment of a library containing an excellent collection of books dealing with the United States; a series of lectures delivered by distinguished visitors and local authorities on the United States; information and other assistance given to Argentine citizens planning to travel and pursue independent study in the northern Republic; and frequent social functions given in honor of prominent American guests.

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[1] See p. 1178 of this issue.

[2] See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, August, 1930, p. 863.

SANTIAGO DE POMATA[1]

A COLONIAL CHURCH ON LAKE TITICACA

By Mary Doris Clark

Architect and Engineer

A TECHNICAL inspection with a view to the restoration of the churches in the Province of Chucuito, Department of Puno, Peru, gave me the privilege of contemplating those inspiring remains which produce so powerful an impression of beauty and of the mysticism characteristic of the age, now almost four centuries past, in which they were laboriously erected. Not only is their general design admirable, but there is also a great delicacy of detail as, for example, in the slender pilasters and the exquisite carving of the stone cornices supporting the vaulting of the nave in the churches of Santa Cruz (now in ruins) and of San Pedro in Juli, capital of the Province. Another marvel is the architecture of the transept and of the high altar in the church of San Juan, also in Juli: On monumental twisted columns, with beautifully carved capitals in the Spanish baroque style, rise arches with finely sculptured moldings. So exquisite is this tracery that one might easily believe it to be of wood. There was still another church in Juli of which there now remains only the ancient and ruinous bell tower, lifting its graceful plateresque silhouette against the sky to greet the traveler.

But all these churches suffer in comparison with the famous church of Santiago at Pomata, not because they were left unfinished, for Santiago likewise was never completed, but because, since construction was carried on at intervals over a long period, the style was modified from time to time and the various materials do not blend into a harmonious whole. Santiago, on the other hand, is entirely of the same reddish stone, and of great architectural merit.

This great shrine of the Christian faith deserves attention because of the grace of its design, the majesty of its pilasters, the slenderness of its tower, the elegance of its doors, the beauty of its Spanish Renaissance altar of silver and gold, and the profusion of its stone-carving, which, although of an exaggerated baroque, is so finely executed that it seems done in cedar. Lastly, there is a magnificent dome supported on pendentives so delicately sculptured that they appear to be made of filigree. The birds, beasts, and flowers characteristic of the region round about Pomata are used as motives.

Set on a rocky hill on the outskirts of Pomata, the church gives the impression of a ship about to set sail on the waters of the neigh-

[1] Translated from *Ciudad y Campo*, No. 47, 1930, Lima, Peru.



Courtesy of Mary Doris Clark

THE CHURCH OF SANTIAGO AT POMATA, PERU

The main façade which, like the entire church, is built of reddish stone. In the magnificent tower, now restored, hang the sonorous bells which may be heard in neighboring towns and far over the waters of Lake Titicaca. The tower at the left has never been completed.

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Courtesy of Mary Doris Clark

ENTRANCE ON THE MAIN SQUARE

This façade is covered with a profusion of delicate carving, the motives including the flowers and fruits of the immediate region. On the columns especially the work is as fine as though they were of wood.

boring lake. Titicaca, the largest lake in South America, as far-famed as the Swiss Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, seems a cup of liquid emerald held by the majestic Andes. This sheet of limpid water boasts the famous Island of the Sun, from which, according to legend, came Manco Capac and Mama Ocllo, the Children of the Sun and Moon, to conquer Cuzco and to establish the famous dynasty of



Courtesy of Mary Doris Clark

THE NAVE

The ribs of the barrel-vaulted nave have inserts of the fine sculpture so characteristic of the church. The sturdiness of construction of the building may be judged by the depth of the elaborately carved window recesses on the left.

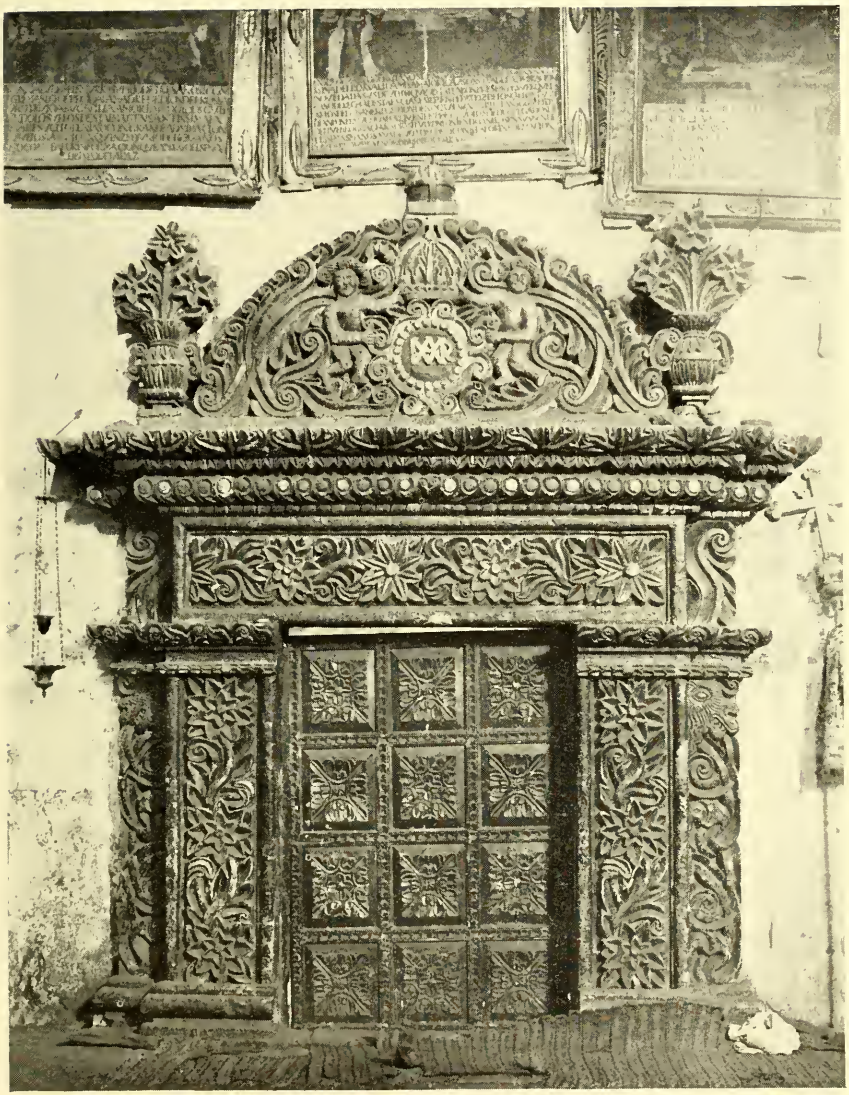
the Incas. When dawn gilds the mountain peaks life begins to stir among the reeds along the banks; many-colored birds leave their nests, the gulls swoop over the rippling surface, and on the smiling shores the white and purple *parigüanas* chatter to each other; the patient Indian comes to cut the reeds for making his light skiff, in which, propelled by the wind, with a pole for both oar and rudder, he sails by day from port to port or at night goes fishing.



Courtesy of Mary Doris Clark

THE MAIN ALTAR

The baroque retable of gilded cedar is remarkably well preserved. Above the tabernacle is the statue of Our Lady of the Rosary, before whose shrine in former days pilgrims gathered from distant lands. The paintings represent the Holy Trinity, St. Francis, St. Dominic, St. Bonaventura, and St. Thomas. The main altar is made of silver, and the side altars are decorated with typical stone carving.

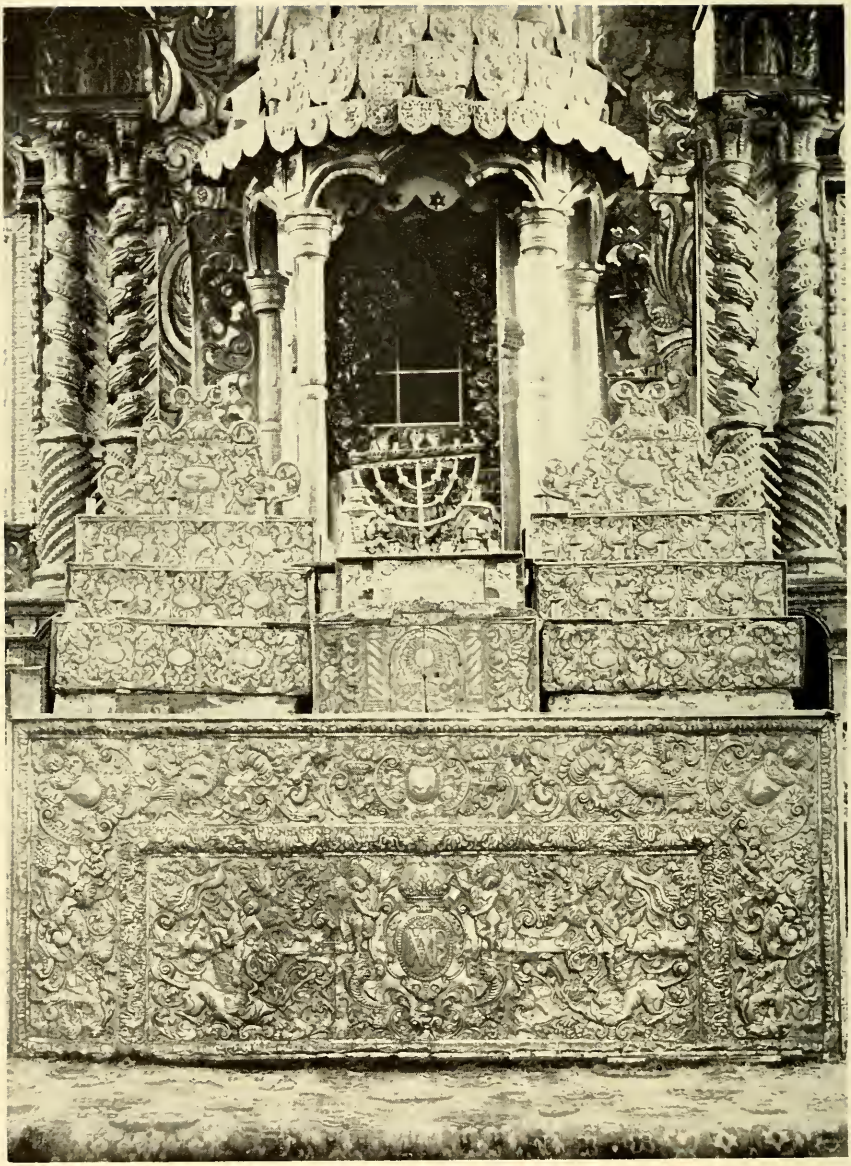


Courtesy of Mary Doris Clark

AN INTERIOR DOORWAY

This door, leading to the sacristy, is of elaborately carved stone and still shows traces of the original gilding

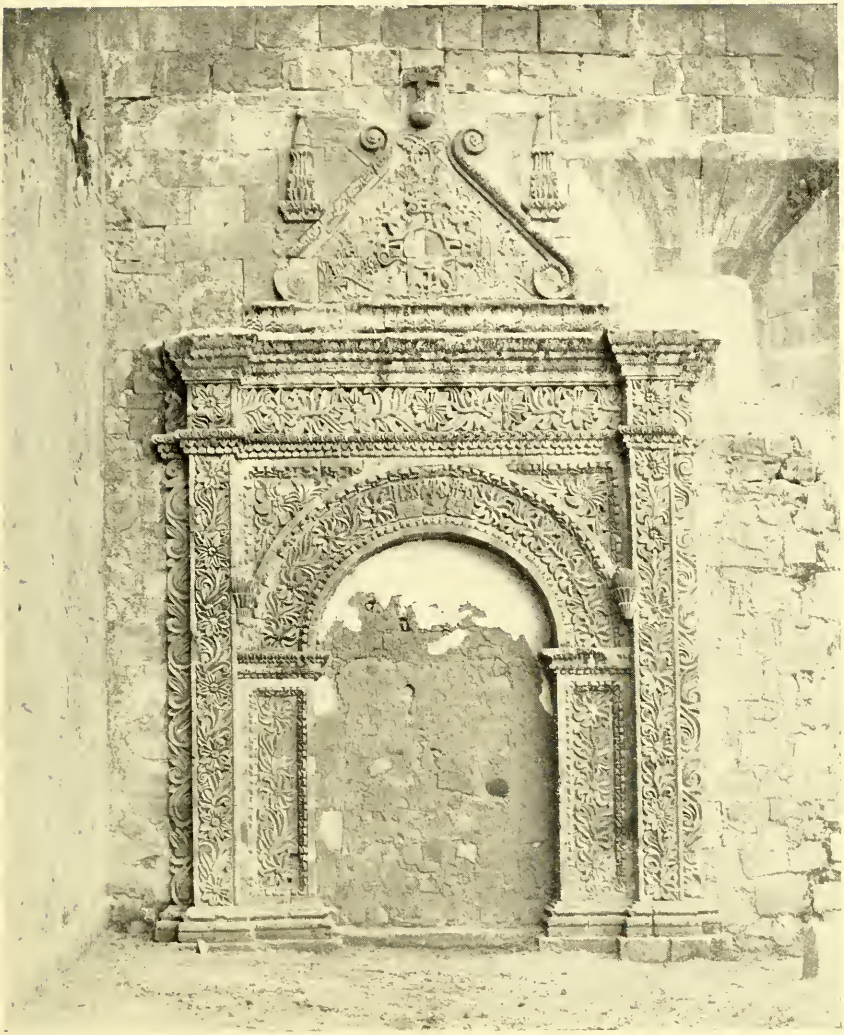
On the banks of this lake of golden legend, there lived long ago an unknown people, to whose remarkable culture the immense granite blocks of Tiahuanaco stand as a monument; around it the Quechuas and Aymarás met in bloody combat; there settled the Spaniards after the Conquest, and there flourish to-day many towns, such as Moho, Puno, Ilave, Juli, Pomata, Yunguyo, Zepita, Copacabana,



Courtesy of Mary Doris Clark

THE SILVER ALTAR

The main altar and ciborium are of pure silver elaborated in a repoussé design in the style of the Spanish Renaissance. The central panel of the frontal depicts, on each side of the monogram of the Virgin, the battle between St. Michael and the dragon.



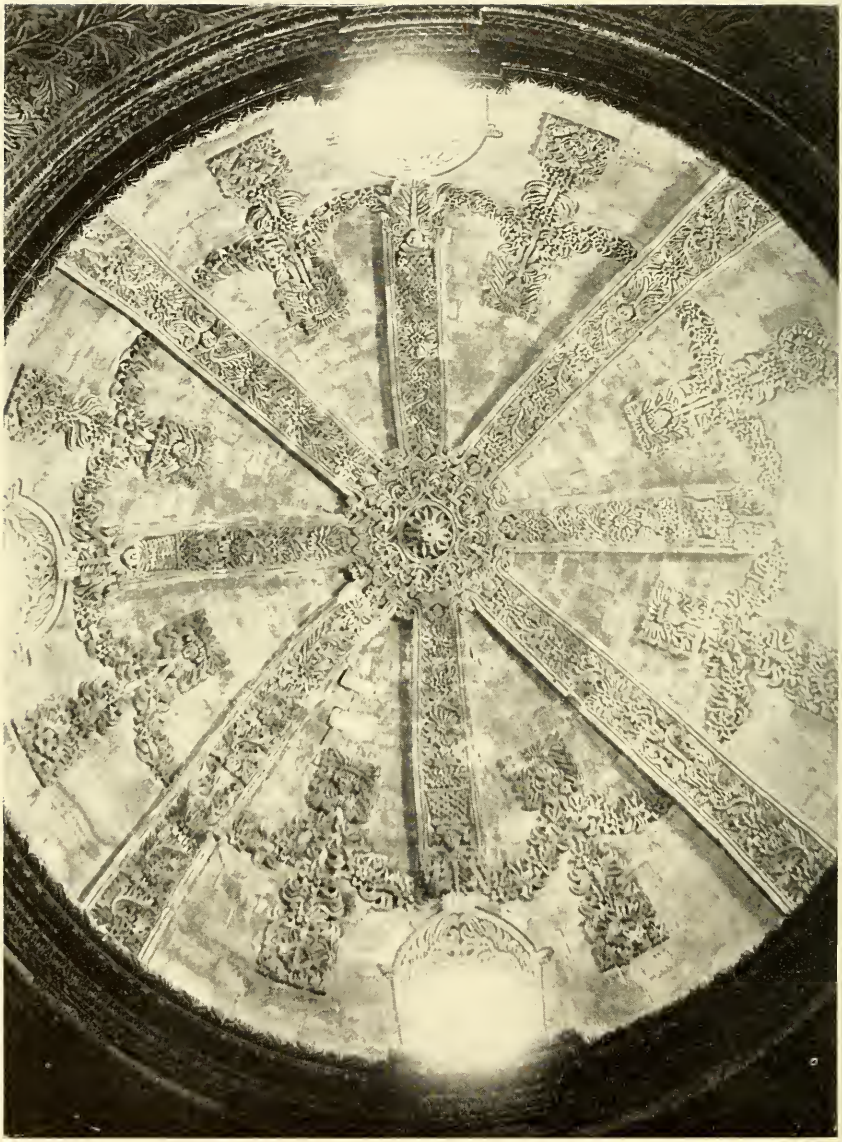
Courtesy of Mary Doris Clark

A DISUSED DOORWAY

This former entrance to one of the transepts is ornamented with palm leaves and laurel. The original door has been removed and the space filled with adobe.

and Guaqui, inhabited chiefly by Aymarás, Indians of bronzed skin and sturdy frame.

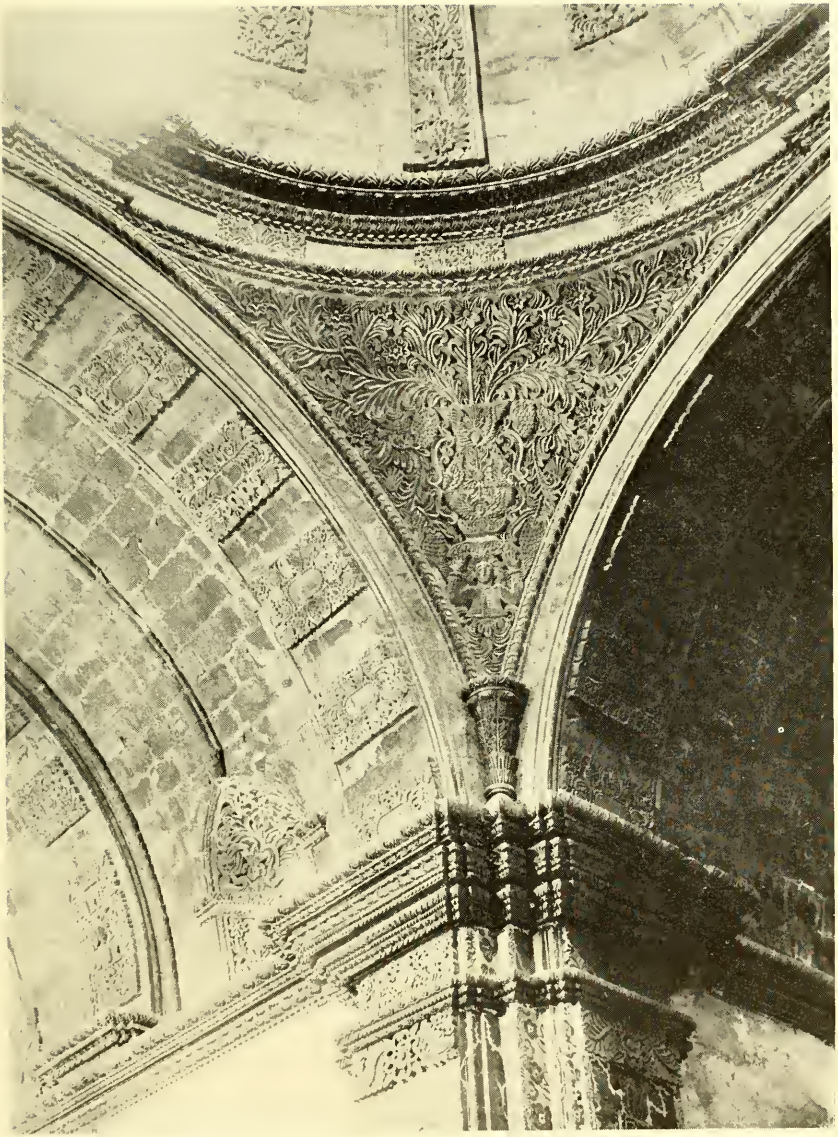
On the western shore of the lake lies the large and famous Province of Chucuito, brought under the scepter of the Incas by Lloque Yupanqui, and in the days of Spanish rule a district reserved for the Crown because of its wealth and population. About 1534 it was visited by the famous Fray Tomás de San Martín who, with the aid of Dominican monks, proceeded to evangelize it. In the course of time the



Courtesy of Mary Doris Clark

THE DOME

This admirable dome is perhaps unique in South America. In both the ribs and the connecting festoons appear, besides the usual floral motives, 16 Indian heads, an interesting combination of indigenous and colonial themes. The windows are of translucent marble from quarries across the lake in Bolivia.



Courtesy of Mary Doris Clark

DECORATIVE DETAIL

One of the pendentives supporting the dome. The stone has been cut with such delicacy that it gives the impression of filigree work. The photograph also shows the rich carving of the pilasters and the molding.

Dominicans founded convents in the towns of Chucuito, Juli, Pomata, and Copacabana, and brought the Indians of Ilave, Zepita, and Yunguyo under their tutelage; they erected various beautiful churches and remained in the Province until 1569.

One of the towns where the Dominicans stayed longest was Pomata. That this is a very ancient settlement is shown by the remains of dressed stone, of inferior Incan type, built into house walls, and by the *chullpas*, or tombs in the form of round towers built over stone vaults. Pomata is situated on a hill which rises from Lake Titicaca toward the mountains; it enjoys an abundant water supply, a good climate, and attractive vegetation; brightened by many lovely flowers, it presents a simple, charming aspect. In 1545 Fray Tomás and the Dominicans raised the first chapel, dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary, and the first parish church, San Martín, undoubtedly so named in honor of Fray Tomás. Later they erected the churches of San Miguel and Santiago, San Martín being administered by the Prior and the others by two monks, all three of whom were assisted by a fourth member of the order. There was also a Dominican convent, which was eventually made a priory.

The Dominicans were the religious leaders of Pomata for periods of greater or less duration during more than 200 years. Arriving about 1534, they stayed until 1569, as has been said, when the incessant edicts of the Viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo so wearied the Provincial Superior Fray Alonso de la Cerda that he commanded the other Dominicans to leave not only Pomata but the entire Province of Chucuito, to the great regret of Spaniards and Indians alike.

Eight years later—that is, in 1577—he gave Juli to the Jesuits, who made it a very important mission center until they were expelled from Spain and Spanish America (1767); Copacabana, which is still a noted sanctuary of the Virgin, was turned over to the Augustines, and the other towns and parishes in the Province were intrusted to secular priests

After the same worthy Fray Alonso de la Cerda had been appointed Bishop of Chuquisaca, he returned Pomata in 1590 to the Dominicans, because of the especial veneration in which they held the Virgin of that place, but at the death of the Bishop, two years later, it reverted to the jurisdiction of the clergy until 1600, when the Dominicans again recovered it by virtue of a royal cedula and held it for a century and a half. At the death of Fray José Barreto, a cedula of Fernando VI appointed as acting parish priest Joseph de Mariaca, who took possession by proxy December 1, 1754. Thus ended the labors of the Dominicans in Pomata, where they left as a perpetual testimony of their stay the noble church of Santiago, one of the finest monuments of the colonial period in Peru.

BRAZILIAN MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

By J. de Siqueira Coutinho, C. E., Sc. D.

Knight Commander of the Order of Santiago of Portugual; Visiting Professor, Romance Language Department, University of Berlin; Director of the Portuguese Department and Member of the Executive Faculty, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, etc.

THE towering genius in Brazilian music is without doubt Carlos Gomes. When in 1870 the opera *Il Guarany* was sung for the first time at La Scala, the celebrated opera house in Milan, the famous Italian composer Giuseppe Verdi, full of enthusiasm, greeted Carlos Gomes with the following historical words: "*Questo giovane comincia da dove finisco io!*" (This young man is beginning where I leave off!)

With inspired originality, Carlos Gomes expressed Brazilian themes in terms of Italian technique, then at the height of its glory. The harmonic richness, brilliancy of tone, and melodic quality of his compositions won all audiences.

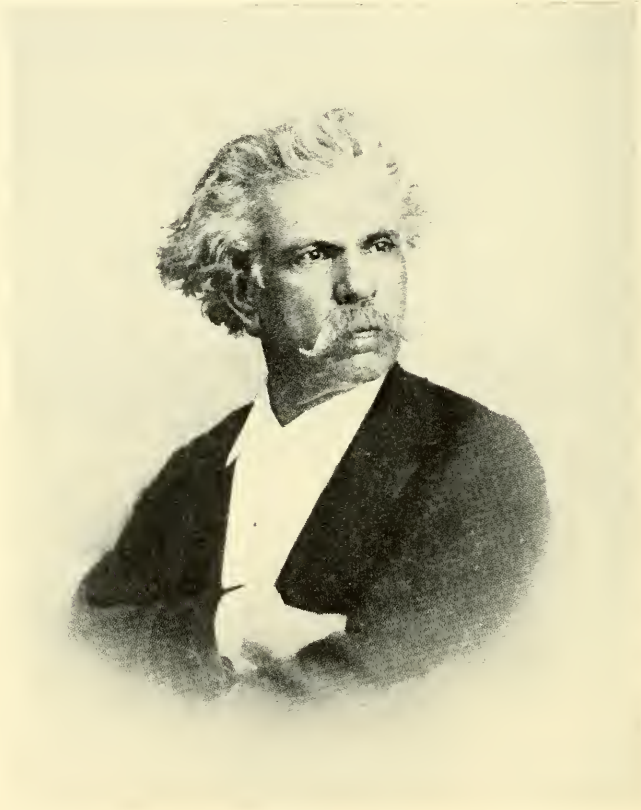
On July 11, 1836, Antonio Carlos Gomes was born in the city of Campinas, State of Sao Paulo, where his father, the Portuguese conductor Manuel José Gomes, had settled as teacher of music and orchestra conductor.

Carlos Gomes' uncle, José Pedro de Sant'Anna Gomes, a very famous and popular violinist, was also a resident of Campinas. Thanks to these musical relatives, the talent of the gifted youth developed rapidly. At the age of 15 he had already begun to compose. In 1860 he went to Rio de Janeiro, where he entered the conservatory and attended classes in composition under the famous Italian professor Gioacchino Giannini.

On September 4, 1861, Gomes' first opera, *A Noite do Castello* (An Evening at the Castle), was sung in Rio de Janeiro with tremendous success. The Emperor Dom Pedro II conferred upon the composer the knighthood of the Order of the Rose.

Several other compositions and successes won for Gomes the leadership of the orchestra of the National Opera House. On the performance of his second opera *Joanna de Flandres*, Dom Pedro II, wishing to reward such talent in a substantial way, offered the gifted young man a fellowship for study in Italy. He accepted and entered the Conservatory of Milan, then the leading musical school of Europe, where he soon became popular, his ability being highly regarded by professors, conductors, and students alike. In 1866 he recieved the title of conductor (maestro) from the conservatory.

One evening when Gomes was seated in a Milanese café a newsboy passed, selling papers and novels, and the composer's ear was struck by the announcement "*Il Guarany,* a Brazilian novel! A story of the Indians!" Carlos Gomes jumped from his seat, bought the volume and went home to peruse José de Alencar's masterpiece, already familiar to most Brazilians, but which he had never happened to read. The emotion that the novel produced in him is easily perceptible in the opera based upon it.



CARLOS GOMES

Noted Brazilian composer (1836–1896).

With *Il Guarany* Carlos Gomes introduced into opera the use of indigenous characters and setting, as Gonçalves Dias and José de Alencar had done in literature.

The next opera of Carlos Gomes was *Fosca* (1872), Italian in inspiration and technique. This was very highly praised by Gounod, as was also *Salvator Rosa* (1874), which was warmly received in Genoa at the Carlo Felice Opera House. The latter became perhaps his most popular opera in Italy.

Maria Tudor (1879) was a notable achievement. *Lo Schiavo* is another masterpiece, especially gripping to those Brazilians who are familiar with the poetical works of Castro Alves, particularly *O navio negreiro* (The Slave Ship) and *Vozes d'Africa* (Voices of Africa). On February 21, 1891, *Condor* had its very successful première at La Scala in Milan.

Besides operas, Carlos Gomes wrote a symphonic poem, *Colombo*, prepared for the celebration in Rio de Janeiro of the quatercentenary of the discovery of America, and a number of arias in the native style known as *modinhas*, which are very popular in Brazil. Some of his best *modinhas* are: *Tão longe de mim distante; Bella nympha de minha alma;* and *Conselhos e suspiros d'alma*. He wrote also several hymns, including *Hymno Academico*, for the students of São Paulo; *Hymno do Ceará;* and *The American Centennial Hymn*, composed at the request of the Emperor of Brazil for the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876.

Carlos Gomes died in the city of Belem, State of Para, on May 19, 1896, while director of the Conservatory of Music there. He left unfinished several operas, including *Os Mosqueteiros do Rei*, *Moema*, *Leona*, *Palma*, *Ninon de Lenclos*, *Cavalheiro Bizarro*, and *Cantico dos Canticos*. With the death of Carlos Gomes the world lost one of its great musicians.

But Carlos Gomes is not Brazil's only notable composer. He had many predecessors, some very brilliant, as well as numerous successors of great merit, who rank amongst the best in the Americas.

In colonial days two musical types were developed simultaneously by the first European settlers in Brazil. One was the popular, the other the liturgical and classical. Most of the compositions of the popular type are anonymous, but Gregorio de Mattos should be remembered as one of the most talented and prolific composers of such music. To Brazilian Indian themes was added the music of the early colonists, with some occasional Spanish strains, the whole being enriched later with melodies of the transplanted negroes. From the early Portuguese *serranilha* was developed the famous *modinha*. The African contribution is perhaps the most important; it persists till the present in the characteristic *batuque*, the *samba* with its unlimited variety, the *maxixe* and other types.

Concurrently with these popular forms, liturgical and classical music was cultivated in Brazil. The latter was taught in widely distributed schools, such as the one described by the French traveler François Pyrard in the seventeenth century as being conducted along the same lines as those maintained by the German princes. Pyrard also mentions a wealthy landowner who in 1610 sent for a distinguished musician and composer from France to teach his slaves.

In liturgical music the Jesuits accomplished wonders and through the works they left in the churches one can realize the high development of the musical culture of their pupils. Soon after Prince Regent João reached Rio de Janeiro in 1808 the Portuguese court attended mass at the church of St. Ignatius Loyola. Everyone was greatly surprised to hear a marvelous vocal and instrumental rendition of the musical service, executed by negroes of both sexes under the direction of Father José Mauricio, who was readily recognized as an accomplished musician by the appreciative audience.

Father José Mauricio Nunes Garcia was born in Rio de Janeiro September 22, 1767, and from his childhood showed a marked inclination for music. He was sent to study under Salvador José, who in a few years proclaimed him his most talented pupil. He studied clavicord, viola, and organ, and was gifted with a fine voice. Later he took up the study of Latin, philosophy, and theology, singing his first mass in 1792. The Bishop of Rio de Janeiro spoke of him as a very learned and pious priest.

In 1798 Father José Mauricio became musical director of the Cathedral of Rio de Janeiro and the Prince Regent in 1808 made him inspector of music of the Royal Chapel. The Portuguese sovereign used to call Father José Mauricio "the new Marcos," Marcos Portugal being then the outstanding Portuguese musician, well known all over Europe. In 1813 Marcos Portugal, with a number of artists, reached Rio de Janeiro, and the religious celebrations of the cathedral rivaled those held at St. Peter's in Rome. In those days Rio de Janeiro was one of the greatest musical centers in the world.

Segismundo Neukomm, a celebrated pupil of Haydn who spent a few years in Brazil, on his return to Paris proclaimed Father José Mauricio the greatest improviser in the world, and as a composer placed him beside Mozart, especially since the Brazilian's music showed a strong German influence, owing to his study of Bach, Mozart, and Haydn.

On April 18, 1830, while singing a hymn in honor of the Blessed Virgin, Father José Mauricio passed away. He left about 200 compositions, the best known being his masses.

The name of the Emperor Dom Pedro I (1798–1834) should also be mentioned here for his achievements as musician and composer. He studied under Father José Mauricio and Segismundo Neukomm. Most of his works are lost, although the *Independence Hymn*, the overture of an opera played in Paris in 1832, and several pieces of sacred music have been preserved.

The most famous pupil of Father José Mauricio, however, was Francisco Manoel da Silva (1795–1865), a great teacher of music and composer of the setting of the Brazilian national anthem. In his last

days Francisco Manuel had the pleasure of greeting Carlos Gomes, the rising star of Brazilian music.

At the time when Carlos Gomes was the leading figure in the Brazilian musical world and a great exponent of the Italian School, other artists were following new currents. Among them should be singled out Leopoldo Miguez (1850–1902), a disciple of Liszt and Wagner, who enriched Brazilian music with the fresh inspiration and the colorful technique of the Wagnerian school. Miguez' masterpiece is the opera *I Salduni*, in which he uses all the powerful descriptive genius of a tropical imagination. He may perhaps lack a certain depth in his treatment, but his form is perfect. *I Salduni* was performed for the first time in Rio de Janeiro on September 20, 1901. Prior to this masterpiece Leopoldo Miguez wrote a considerable number of symphonic poems, the best known being *Prometheu* (op. 21), *Ave Libertas* (op. 18), *Parisina* (op. 15), *Ode a Victor Hugo* (op. 13), and *Ode a Benjamin Constant* (op. 23).

Alexandre Levy (1864–1892) utilized popular Brazilian themes for his compositions. His *Serie Brasileira* (Prelude, Rustic Dance, Lament, By the Side of the Rivulet, and *Samba*) for orchestra has been enthusiastically applauded many times. The *Brazilian Tango* and the *Variations on a Brazilian Theme* also have a never failing appeal. His suite *Schumaniana* is likewise very highly esteemed.

Among the brilliant modern composers who endeavored to use native themes in their works, the most distinguished was Alberto Nepomuceno (1864–1920). Born in Ceara, the son of a distinguished musician, Nepomuceno studied in his native city, in Pernambuco, and afterwards in Italy, Germany, and France. On being appointed professor of organ at the National Institute of Music in Rio de Janeiro he established himself there. His influence as a teacher was very great. His compositions, at first received with a certain reserve, as they were not modeled on classic European lines, afterwards became very popular. His *Garatuja* and the *Serie Brasileira* (*Alvorada na Serra, Intermedio, A Sesta na Rede* and *Batuque*) for orchestra, are universally considered masterpieces. His most popular songs are *Tu és sol, Amo-te muito, Amor indeciso, Turqueza, Numa Concha, Trovas, Cantigas, Olha-me* and *As Uyáras.*

Another modern composer deserving mention is Henrique Oswaldo, who has produced a number of beautiful compositions, such as *Elegia, La neige, Bébé s'endort,* and *Pierrot se meurt,* in which the French influence is perceptible. His chamber music is also very highly praised.

Francisco Braga, who studied under Massenet in Paris, is another great name in the Brazilian musical world. His rich and brilliant music is based on native subjects. His symphonies, which are of high order, include *Oração e Patria, Paysage, Cauchemar, Episodio*

Symphonico, and *Pró Patria*. His *Marabá* is a masterpiece of description, with a colorful background for the melancholy song of *Marabá*. Francisco Braga wrote the opera *Annita Garibaldi*, several hymns and piano compositions, all of them very highly praised by the critics.

Arthur Napoleão, perhaps the greatest pianist who ever lived in Brazil, is the author of a number of compositions for one and two pianos, included in his masterpieces being *Romance e Habanera*, *Suite*, *Tarantella*, *Valsa Impromptu*, and *Valsa Melodia*.

Carlos Mesquita, Henrique de Mesquita, Delgado de Carvalho, Araujo Vianna, Francisco Valle, Manuel Joaquim de Macedo, Assis Pacheco, Abdon Milanez, Carlos de Campos, and João Gomes, jr., are all composers of note, highly regarded by Brazilian audiences.

Among virtuosi and famous teachers the name of Alfredo Bevilacqua, pianist, stands preeminent. The stars of the younger generation include Antonietta Rudge Miller, Ivonne Geslin, Fanny Guimarães (1887–1920), Alfredo Oswaldo, son of the great Henrique Oswaldo, who before his recent retirement was highly regarded both as a concert pianist and as a teacher at the Peabody Conservatory, Baltimore, Md., Guiomar Novaes, warmly admired by American audiences, Sylvia Figueiredo, Clementina Velho, Maria Antonia, and Dyla Torres Josetti.

The musical trends that appeared as a reaction to the Wagnerian School found a number of followers in Brazil. The work of Claude Debussy and Maurice Ravel, and more recently of Igor Stravinsky, Eric Satie and other impressionists, became popular in Brazil at an early date, Glauco Velasques (1884–1914) being one of the first Brazilians to join the new school. His trios, sonatas, and fantasias have a characteristic rhythm; and his vocal music is of high quality. He left unfinished a lyric drama *Soeur Beatrice*, based on Maeterlinck's work.

Another very brilliant Brazilian impressionist is Heitor Villa Lobos, who has enriched musical literature with a number of beautiful compositions. His treatment of a subject is markedly emotional, as he always tries to express the subjective, not limiting himself solely to description. *Tedio da Alvorada*, *Serenidade*, *Prole do Bebé*, *Dansas Africanas*, and many of his other compositions are delightful.

Luciano Gallet has studied Brazilian folk music with great success and his work is remarkable in every respect.

Oswaldo Guerra, Nininha Leão Velloso Guerra, João de Souza Lima, Antonio de Sá Pereira, Oscar Lourenço Fernandes, and Assis Republicano are all composers of high reputation.

Sao Paulo is the second artistic capital of Brazil, after Rio de Janeiro, and music has always been cultivated there with great interest. Luigi Chiaffarelli, born in Italy and educated in Germany, was one of the leading musicians of Sao Paulo, the famous pianist

Antonietta Rudge Muller being one of his best pupils. Felix de Otero, Ruegger, Alexandre Levy, Antonio Carlos de Andrade, and Guiomar Novaes are other Sao Paulo artists noted in the New World.

In Northern Brazil, at Belem, Para, the successor of Carlos Gomes is the great Brazilian conductor, Meneleu de Campos, who completed his course at the Conservatory of Milan with the highest honor.

In the State of Para two men merit special mention—the great conductor Henrique Eulalio Gurjão (1833–1885) and the baritone Corbiniano Villaça. The former studied in Rome under Pacini and in the Conservatory of Genoa; his principal works are the opera *Idalia*, several hymns, romances, and marches. The latter studied in Paris and has sung in the best opera houses of Europe and America.

Pernambuco has made a valuable contribution to Brazilian music in the persons of Amaro Barreto filho, pianist, and Euclides Fonseca, pianist and conductor. The latter has composed a number of symphonic poems and a national opera, *Leonora*.

Bahia is also an important musical center. In colonial days Damião Barbosa was as well known in Bahia as Father José Mauricio in Rio de Janeiro. André Diogo Vaz Mutum, José dos Santos Barreto, and João Honorato Reges were the leaders in the decades of the first Empire, while Rocha Mussurunga distinguished himself also as teacher. In modern times Cornelio Vidal da Cunha, José Pereira Rebouças, Souza Limeira, Miguel dos Anjos Torres, Livino Fausto dos Santos, Adelelmo do Nascimento, and João Amado Coutinho Barata are known to all Bahians.



THE STATE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, BELLO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL





ANCIENT GUATEMALA

Some of the imposing remains of the highly developed Maya civilization at Quirigua. Upper: A monolith carved in the form of a turtle, with a human head in its mouth. Left: Stela, 26 feet in height, the tallest of the several at the ruins.





COLONIAL GUATEMALA

Upper: The palace of the Spanish Captains General in Antigua, founded in 1542. Until destroyed by earthquake in 1773 this was the chief city of the Captaincy General of Guatemala, which included all Central America and Chiapas. The building is still in official use. Lower: Cerro del Carmen, overlooking Guatemala City. The church was built in 1620.





MODERN GUATEMALA

Guatemala, the capital, a city of about 116,000 inhabitants, situated at an altitude of nearly 5,000 feet, was founded in 1776 after the destruction of the city now known as Antigua. Upper: A bit of Central Park. Lower: Headquarters of the National Police.





Courtesy of His Excellency Señor M. M. Herrera, Minister of Agriculture of Guatemala

MODERN GUATEMALA

Upper: President Chacón of Guatemala laying the last brick of the sewer system in the workers' quarter of Guatemala City on Labor Day, 1930. Lower: A fine street through this section of the capital. President Chacón's administration has been marked by constructive activities in behalf of the workers of the capital.



Courtesy of His Excellency Señor M. M. Herrera, Minister of Agriculture of Guatemala



GUATEMALAN ROADS

Upper: A section of the Paseo de la Reforma in Guatemala City. Left: Giant oaks on the road from Guatemala to Que zaltenango.





Courtesy of His Excellency, Señor M. M. Herrera, Minister of Agriculture of Guatemala

LAKE ATITLAN, GUATEMALA

Perhaps the most beautiful lake in the Guatemalan highlands. Upper: A view of the lake showing two of the volcanoes, Atitlan at the left and San Pedro at the right. Lower: The lake as seen from near shore.



Courtesy of Schlubach, Sapper & Co.



THE COFFEE INDUSTRY

Coffee is Guatemala's chief product and export. Upper: A nursery of young plants protected by banana trees. Left: A group of Indians picking coffee.



A HENEQUEN PLANTATION

Henequen, or sisal, is one of the numerous fiber plants whose cultivation is being promoted by the Guatemalan Ministry of Agriculture, under the able direction of His Excelleney Señor don Manuel María Herrera.



Courtesy of His Excellency Señor M. M. Herrera, Minister of Agriculture of Guatemala

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF GUATEMALA

This exhibit includes 1 yuca root, cheese, corn, rice, several kinds of squash, and 10 varieties of beans.

THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

By Charles E. Babcock
Librarian of the Pan American Union

RECOGNIZING that the cultural relations between peoples can not be developed without a proper understanding of their literature, the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington in 1889–90, made provisions for the creation of a Pan American Library to be established in Washington. Between 1826, when Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, assembled at Panama the first Pan American conference and 1889, when James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State of the United States, invited delegates from all the Americas to meet in Washington for the First International Conference of American States, nothing had been done officially toward collecting in any specially designated location books relating to those countries. Dr. Carlos Martínez Silva of Colombia, who with other Latin American delegates appreciated this need and felt that some constructive action should be taken, proposed at the meeting on April 18, 1890, the establishment in the city of Washington of a library "to which each Government could send on its own account the most complete collection possible of historical, literary, and geographical works, laws, maps, manuscripts, and official documents relating to the history and civilization of America, so that the results of the intellectual and scientific labor in all America might be collected together under a single roof" prophesying that "in the course of 20 years this library will have an importance unrivaled in the world."

The result of this proposal was the adoption by the conference of the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That there be established at such location in the city of Washington as the Government of the United States may designate, to commemorate the meeting of the International American Conference, a Latin American Memorial Library, to be formed by contributions from all the Governments represented in this Conference, wherein shall be collected all the historical, geographical, and literary works, maps, manuscripts, and official documents relating to the history and civilization of America, such library to be solemnly dedicated on the day on which the United States celebrates the Fourth Centennial of the Discovery of America.

While the prophecy of Dr. Martínez Silva has not yet been entirely fulfilled, from his inspiration there has been developed a great international library on the American Republics that now contains 71,530 volumes and pamphlets, 309,633 catalogue and index cards, 1813 maps and atlases, and 1,227 regularly received periodicals.

The original resolution, passed April 18, 1890, was amended on the same date to "baptize this library with the name of 'The Library of Columbus.'" Inasmuch as this appellation was afterwards found to conflict with that of another library, the Second International American Conference, held in Mexico in 1901–2, changed it to "Columbus Memorial Library."

The United States Government, in compliance with the original resolution, designated the offices of the organization then known as the International Bureau of American Republics, now the Pan American Union, to be the location for this library, and the Conferences of American States held in Rio de Janeiro, 1906, Buenos Aires, 1910, Santiago de Chile, 1923, and Habana, 1928, continued the library as a division of the Pan American Union. Resolutions of each conference strongly recommended that the American Republics send the library copies of official and other publications.

The first librarian was Dr. José Ignacio Rodríguez, a Cuban by birth, and one of the best known and most scholarly Pan Americanists of his day. He guided the affairs of the library in its infancy, never ceasing until his death to work for its constructive organization. One of his dearest wishes was to see the fulfillment of the resolution of the Rio de Janeiro Conference reading:

> The Third International American Conference resolves . . . To express its gratification that the project to establish a permanent center of information and of interchange of ideas among the Republics of this Continent, as well as the erection of a building suitable for the Library in memory of Columbus, has been realized . . .

This center, the present edifice of the Pan American Union in Washington, dedicated in 1908, provides library office space and a stack room of five floors, occupying nearly the entire north side. But now, by an act of the Congress of the United States, a block of land facing B Street NW., between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets and Virginia Avenue, has been assigned to the Union as a site for a new administration building. According to present plans, this structure, when completed, will afford the library a capacity of not less than 225,000 titles, a large and spacious reading room, separate study rooms, and ample workrooms for the library staff, as well as house the other offices of the Union.

Of the rooms provided for the library two will be set aside for suitable display of memorial collections. At present the library has two such collections, one from the late Doctor Rodríguez, the other lent by the late Hon. Thomas I. Dawson, former minister of the United States to Brazil, and continued as a memorial by his family. Additional space will be made for exhibit cases to display unusual or historical documents. Of these the library has already accumulated a few interesting pieces, which are now in the small

museum of the Union. It is hoped that in the new building these exhibits and memorials will be greatly augmented by liberal contributions from prominent Pan Americans.

While the primary purpose of the Columbus Memorial Library is to serve the Pan American Union for reference, it is open to the general public, and students, business men, and others are afforded every opportunity to make full use of the material collected. Reading tables are provided and personal attention from the library staff is assured every visitor. Bibliographies on outstanding Latin American subjects are compiled and mimeographed, and reading lists of selected titles are prepared in response to requests. Owing to the fact that the library preserves only one copy of any book, it is not practical to make loans; in view of these regulations all reading lists are limited to material that is reasonably accessible to the public for whom the list is compiled. There are now available for distribution, without charge, a bibliography of bibliographies, and others dealing respectively with Simón Bolívar, some recent descriptive books on Latin America in English, translations into English of Latin American fiction and poetry, and forestry in Latin America. A special compilation, entitled *Sources for Obtaining Books on Latin America,* has also been made, as well as a complete list of all periodicals on file in the library.

Since the library was created by the 21 American nations as a general library on those countries, it has been found advisable to retain, as a first fundamental classification, a segregation of material by countries. This results in a library of 21 units—one for each Republic—in addition to a section for books of a general character or relating to two or more countries. For use under this arrangement by countries the Library of Congress method of subject classification has been adopted and installed. By construing in its broadest sense the provisions of the resolution of 1890 creating the library, its scope has been extended to include any publication that treats directly or indirectly of Latin America. As a result of this policy, the library contains many of the early books on America, histories, descriptive works, and collections of periodicals. It is specially strong in its collections of laws, government reports, literature, and books on economic subjects. In addition it contains a large collection of directories of all the principal cities, both general and telephone, Spanish, Portuguese and English dictionaries, and general reference books. Many of the more important articles in the periodicals received, particularly in the official newspapers and journals, scientific, literary, and commercial magazines, are indexed on cards, the source periodicals being bound for permanent reference. For some of the countries complete sets of the official newspapers are on file and for all countries these are kept up to date. One outstanding newspaper

of each nation is kept permanently, and in some cases files extending over 20 years are available for the student who desires to study the contemporary history of Latin America as recorded in its daily papers. This collection of periodicals, with the accompanying index cards, affords an opportunity to consult much valuable material that might otherwise be difficult to find.

As a means for extending the library's collections and in fulfillment of action taken by the International Conferences of American States, constructive effort has been made to obtain all printed material from Latin American countries as promptly as possible. One notable activity in this direction has been the effort to have the library made, by governmental decree, an official depository for documents of each country, on the same basis as the respective national library. This has been done by decree for Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, and Peru, and by executive order for Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela. It is hoped that all countries will make similar provision before the library enters its new quarters.

Another fruitful source for additions to the library is the exchange of duplicates. At present as in former years, many duplicate books are received; these are being used to maintain an exchange with libraries in the other Republics. This plan was inaugurated by personal visits to the more important Latin American libraries by members of the staff of the Pan American Union and by correspondence, and to-day is in effect with most of the larger libraries in South and Central America and the West Indies. The exchange arrangement is yet to be fully developed, but the groundwork already accomplished promises an almost unlimited source for valuable acquisitions.

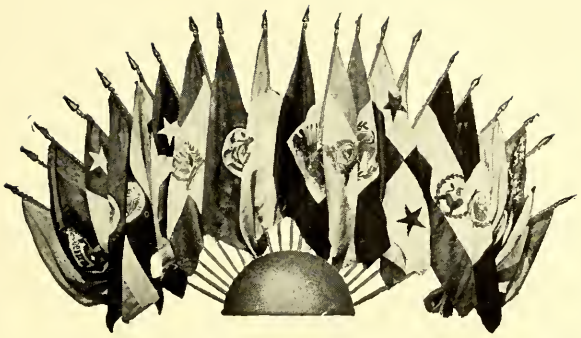
At the Sixth International Conference of American States held in Habana in 1928, a resolution was passed authorizing the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to call an Inter-American conference on bibliography. In accordance therewith an extensive program was prepared in which consideration was given all topics relating to bibliography and library work. The program was widely distributed in Latin America, with the result that through this and other efforts there is developing a better understanding of the bibliographic situation in each country. As a part of this movement national cooperating committees on bibliography have been appointed by the Governments of 14 countries: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay. Of these, five have submitted reports [1] reviewing conditions in their respective countries, and when all have replied this material will form a valuable

[1] See also *Important Bibliographical Survey*, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, March, 1929; *Guatemalan Historical Bibliography*, id., May, 1929; *Literary Production in Colombia*, id., November, 1929; *Books and Libraries in Mexico*, id., February, 1930; and *Cuban Books and Libraries*, id., May, 1930.

survey of conditions throughout the Americas, and offer a basis for future constructive and cooperative work. Another effect of this movement is the receipt of requests from Latin American libraries seeking to improve their methods and administration. Prompt reply is made to these requests, and in further cooperation a collection is now being made of all books in Spanish on library procedure. These activities, supplemented by a voluminous correspondence with Latin American librarians and by the exchange of duplicate books mentioned above, have initiated a new era in the library's inter-American service.

To develop an international library representative of all the Americas which will be useful in encouraging cultural relations and the practical growth of commerce and industry, without neglecting the requirements of the individual writer, student, scientist, lawyer, and traveler; and to fulfill the resolutions of the International Conferences of American States—these are the principal motives in assembling and administering the collection known as the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union.





PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Pan American Day.—Pursuant to the motion passed by the Governing Board on May 7, 1930, recommending the desirability of the observance as Pan American Day of April 14, the date on which, in 1890, the First International Conference of American States passed the resolution creating the Pan American Union, Dr. E. Diez de Medina, Minister of Bolivia, has informed the Union that his Government has issued a decree providing for such observance. The other countries members of the Pan American Union which have taken similar action for the setting apart of Pan American Day "as a com memorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all in one continental unity" are the United States, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Cuba, and Venezuela.

International conferences on Highways.—Several members of the Governing Board represented their respective countries as official delegates to the Pan American Conference on the Regulation of Automotive Traffic and the Sixth Congress of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, both of which met in Washington in October. An account of the former is found on pages 1094 ff. of this issue.

The Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States and chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, entertained all the delegates to the International Road Congress at a reception in the Hall of the Americas of the Union on the evening of October 8, when 1,500 guests, representing practically every nation in the world, thronged the building.



MEMBER OF THE CUBAN CABINET AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Left: Dr. Francisco María Fernández, Secretary of Public Health and Charity of Cuba. Center: Dr. L. S. Rowe. Right: Dr. Gustavo Santana, of the Cuban Department of Public Health and Charity.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Latin American visitors.—The following distinguished Latin Americans visited the Pan American Union during September and the first week in October:

Dr. Alfredo Trejo Castillo, president of the Office of Territorial Studies of Honduras, accompanied by Dr. Ernesto Argueta, Minister of Honduras at Washington.

Dr. Francisco María Fernández, Secretary of Public Health and Charity of Cuba, accompanied by Dr. Gustavo Santana, also of that department.

Dr. Carlos Concha, the newly appointed Peruvian Minister to Bolivia, accompanied by Madame Concha.

Dr. Juan V. Ramírez, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay at Washington, accompanied by Madame Ramírez and their young son. Doctor Ramírez and his family are returning to their country and the warm wishes of their many friends go with them.



DISTINGUISHED PERUVIAN VISITOR

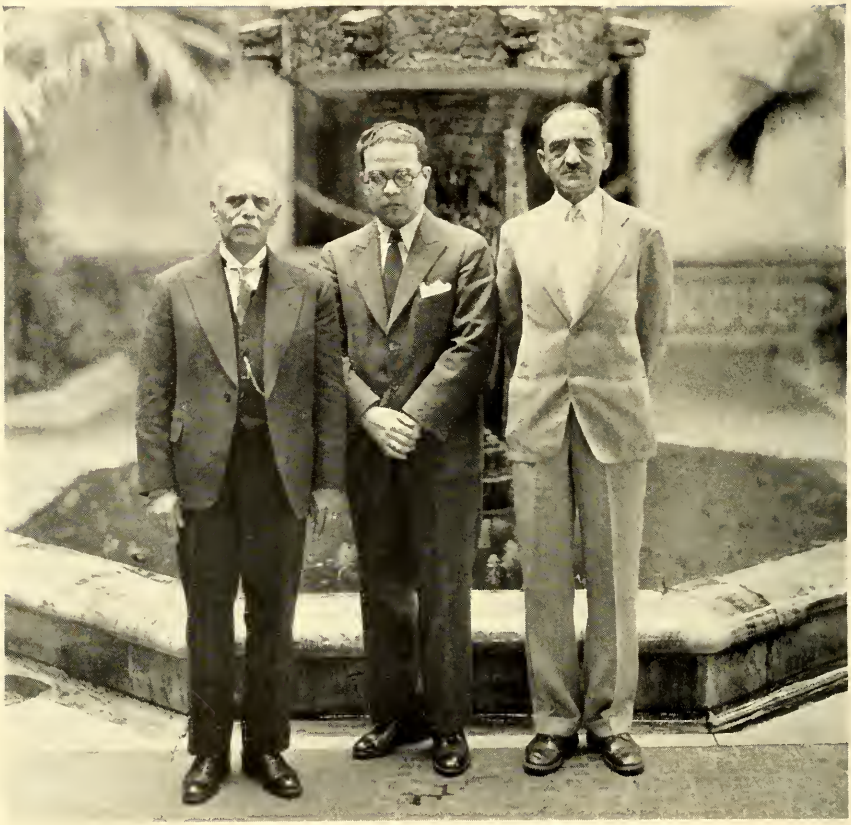
His Excellency Dr. Carlos Concha, recently appointed Peruvian Minister to Bolivia, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

Señor Pedro C. Sánchez, Director of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History in Mexico City, accompanied by Dr. Pablo Campos-Ortiz, First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy at Washington.

Dr. Ismael López, of Colombia. Dr. López is the author of important historical works, written under the pseudonym of *Cornelio Hispano*.

Dr. Luis Larraín, Dr. R. Piazza and Dr. W. G. Durano of Argentina.

Señor Joaquín Vaquero and Señor Luis Moya Blanco, Spanish candidates in the second stage of the competition for the design of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse to be erected at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Señores Vaquero and Moya are leading architects of Spain and have important municipal contracts in their country.



MEXICAN SAVANT VISITS THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Dr. Pedro C. Sánchez, Director of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, Mexico City; Dr. Pablo Campos-Ortiz, First Secretary of the Embassy of Mexico in Washington; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

Also the delegates of the American Republics who assembled at the Pan American Union to consider the draft convention on the regulation of automotive traffic.

Addresses.—The Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe, made the introductory addresses during September, when the following diplomatic representatives of Latin America at Washington spoke on their respective countries over a nation-wide hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System:

The Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Adrián Recinos.

The Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador, Dr. Carlos Leiva.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Persio C. Franco.

The celebration of Columbus Day, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, held at Washington on the evening of October 12, was a notable occasion, attended by the representatives of Spain and Italy and by the highest officials of the organization.

In an address delivered at the banquet, the Director General of the Pan American Union appealed to the Knights of Columbus for cooperation in the erection of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse at Santo Domingo. In the course of his address Dr. Rowe said:

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to bring to your attention the great Pan American project in which the cooperation of your great organization is of the utmost importance. I refer to the plan to erect an imposing memorial lighthouse at Santo Domingo in memory of the great navigator, Christopher Columbus, whom we are to-day honoring. To carry this project into effect will require the cooperation of the governments as well as of the peoples of the Americas. In this work your interest and support will be of the greatest value.

The Director General also received the following groups and addressed them on the purpose and activities of the Pan American Union:

The members of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and foreign delegates who had assembled at Washington for their annual meeting. They were accompanied to the Union by Brig. Gen. J. R. Kean, secretary of the association.

Senior high-school pupils of Trenton, N. J., numbering about 300, accompanied by Dr. William A. Wetzel, on their annual visit to the Union.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Photographic accessions.—Since last report in these notes of the receipt of photographs, the Pan American Union has received 280 views from Chile, Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, and Venezuela. Of the beautiful photographs of Guatemala, presented by Señor don Manuel María Herrera, Minister of Agriculture, a selection is published on pages 1126–1133 of this issue.

Books received.—Among the 397 books received during the month in the library, was the very generous donation by Dr. Miguel Cruchaga of a collection of 10 specially bound volumes of which he is the author. These included: *Organización económica y hacienda pública de Chile; Sociedades anónimas en Chile; Corona fúnebre; Manual de moral; La iglesia y el estado; Salitre y guano; Economía política;* and *Discursos parlamentarios.* Another very welcome contribution was a collection of books from the pen of Dr. Arturo Montoya of Peru, consisting of a full set of nine textbooks for teaching Spanish, 3 textbooks on literature, and a copy of his *Redacción castellana.*

Other notable contributions presented by the authors were as follows:

Escritos políticos y sociales. Por Juan Antiga. Madrid, Espasa-Calpe, S. A., 1927. 348 p.

Bibliografía de José Enrique Rodó. Por Arturo Scarone, Director de la Biblioteca Nacional. Montevideo, 1930. 2 vols.

Historia da litteratura brasileira. Por Arthur Motta. Epoca de transformação, secula XVIII. São Paulo, Companhia Editora Nacional, 1930. 492 p.

—— —— Same. Epoca de formação, seculos XVI e XVII. São Paulo, Companhia Editora Nacional, 1930. 496 p.

Constitution of the Argentine Republic. Translation by Dr. Mario A. Carranza. Buenos Aires [Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores], 1926. 32 p.

El salitre. Resumen histórico desde su descubrimiento y explotación. Por Roberto Hernández C. . . . Valparaiso, Fisher Hnos., 1930. 201 p. map. (Publication of the Nitrate Producers' Association of Chile.)

Almanak agricola brasilerio, 1930–31. Anno 19. Conde Amadeu A. Barbiellini, editor. São Paulo, Chacaras e Quintaes, 1930. 320 p. illus.

El problema de la heterogeneidad racial de México. Ensayo sociológico. Por Flavio Aguirre Cárdenas. México, Talleres Gráficos de la Nación, 1929. 35 p. 8°.

Libro de Chilam Balam de Chumayel. Traducción del idioma maya al castellano. Por Antonio Mediz Bolio. . . . San José, Librería Lehman (Sauter & Co.), 1930. 124, xli p. 8°.

Mariátegui. Conferencia dictada en las Universidades de Chile y de Concepción en mayo de 1930. Por Eugenio Orrego Vicuña. Santiago de Chile, Ediciones Mástil, 1930. 46 p. 8°.

El libro de las efemérides. Capítulos de la historia de la America Central. Por F. Hernández de Leon. Guatemala, Sánchez & de Guise, 1925–1930. 3 v. 8°.

Estudios de historia militar de Centro América. Escritos por el General José N. Rodríguez. Primera parte. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, 1930. 383 p. 8°.

Medición mental de alumnos de escuelas secundarias de la ciudad de México, 1926. . . . Por Montana Lucia Hastings. . . . México, Talleres gráficos de la Nación, 1929. 47 p. 8°. (Publication of the Secretary of Public Education, vol. 20, No. 16.)

Clasificación y estudio estadístico de 3,719 alumnos, la mayoria de primer año de enseñanza secundaria de la ciudad de México, por medio del examen beta y la prueba Otis. Por Montana Lucia Hastings. . . . México, 1929. 192 p. 8°. (Publication of the Secretary of Public Education.)

New magazines.—Periodicals newly published or received for the first time in the library during the past month were as follows:

Revista del Instituto Bacteriológico de Chile. (Boletín de la Sociedad Chilena de Microbiología e Higiene.) Published under the direction of R. Kraus y J. Noc, Avenida Borgoño 1470, Santiago de Chile. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1929. 89 p. illus. 7 by 10 inches. Quarterly.

Boletín de la Oficina Nacional del Trabajo. Published under the direction of the Ministry of Industries, Bogotá, Colombia. Vol. 1, No. 7, June, 1930. 63 p. 6½ by 9½ inches.

Revista Nacional de Turismo. (Órgano de la Comisión Nacional de Turismo.) Published under the direction of Alfredo Ortiz Vidales, Calle Bucareli 12, Mexico, D. F., July 1930. 80 p. illus. Monthly. 9 by 13 inches.

Aero. (Órgano de la Aeronáutica Argentina.) Published under the direction of Alberto A. Mortz, Bme. Mitre 1259, Buenos Aires. Vol. 1, No. 7, June 30, 1930. Monthly. 32 p. illus. 9½ by 12½ inches.

Boletín del Ministerio de Obras Públicas. Published under the direction of the Ministry of Public Works, Buenos Aires. Vol. 1, No. 1, August 19, 1930. Daily. 16 p., 7 by 10½ inches.

España y Guatemala. (Revista Hispanoamericana.) Published under the direction of Ramón G. Sánchez, 13 Calle Ote., 30, Guatemala, Guatemala. Vol. 1, No. 1, August, 1930. 80 p. illus. 9 by 12 inches.

Surco. (Cultura contemporánea—Revista de revistas extranjeras.) Published under the direction of Fernando Ortiz, Calle Marta Abreu, 66, altos, Habana. Vol. 1, No. 1, August 1930. 16 p., 11 by 18 inches. Monthly.

Archivos del Hospital de Niños Roberto del Río. Published under the direction of the Comité de Redacción, Matucana No. 345, Santiago de Chile. Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1930. 142 p. illus. 7 by 10 inches. Quarterly.

Alma Latina. (Revista mensual de arte ilustrada.) Published under the direction of Antonio Nicolás Blanco, Apartado 1394, San Juan, P. R. Vol. 1, No. 1, August, 1930. Monthly, 76 p. illus. 8½ by 11 inches.

Kosmos. (Artistico e Literario.) Published under the direction of Raul Oscar Sant'Anna, Rua do Ouvidor, 87, Rio de Janeiro. Vol. 1, No. 1, July, 1930. 60 p., 9 by 9½ inches. illus. Monthly.

Revista Vinícola y de Industrias Anexas. Published under the direction of Fernando Lecaros, Avenida Arica No. 260, Lima, Peru. Vol. 1, No. 9, August, 1930. 8 p., 8¼ by 12 inches.

Transportes y Comunicaciones. (Informaciones sobre navegación de ultramar, cabotaje marítimo y fluvial, sport náutico, ferrocarriles, carreteras, pavimentos, vialidad urbana, automovilismo, turismo, aviación, radiotelefonía, telégrafos y teléfonos, comunicaciones en general, comercio de importación y exportación, industrias nacionales, ciencias, etc.) Published under the direction of Señor Arcadio Meza, Avenida de Mayo 963, Buenos Aires. Vol. 1, No. 5, January, 1930. Monthly. 64 p. illus. 10 by 13 inches.

Revista Diplomática. (Publicación quincenal ilustrada. Diplomacia, ciencias, comercio, asuntos internacionales, finanzas, literatura, gran mundo, información general.) Published under the direction of Felipe Barón and Rafael Guzmán G., Carrera 7a, No. 476, Bogotá, Colombia. Vol. 1, No. 1, May 17, 1930. 31 p. illus. 9¾ by 13½ inches.

Alfa. (Sociología, psicotecnia, finanzas, industria, comercio, información internacional.) Published under the direction of Federico Calvo, Apartado de Correo 1033, Panama, Panama. Vol. 1, No. 1, July 2, 1930. Semimonthly. 9 by 11 inches.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Visitors.—Among the persons who have recently called at this division are the following: Dr. Eyler N. Simpson, representative in Mexico of the Institute of Current World Affairs and secretary of the Mexican committee on selection for the Guggenheim fellowships; Mr. E. R. Murrow, president of the National Student Federation of the United States, who is particularly interested in establishing contacts with Latin American student organizations and leaders; Miss Carmen Velasco Portinho, civil engineer, president of the Brazilian Union of University Women and delegate to the Sixth International Roads Congress; Mr. Laurence Duggan, secretary of the Latin American division of the Institute of International Education; and several Latin American students who have been awarded fellowships in the United States for the current academic year.

Requests.—The division has been called upon to give information regarding speakers for the exercises to be held in several colleges and universities in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of Bolívar's death, and to furnish biographical material on this great hero of South American independence.

It has also been asked to supply data on the following subjects: Higher education in Colombia; rural school buildings in the United States; the education of women in Latin America; the organization of the best schools of engineering in the United States; and the teaching of law in Latin American universities. In addition, it has been requested to assist in making an itinerary for a group of Mexican teachers of industrial and commercial subjects who are planning a trip to the United States; to give suggestions as to where to obtain additional teaching material for the department of geography of a Latin American secondary school, and where to buy the necessary equipment for a small meteorological station to be established in the same institution; to arrange for the exchange, with kindred American publications, of a law journal and of a magazine devoted to ethnological studies; to establish relations between the director of a Latin American institute on the history of religion and several scholars in the United States; and to obtain, for an advanced student from Latin America, the opportunity of joining an archæological expedition to Greece.

A letter from a 10-year-old Ecuadorean boy, addressed to this division, and asking to be put in touch with boys who would be willing to exchange stamps and drawings with him, was forwarded to a sixth-year class in New York. The result was a promise from the pupils to send the Ecuadorean correspondent their best drawings and some stamps, and a veritable flood of questions as to how many times a day Chimborazo erupts, where the places in Ecuador get their strange names, and what kind of schools Ecuadorean children attend.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Revised lists of agricultural organizations in Latin America.—The original mimeographed list of agricultural associations, schools, experiment stations, and reviews in Latin American countries, which was prepared some time ago and widely distributed in those nations, has recently been revised and issued in eight different sections, divided according to geographical regions. These lists will again be sent out, and it is hoped that they will continue to serve as a means of contact between organizations, both within and among the different Latin American countries, and thus advance the work of agricultural cooperation for which the division was created. In addition, a list of similar entities in the United States has been prepared for circulation in other Republics of the Pan American Union. The responses, corrections, and criticisms which followed the original distribution have been most encouraging, and it is hoped that this interest will continue and grow.

Cooperation with delegates.—During and after the recent Inter-American Conference on Agriculture the office of the division was

frequently visited by the delegates. They were given assistance in making contacts and getting various kinds of material from the United States Department of Agriculture and other organizations located in Washington as well as in securing publications and information from State experimental stations. A considerable number of the delegates remained in the city after the close of the conference, making valuable connections and collecting information for use in their respective countries. Their work was facilitated as much as possible by the division.

Conference material.—Growing out of the work done before, during, and after the conference there accumulated in the secretariat much interesting and valuable printed and mimeographed material. This has been turned over to the division for further distribution as requests are made. Included in this are: Documentary material in Spanish, English, and Portuguese; speeches of the delegates; a selected list of publications on tropical agriculture; and various other items. The final act of the conference will be ready for distribution about December 1.

Requests for seeds.—The division, while not acting as a source of supply for samples of seeds and plants, is always willing to cooperate in securing these for correspondents. Recently it has lent aid in obtaining cane, rice, and grass seed for various persons in Latin America. Workers in the United States Department of Agriculture have always shown a cheerful willingness to help in this connection and in the general work of inter-American agricultural cooperation.

Requests for information.—The division has answered requests for information on the following subjects: Poultry industry, grain and grain products, farm machinery, plant and animal quarantine regulations, cover crops, exchange of publications, irrigation, lists of publications on agriculture in the United States and Latin America, plant industry, extraction of coconut oil, extraction of papaia, coffee, and woods. These requests came principally from correspondents in Latin America, although a number of them originated in the United States.

TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

CHILE-PERU

Delimitation of Chilean-Peruvian Boundary.—Following the conclusion on July 21, 1930, of the delimitation of the Chilean-Peruvian boundary in accordance with the provisions of the Tacna-Arica treaty, signed in Lima on June 3, 1929,[1] representatives of both nations met in Lima on August 5, 1930, and signed the final act relative to the demarcation of the boundary. This document, or affidavit

[1] See Bulletin of the Pan American Union, December, 1929.

of delivery, drawn up as prescribed in article 4 of the treaty, contains a detailed description of the location and determinate characteristics of each of the 80 markers placed along the frontier. (*La Prensa*, Lima, August 6, 1930.)

CUBA-MEXICO

EXTRADITION TREATY.—On May 17, 1930, in Mexico City, ratifications of the extradition treaty between the Governments of Cuba and Mexico were exchanged. The treaty, which was signed May 25, 1925, was approved by the Cuban Senate June 3, 1926, and by President Calles, of Mexico, November 7, 1925, having previously been ratified by the Senate of that Republic. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, July 21, 1930.)

HONDURAS-NICARAGUA

TREATY ON FREE TRADE.—On March 26, 1930, President Moncada promulgated a decree passed by the houses of Congress of Nicaragua on March 21 and 26, 1930, respectively, approving the treaty on free trade or exchange and its supplementary convention signed by representatives of Honduras and Nicaragua on January 30, 1930. As approved, the following addition was made to article 2: "But it is understood that under no condition shall municipal excise duties collected in one of the contracting States for articles imported from the other be greater than those charged nationals of the country in which the municipality demanding such duties is located." (*La Gaceta*, Managua, July 31, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

REORGANIZATION OF THE VENEZUELAN SECTION OF THE VENEZUELAN-BRAZILIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—By Executive decree of July 23, 1930, the Venezuelan section of the Venezuelan-Brazilian Boundary Commission has been reorganized with the following personnel: A chief engineer and two assistant engineers, a legal adviser who will be *ex officio* the secretary of the commission, a physician, and the necessary staff.

One of the assistant engineers will act as a special commissioner to fix the point on Mount Roraima where the frontiers of Brazil, British Guiana, and Venezuela meet. (*Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, Caracas, July 24, 1930.)

LEGISLATION

CHILE

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUE.—The issuance of special stamps to commemorate the first centenary of the exportation of Chilean nitrate was authorized by a decree of President Ibáñez published in the *Diario Oficial* for June 21, 1930. The commemorative stamps, which

were issued in denominations of 5, 10, 15, 25, and 70 centavos and 1 peso, will be valid until December 31, 1930.

MEXICO

MINING LAW.—Acting in accordance with authority granted him by a legislative decree of January 20, 1930, President Ortiz Rubio promulgated a new mining law on August 2, 1930, which went into effect October 1, 1930. The law, which abrogates all previous legislation on the subject with certain express exceptions, applies to the extraction and commercial preparation of natural mineral substances, exclusive of petroleum and its derivatives, and several other products upon which special legislation will later be enacted. With the promulgation of the law, the extraction and commercial preparation of mineral substances became a public utility and as such shall have an *a priori* right to the use of the soil. Persons desiring to exploit the mineral wealth of the nation must apply for a concession, the sole right for the issuance of which is reserved by the President, acting through the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor. Concessions will be granted to persons other than Mexican citizens only upon the expression of their willingness to fulfill the provisions of article 27 of the Constitution. The transference either in whole or in part of such concessions without the consent of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, or the admittance under any conditions of foreign governments or sovereigns into partnership or as shareholders of a concession, is forbidden. Subsequent articles of the law designate to what lands concessions may be granted; define various technical terms used in the law; describe the nature of the several kinds of concessions granted, regulating their issuance; enumerate the rights of concession holders; provide for the continuance of the mining registry office; and establish an obligatory mine inspection service. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, August 7, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

CREATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.—The President of the Republic issued a decree on August 11, 1930, whereby the Ministry of Sanitation and Agriculture was created. This step was deemed advisable to relieve congestion in other branches of the Government.

The new ministry will have jurisdiction over public health and all bureaus, commissions, and other organizations dealing with sanitary matters; it will also supervise quarantine stations, sanatoriums, and similar institutions, and be responsible for the application of medico-pharmaceutical regulations. Other duties belonging to this ministry are the general administration of public lands, natural resources, including public and private forests and waterways, im-

migration and colonization, and the promotion, protection and development of agriculture and stock-raising by means of such institutions as expositions and fairs, experimental stations, and a Farmers' and Stockraisers' Bank. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, August 11, 1930.)

AGRICULTURE

BOLIVIA

AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK-RAISING SOCIETY.—During August the Rotary Club of La Paz took preliminary steps for the organization of an association to be known as the Beni Agricultural and Stock-Raising



Courtesy of the Sociedad Rural de Concordia

ARGENTINE EXHIBIT OF CITRUS FRUITS

The citrus fruit exhibit at the horticultural fair recently held in Concordia, Province of Entre Rios, Argentina.

Society. The purpose of the society, as the name indicates, will be to carry on agriculture and stock raising in the Department of El Beni and the fertile regions suitable for colonization in the general section between the Provinces of North and South Yungas in the Department of La Paz and the Province of Yacuma in El Beni.

The Department of El Beni has a total area of 264,000 square kilometers (square kilometer equals 0.38 square mile) and is well adapted for cattle raising. At the present time more than 500,000 head of wild cattle roam over this region. Owing to the abundance of

good pasturage even these cattle are of fair size, although of rather bony frame, and show great qualities of resistance. According to estimates this region could support at least 10,000,000 head of cattle.

After the society has been organized, experts will be sent to study the best route for a highway into the Province of Yacuma, which is the stock-raising center of El Beni. They will also conclude arrangements for housing the regiment from the engineer corps to be loaned by the Government as its contribution toward the construction of the highway; secure lands for pasturage and farming; and establish model farms. Some of the farm hands will be brought from Uruguay and Argentina, and only the most modern implements and machinery will be purchased. When the highway is completed the society will begin shipping livestock to La Paz and Oruro. By providing meat for these two cities alone, it is estimated that the society will save the Republic about 2,000,000 pesos gold annually, the sum which statistics show is paid for cattle imported each year from Peru. Later the society intends to establish a cold-storage plant in this region and extend its shipments to other countries. (*El Diario*, La Paz, August 13, 1930.)

BRAZIL

AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE RAISING IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—The agricultural production of the State of Rio Grande do Sul during the year 1929–30 has been valued at 1,117,757 contos de reis, the highest figure, as far as the value of the crops is concerned, attained during the last 10 years. As to acreage and production, computed at 2,686,-700 hectares and 4,126,020 metric tons, respectively, the year 1929–30 was exceeded by only a relatively small margin in the years 1921–22 and 1922–23.

The following table shows the acreage, production, and value of the 10 principal crops during the past season:

	Area (hectares)	Production (metric tons)	Value (contos de reis)
Maize	616, 540	1, 316, 400	286, 975
Fruits and vegetables	1, 087, 380	985, 400	216, 788
Maté	190, 000	160, 400	93, 032
Rice	102, 600	232, 200	76, 626
Wheat	148, 200	146, 150	70, 444
Beans	143, 000	176, 100	69, 145
Irish potatoes	32, 160	124, 960	62, 480
Alfalfa	37, 460	155, 900	46, 614
Manioc	76, 240	288, 630	45, 013
Sugar cane	53, 800	59, 120	41, 110

The percentage value of each crop in relation to the total value of the agricultural production of the State was as follows: Maize, 25.6 per cent; fruits and vegetables, 19.3 per cent; maté, 8.3 per cent; rice, 6.8 per cent; wheat, 6.3 per cent; beans, 6.1 per cent; Irish

potatoes, 5.5 per cent; alfalfa, 4.1 per cent; manioc, 4.0 per cent; sugar cane, 3.6 per cent.

At the close of the 1930 season the meat-packing establishments of Rio Grande do Sul reported a total slaughtering of 836,894 head of cattle as compared with 815,656 head in 1929. Of this year's total 493,363 head were slaughtered for refrigerating and export, and 343,531 for jerked beef, as compared with 267,500 and 548,156 head, respectively, in 1929. (Release, *Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes*, Rio de Janeiro, July 18 and August 29, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

COFFEE GROWERS' EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—An experimental farm for studying methods of improving the cultivation of coffee was recently established at La Esperanza by the Colombian Federation of Coffee Growers. The work of the farm will include experimentation, investigation, and instruction in methods of coffee growing in order to reduce as far as possible the cost of production, obtain greater yields, improve the quality of the bean, and secure uniformly good results with each crop. Besides ample land for experimental purposes, the farm will have well-equipped class rooms and laboratories and a library. This last, which will contain much valuable information on the industry, will be open to any wishing to avail themselves of its facilities. The direction of the farm will be in charge of the national committee of coffee growers and the federation. (*Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, August 7, 1930.)

PLAYS TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE.—See page 1172.

CUBA

NATIONAL PARK.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Forestry Congress held recently in Rome, by which the signatory nations agreed to protect adequately all native trees and plants threatened with extinction, the Government is planning to create a Cuban national park. The establishment of the park is under the the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, who has announced that fish as well as trees and plants will be protected and propagated. Not only will native fish be selected for breeding purposes, but studies will be made to determine which foreign species will thrive in Cuban waters.

One of the largest estates owned by the Government, a tract of land near Mayari in the Province of Oriente, has been set aside for this purpose. The property is crossed by three large rivers, the Mayari, the Levisa, and the Caenico, and by many smaller streams. The park will offer great variety of scenery, for it contains mountainous districts and is heavily wooded; it should approach in beauty and grandeur well-known national parks in other countries. (*Journal*

of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the United States, New York, September, 1930.)

AGRICULTURAL MOVING PICTURES.—At the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture, the Cuban Government has purchased 19 films to be used in indicating to Cuban farmers the latest methods of agriculture and the various uses of modern farm machinery practiced in other countries. The films demonstrate practical methods of tillage and of planting and harvesting the food products that may be grown in the Republic. Such propaganda is especially timely now that work is almost completed on the Central Highway which, when finished, will afford every region of the island means of transportation to the commercial centers. The Department of Agriculture hopes to increase the practice of modern methods by Cuban farmers as well as to encourage the cultivation of new or hitherto less important crops. (*Cuba Importadora e Industrial*, August, 1930.)

ADVANCED VETERINARY COURSE.—On September 1, 1930, an advanced course was begun for the veterinaries employed in the biological laboratories of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the agricultural station in Santiago de las Vegas. The opening ceremony was attended by the Secretary of Agriculture, General Molinet, and the main address was delivered by Captain Rodríguez Cáceres, laboratory advisor of the Department of Agriculture. He outlined the efforts of the department to improve all veterinary services, especially those in the field of zootechnics, and called special attention to the activities of the department in increasing knowledge of this subject among farmers and stock breeders by means of popular lectures, the distribution of free literature, and official cooperation. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, September 3 and 5, 1930.)

PERU

SUGAR INDUSTRY.—Although cotton, vegetables, olives, grapes, and other fruits are grown in the agricultural valleys found throughout almost the entire length of Peru, sugar cane is the principal crop of the country, the annual production being almost 400,000 metric tons. During 1929 alone, exports amounted to over 362,000 metric tons. According to Adolf Garni, writing in the July 22, 1930, issue of *The West Coast Leader*, the methods of cultivation used by Peruvian sugar planters, as well as the factories and manner in which sugar is extracted from the cane, rank among the most modern in the world. In continuing this writer states that:

> The cane is very high in sugar content, the soil is extremely well suited to the production of this crop, the guano necessary for its fertilization is found on islands a few miles off the coast, and a unique feature is that all the field and factory operations, including planting, harvesting, and grinding the cane, are carried on during the entire year.
>
> Sugar cane is grown in nearly all the principal valleys along the coast of Peru, the principal centers of production being the valleys of the Chicama River, near

Trujillo; the Lambayeque Valley, near the ports of Pacasmayo and Eten; the Santa Valley, near Chimbote; the valleys of the Pativilca and Fortaleza Rivers, near Supe; the Rimac Valley, near Lima; and the Tembo Valley, as far south as the port of Mollendo. Nearly all the sugar plantations are located at sea level or at an elevation of a few hundred feet.

The limiting factor in sugar cane cultivation in Peru is the difficulty of obtaining sufficient water. Five hundred gallons of water are necessary for the production of a single pound of sugar, and as there is no rain in the sugar districts, this must be supplied by irrigation. During the summer months the streams fed by the melting snows of the Andes are utilized for irrigation, but in the winter there is a scarcity of water. Several of the larger planters have been able to overcome this obstacle by sinking wells to obtain water from subterranean sources, and during the past few years several irrigation projects have also been started, sizable tracts of arid lands having been brought under cotton and vegetable cultivation in this way. Up to the present time, however, the acreage under sugar cane has not been materially increased.

Peruvian sugar cane requires from 18 to 24 months to come to maturity. The yield averages from 40 to 50 tons of cane or from 4.5 to 6 tons of sugar per acre, although 80 tons of cane and 10 tons of sugar per acre have been recorded.

The sugar mills in Peru usually have a grinding capacity of from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of cane per 24-hour day, although the Chicama and Casa Grande centrals in the Chicama Valley have a grinding capacity of over 3,500 tons of cane per day. In addition to the factories that produce sugar for export there are a number of very small plants manufacturing "chancaca" (whole juice or muscovado sugar) for local consumption.

Ninety per cent of the sugar produced in Peru is exported. The ports of embarkation are usually located as near the factory as possible. Salaverry is the principal sugar port of Peru, others of importance being Supe, Puerto Chicama, Chimbote, Eten, and Pacasmayo. Great Britain, Chile, Canada, and Bolivia purchase the bulk of the sugar exports of the country.

URUGUAY

Promotion of citrus fruit cultivation.—A citrus fruit nursery was recently set out in the Department of Rivera by the Central Railway. It is the intention of the promoters of the project that the newly established nursery not only produce and grow the best varieties of citrus fruits, but also provide a place where scientific experiments in this field may be carried on. Fruit growers will be kept informed as to the results of experiments, and later given an opportunity to purchase young trees at cost. With the same purpose in view, the Ministry of Industry and the School of Agronomy have commissioned several agricultural engineers to give lecture courses at various places in the interior on the cultivation of citrus fruits. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, August 27, 1930.)

Agricultural experimental station.—An outstanding example of the nature of the agricultural experiments being made at the present time in Uruguay is the work carried on in Salto by the practice school and experimental station of the National University. The general function of the institution, as outlined in one of the booklets regarding the school recently received by the Pan American Union through the courtesy of Sr. Miguel H. Lezama, the director, is to carry on experi-

ments for the improvement of the agricultural, dairy, and fruit growing industries of the region, and to provide a practice course for fifth-year students of the School of Agronomy, as well as an advanced course in farm management for those who have had some experience in that field, and courses in agriculture, dairying and fruit raising for farmers. The testing of seeds and making of analyses of soils, grains, fodder, milk, fruits, and other farm products, together with the publication and distribution in printed form of the results of experiments, also form a part of the school's activities. Besides these routine tasks, however, the school makes an important contribution to the promotion of industry in the surrounding section, in the manufacture of cheese, lard, and other similar products for the dairy cooperative society it has organized among the farmers of the region, and the raising of seed, nursery stock, fine livestock, bees, and poultry for sale. The farm operated in connection with the school covers a 1,000 hectare tract of land.

FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

EXPORTS, JANUARY–JULY, 1930.—During the first six months of 1930, the Republic of Argentina exported more than 5,000,000 tons of merchandise, valued at nearly 350,000,000 gold pesos. Export duties amounting to 3,104,626 gold pesos were levied on goods valued at 150,903,890 gold pesos; the remainder was exported free of duty. The principal items were livestock and its by-products, with 664,173 tons valued at 145,935,469 gold pesos; agricultural products, 4,360,536 tons valued at 188,370,682 gold pesos; and forestal products, 175,117 tons, valued at 9,248,264 gold pesos.

The following table gives the amount and value of exports for the first semester of 1930 as compared with those for the same period of 1929, by months:

Month	Quantity exported		Value	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
	Tons	*Tons*	*Gold pesos*	*Gold pesos*
January	1, 128, 231	1, 454, 342	74, 263, 400	99, 485, 063
February	968, 418	1, 437, 194	61, 516, 141	91, 126, 360
March	791, 504	1, 525, 592	54, 207, 305	89, 771, 496
April	923, 200	1, 603, 349	60, 190, 152	88, 921, 530
May	748, 234	1, 664, 573	51, 010, 469	85, 888, 116
June	756, 632	1, 711, 519	47, 563, 091	82, 087, 941
	5, 316, 219	9, 396, 569	348, 750, 558	537, 280, 506

(Report to the Minister of the Treasury by the Director General *ad interim* of the General Bureau of Statistics, Buenos Aires, May 6, 1930.)

BANK STATEMENTS.—In the July issue of the *Monitor de Sociedades Anónimas*, of Buenos Aires, the following table, showing figures from the June 30, 1930, statements of 27 banks doing business in Argentina, was published:

	Savings and checking accounts		Discounts and anticipated payments		Cash on hand	
	Gold pesos	*Paper pesos*	*Gold pesos*	*Paper pesos*	*Gold pesos*	*Paper pesos*
Alemán Transatlántico	4,927	97,261,966		83,361,983	14,295	17,729,383
Anglo Sudamericano	19,584	150,638,803		144,879,485	61,249	25,052,241
Argentino-Uruguayo		65,571,848		61,173,841		15,150,055
Avellaneda		30,223,757		18,535,750		8,821,389
Comercial Argentino		4,642,677		7,114,854		1,022,889
Córdoba		61,650,115		68,051,757		6,136,028
Escandinavo Argentino		1,643,109		2,958,291		298,546
Español del Río de la Plata	26,511	260,198,700	450	255,846,074	80,407	32,627,733
Francés del Río de la Plata	87,355	67,244,304		84,204,741	102,192	13,624,808
Francés e Italiano		52,095,619	884,492	39,070,682	5,914	12,853,916
Galicia y Buenos Aires		62,498,473		52,757,355		9,219,197
Germánico de la América del Sur	5,363	58,188,108		53,014,102	217,180	10,553,116
Hogar Argentino		79,936,865		50,639,850		15,006,970
Holandés de la América del Sur		23,532,966		19,459,056	14,990	8,628,067
Internacional del Río de la Plata		1,108,296		5,475,278		16,950
Italia y Río de la Plata	97,207	230,803,618		163,793,116	198,440	32,503,403
Italo-Belga	3,763	30,475,862		27,438,324	17,659	7,562,990
Londres y América del Sur	192,766	237,294,321	15,257	185,724,829	730,668	48,665,746
Nación Argentina	420,085	1,648,945,728		1,332,757,631	6,509,108	280,234,062
Nuevo Italiano	3,204	127,707,841		104,133,750	82,184	27,847,287
Popular Argentino	249	70,008,501	45,400	57,983,632	1,511,628	15,601,001
Provincia de Buenos Aires	6,887	371,061,627		314,314,403	6,906,190	98,622,966
Sirio Libanés del Río de la Plata		5,051,281		5,186,816		792,054
First National Bank of Boston		108,276,403		80,407,222		15,922,029
National City Bank of New York		71,272,427		58,141,339		15,321,361
The Royal Bank of Canada		35,517,182		29,158,520		7,683,527
3 banks with less than 1,000,000 pesos capital		1,171,443		2,620,771		280,633

BOLIVIA

CENTRAL BANK OF BOLIVIA.[1]—According to the first annual report of the Central Bank of Bolivia, a portion of which was published in the July-August issue of *Bolivia*, New York, the legal reserves of the bank on December 31, 1929, were 36,282,741 bolivianos and the total amount of money in circulation and deposits, 60,413,107 bolivianos. Aside from this legal reserve for circulation and deposits, representing the obligations of the bank to the public, there were additional reserves consisting in great part of deposits in first class foreign banks. These last with the legal reserves brought the total cash assets of the bank on December 31, 1929, to 56,978,505 bolivianos, a sum equal to 94.31 per cent of all its obligations.

[1] See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, issues of July and October, 1929.

BRAZIL

FOREIGN TRADE IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930.—Brazilian exports reached a total of 1,234,935 metric tons, valued at 1,606,545 contos de reis, during the first six months of 1930, an increase in volume of 222,338 tons and a decrease in value of 267,163 contos as compared with the same period in 1929. Total imports during the first semester of 1930 amounted to 2,783,495 metric tons valued at 1,282,339 contos de reis, a decrease both in volume and value of 164,274 tons and 547,351 contos, respectively, as compared with the first six months in 1929. The visible balance of trade in favor of the Republic for the period was 324,206 contos de reis as against a corresponding balance of 44,018 contos in 1929, an increase of 280,188 contos.

The following tables show the volume and value of exports and imports by principal articles during the first semester of 1930, as compared with those for the same period in 1929:

Exports

	Quantity (metric tons)		Value (contos de reis)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Animal products:				
Lard	12	447	48	1, 259
Preserved meat	2, 197	3, 749	5, 645	9, 556
Frozen and chilled meat	52, 753	93, 698	71, 386	137, 594
Hides	16, 003	24, 097	40, 173	40, 209
Wool	4, 144	5, 461	24, 276	32, 875
Skins	2, 792	3, 131	26, 443	29, 687
Tallow	167	1, 620	267	1, 980
Jerked beef	2, 636	3, 024	6, 071	7, 696
Sundry	5, 418	11, 293	10, 813	15, 155
Mineral products:				
Manganese (ore)	163, 591	120, 036	16, 928	9, 321
Precious stones			5, 222	1, 689
Sundry	8, 369	7, 941	2, 980	17, 775
Vegetable products:				
Raw cotton	5, 031	19, 155	18, 194	57, 911
Rice	234	11, 332	213	6, 950
Sugar	9, 312	57, 862	6, 404	16, 783
Rubber	11, 025	8, 374	34, 825	20, 671
Cacao (raw)	25, 056	29, 452	41, 868	42, 964
Coffee (1,000 bags)	6, 555	7, 356	1, 380, 600	961, 296
Carnauba wax	3, 475	3, 490	13, 757	12, 826
Bran, all kinds	39, 614	47, 220	9, 738	7, 777
Manioc meal	3, 046	2, 187	1, 311	890
Fruits and nuts	48, 084	58, 844	13, 023	17, 570
Oil producing seeds	51, 440	52, 372	44, 532	40, 076
Tobacco	13, 121	19, 377	30, 627	39, 270
Maté	32, 075	39, 457	40, 518	45, 091
Timber	58, 403	61, 165	12, 381	11, 881
Maize	803	3, 367	280	882
Vegetable oils	85	1, 111	300	2, 166
Sundry	60, 411	104, 313	14, 885	16, 745
Total exports	1, 012, 597	1, 234, 935	1, 873, 708	1, 606, 545

Imports

	Quantity (metric tons)		Value (contos de reis)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Livestock (number)	4, 771	1, 874	3, 938	752
Raw materials:				
Patent fuel, coal and coke	1, 158, 616	1, 271, 262	70, 430	87, 180
Cement	265, 420	225, 505	30, 934	26, 789
Iron and steel	58, 857	31, 216	27, 069	14, 853
Jute	10, 875	9, 161	20, 421	16, 573
Wool	966	620	22, 758	11, 260
Lumber and timber	27, 945	22, 465	13, 812	11, 487
Skins and hides	423	235	16, 727	11, 725
Sundries	82, 901	68, 313	159, 144	108, 204
Manufactured articles:				
Cotton (piece goods)	4, 066	712	88, 621	15, 422
Cotton (other manufactures)	731	283	13, 685	6, 081
Automobiles (number)	37, 502	673	154, 658	7, 733
Other vehicles	16, 707	3, 272	49, 313	10, 965
Rubber	3, 749	1, 961	30, 687	16, 336
Copper and alloys	3, 921	3, 520	18, 307	16, 195
Iron and steel	184, 996	123, 006	153, 762	106, 257
Gasoline	133, 536	153, 011	66, 602	79, 804
Kerosene	51, 092	46, 166	26, 257	23, 588
Wool	587	329	24, 955	13, 949
Linen	520	309	12, 036	6, 948
Earthenware, porcelain, glass and crystal ware	10, 820	6, 700	25, 118	16, 414
Machinery apparatus, utensils, and tools	50, 174	35, 909	252, 314	199, 273
Fuel oil	146, 808	185, 637	15, 672	20, 602
Paper and manufactures	30, 103	27, 908	35, 047	31, 216
Chemical products, drugs, and pharmaceutical products	50, 510	21, 995	39, 811	34, 185
Sundries	24, 493	31, 487	124, 133	76, 665
Foodstuffs:				
Rice	789	2	693	2
Olive oil	2, 099	3, 986	9, 039	13, 055
Codfish	18, 559	19, 195	39, 035	39, 390
Potatoes	17, 540	13, 395	6, 776	5, 758
Beverages	13, 129	9, 369	28, 553	19, 884
Wheat flour	87, 949	76, 803	52, 497	48, 916
Fruits and nuts	4, 390	2, 983	9, 767	8, 126
Salt	30, 033	31, 651	2, 599	2, 811
Wheat	375, 819	342, 918	152, 348	148, 091
Fodder	1, 431	180	408	60
Sundries	12, 402	10, 730	32, 364	25, 770
Total imports	2, 947, 769	2, 783, 495	1, 829, 690	1, 282, 339

(*Report of the Office of Commercial Statistics*, Ministry of Finance, Rio de Janeiro, September, 1930.)

CHILE

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OF 1928.—The General Bureau of Statistics has published some preliminary figures from the industrial census for 1928, on which it is still working. This census will show the relative position of Chilean industry during that year, excluding such

enterprises as mining, railway and street railway, and telegraph and telephone companies. The table published below gives the capital and investments in the manufacturing industry of Chile according to the legal nationality of the enterprise. This classification does not, however, give complete information about the participation of foreign capital in Chilean industry, because all companies incorporated in Chile, though organized with foreign capital and distributing their earnings abroad, are considered Chilean. As in the table showing investments in commercial enterprises in Chile, published in the BULLETIN for October, 1930, only in the case of companies owned by a single person is foreign ownership taken into account.

Country	Capital	Investments	Country	Capital	Investments
	Million pesos	*Million pesos*		*Million pesos*	*Million pesos*
Chile	1, 198	1, 915	United States	6	8
Germany	17	26	Russia	3	5
Spain	54	87	Yugoslavia	5	8
France	27	39	Other countries	24	30
England	29	33			
Italy	39	54	Total	1, 402	2, 205

(*Monthly Bulletin*, Banco Central de Chile, Santiago, July, 1930.)

MOTOR VEHICLES IN CHILE.—The use of automobiles in the Republic of Chile has increased greatly in the last seven years. Latest statistics show that at present there are in the Republic som 30,000 automobiles and 12,000 trucks and busses, whose total value is estimated at 257,000,000 pesos. The notable increase in the use of motor vehicles during the past two years is largely due to the activities of the Government in building more and better highways throughout the nation. It is estimated that over 3,500 kilometers of the public highway (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), or 11 per cent of all roads in the country, are used by established motor-transportation companies. The following table gives the number of automobiles imported from 1923 to 1929 and their value:

Year	Number	Value (pesos)	Year	Number	Value (pesos)
1923	605	8, 494, 473	1927	1, 508	12, 366, 060
1924	786	9, 555, 300	1928	5, 329	35, 513, 872
1925	1, 149	11, 257, 845	1929	10, 075	64, 229, 198
1926	1, 166	10, 014, 162			

(*Revista de la Cámara de Comercio*, Santiago, July, 1930; *Informativo Postal No. 88*, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago, 1930.)

COLOMBIA

LOANS.—The value of long-time foreign loans contracted by Colombia up to June 30, 1930, and the balance due on that date was as follows:

	Issues		Amount outstanding June 30, 1930	Annual service charges
	Pounds sterling	*U. S. dollars*	*U. S. dollars*	*U. S. dollars*
National:				
English	5,277,538		9,821,810	1,505,625.00
United States		60,000,000	58,181,000	4,213,050.00
Departmental:				
Antioquia		32,350,000	29,826,900	2,945,874.00
Caldas		10,200,000	9,072,000	878,812.50
Cundinamarca		12,000,000	11,748,000	903,000.00
Santander		2,000,000	1,910,500	188,820.00
Tolima		2,500,000	2,306,000	240,195.00
Valle		8,500,000	7,911,000	827,194.92
Municipal:				
Bogota		8,700,000	7,555,500	849,808.00
Barranquilla		2,500,000	1,912,500	284,605.27
Cali		2,635,000	2,671,000	248,619.00
Medellin		12,000,000	11,396,500	993,075.00
Bank:				
Agricultural Mortgage Bank		16,000,000	14,322,500	1,501,900.00
Agricultural Mortgage Bank	1,200,000		5,918,500	457,080.00
Bank of Colombia		3,050,000	2,817,500	281,545.00
Mortgage Bank of Bogota		6,000,000	5,558,500	564,747.00
Mortgage Bank of Bogota	2,200,000		10,763,000	884,805.00
Mortgage Bank of Colombia		13,064,000	11,828,500	1,209,266.00
Totals	8,677,538	191,499,000	205,521,210	18,978,021.69

(*Memoria . . . para el año de 1931*, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Publica, Bogota, 1930.)

COLOMBIAN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The organizing session of the Colombian American Chamber of Commerce, recently formed by a group of prominent business men of the capital, was held in Bogota on August 27, 1930. The main objectives of the new organization are to encourage greater commercial exchange between Colombia and the United States and create a new bond of union between the commercial and industrial classes of both countries. The following officers were elected at the session on August 27: President, Sr. don Joaquín Samper Brush; vice president, Mr. Walter J. Donnelly, commercial attaché of the United States legation in Bogota; and secretary, Sr. don Guillermo Camargo L.

Those forming the board of directors are Señores C. A. Urueta, R. Granger, Manuel Mejía J., H. A. Metzger, Gonzalo Córdoba, V. Weltscheff, and the above-mentioned officers. The Presidents of Colombia and the United States, the Minister of Colombia in Washington, and the Minister of the United States in Bogota were designated as honorary presidents. (Communication from the legation of the United States at Bogota, August 28, 1930.)

DISCOVERY OF MICA.—A commission recently appointed by the Ministry of Industries of Colombia has confirmed the discovery of an area of approximately 200,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of mica-bearing mining lands. The discovery was made near the town of Garzon. The mineral is of first quality and should prove a source of considerable revenue to the Government, inasmuch as mica is a national reserve and may be mined only under a Government concession. (*Colombia*, New York, July, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

HIGHWAY ROUTE SELECTED.—The commission of engineers appointed to select the most suitable route for the new highway to be constructed from Naranjo to Muelle de San Carlos have submitted their report to the Director General of Public Works, who transmitted it to the President of the Republic through the Department of Promotion. The report recommends that the highway pass through San Juanillo, Zarcero, Laguna, Jilguero, Villa Quesada, Platanal, and Muelle, following in general the present road and utilizing those bridges already built whose condition is sound. The course of the present road will be altered, however, wherever it may be necessary to lessen grades or straighten curves in compliance with legal requirements. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, August 20, 1930.)

NEW AIR PASSENGER ROUTE.—On August 13, 1930, passenger service by air between San Jose and Chomes was begun by the Pan American Airways Co. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, August 14, 1930.)

CUBA

FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1929.—The foreign trade of Cuba for 1929, according to statistics compiled by the Department of the Treasury, amounted to $488,654,875, of which $272,439,762 were exports and $216,215,113 imports, as is shown by the following figures:

Exports

Animals and animal products	$3, 063, 191
Stones and other mining products	4, 401, 768
Metals and their manufactures	524, 314
Forestal products	1, 308, 883
Food products	6, 898, 119
Sugar, raw and refined	216, 603, 370
Tobacco and its manufactures	37, 924, 881
Chemicals and perfumery	378, 688
Miscellaneous	1, 336, 548
Total	$272, 439, 762

Imports

Earths, stones, and ceramic products	$19, 203, 732
Metals and their manufactures	15, 055, 396
Chemicals, drugs, and perfumery	16, 452, 408
Cotton and its manufactures	18, 525, 999
Vegetable fibers and their manufactures	11, 475, 600
Wool, bristles, and their manufactures	2, 245, 308
Silk, real and artificial, and manufactures	5, 298, 169
Paper and its manufactures	6, 309, 757
Wood and other vegetable substances	5, 942, 100
Animals and animal products	5, 591, 221
Instruments, machinery, and apparatus	21, 125, 540
Foods and drinks	79, 073, 763
Miscellaneous	9, 276, 530
Articles free of duty	639, 590
Total	$216, 215, 113

(*Cuba Importadora e Industrial*, Habana, August, 1930.)

ECUADOR

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The actual revenues during the first seven months of the fiscal (calendar) year 1930, as compared with the same period in 1929, were as follows:

	1930 (January-July)	1929 (January-July)
	Sucres	*Sucres*
Revenues from national properties	1, 456, 086. 46	1, 223, 313. 43
National services	1, 734, 832. 00	1, 754, 197. 28
Taxes	29, 923, 200. 06	30, 989, 959. 42
Miscellaneous revenues	1, 103, 720. 59	888, 827. 45
Total	34, 217, 839. 11	34, 856, 297. 58

Revenues derived from import and export taxes are included in the above table and may be segregated as follows:

	1930 (January-July)	1929 (January-July)
	Sucres	*Sucres*
Imports	9, 128, 389. 54	12, 276, 995. 54
Exports	2, 739, 755. 04	2, 534, 884. 57
Total	11, 868, 144. 58	14, 811, 880. 11

Authorized expenditures from January to July, 1930, including the service of the internal consolidated debt, amounted to 29,511,807.48 sucres. The unexpended balance of 4,337,046.47 sucres has been apportioned among the accounts established for the service of the

external and banking debts, the payment of advances to disbursing officers and the general treasury account. (*Boletín Mensual*, Banco Central del Ecuador, Quito, August, 1930.)

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to a report published by the Central Bank of Ecuador the foreign trade of the Republic during the first six months of 1930, as compared with the first semester of 1929, was as follows:

Imports

	1929	1930
	Sucres	*Sucres*
January	7, 261, 502	5, 280, 148
February	6, 533, 920	4, 733, 486
March	5, 751, 988	5, 270, 703
April	7, 578, 083	4, 184, 384
May	8, 740, 009	5, 936, 631
June	8, 256, 721	6, 135, 990
Total	44, 122, 223	31, 541, 342

Exports

January	6, 318, 434	5, 121, 845
February	5, 712, 667	4, 777, 182
March	6, 220, 281	6, 159, 311
April	9, 557, 929	8, 355, 386
May	7, 804, 047	9, 549, 907
June	5, 632, 166	7, 842, 831
Total	41, 245, 524	41, 806, 462

(*Boletín Mensual del Banco Central del Ecuador*, Quito, August, 1930.)

EL SALVADOR

NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1930–31.—On July 25, 1930, the National Legislative Assembly approved the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1930. The estimated receipts and expenditures of the Government for that period are as follows:

Receipts

	Colones
Import duties	10, 680, 000
Export duties	3, 300, 000
Liquor tax	4, 150, 000
Stamp tax	760, 000
Direct taxes	1, 223, 000
Various taxes	2, 383, 000
Services	1, 155, 000
National domain	492, 000
Total receipts	24, 793, 000

Expenditures

	Colones
National Assembly	177, 470
Presidency of the Republic	154, 840
Interior	3, 069, 626
Labor	12, 000
Promotion	2, 830, 000
Agriculture	205, 000
Foreign Affairs	715, 130
Public Instruction	2, 419, 911
Justice	1, 152, 515
Charity	832, 192
Health	369, 120
Finance	2, 599, 806
Public Credit	6, 400, 000
Industry and Commerce	40, 000
War, Navy, and Aviation	4, 011, 536
Unforeseen expenses	200, 000
Total expenditures	25, 189, 146

(*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, August 1, 1930.)

Foreign trade.—The total value of the foreign trade of El Salvador during the year 1929, exclusive of shipments by parcel post, was 71,512,000 colones. Of this sum 34,681,000 colones represent imports and 36,831,000 colones exports. The principal article of export during the year was coffee, forming 92.56 per cent of the value of all exports, which included sugar, henequen, indigo, and hides. Coffee exports during the year 1929 amounted to 46,783 metric tons and were valued at 34,090,000 colones. (*Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda, Crédito Público, Industria y Comercio*, San Salvador, May and June, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

Aviation field at Mazatenango.—On August 24, 1930, a landing field was formally opened by the National Aviation Co. at Chitalon, a small place about 2 miles from Mazatenango, the capital of the Department of Suchitepequez. Great interest was manifested in the event by the people of both Mazatenango and Guatemala City. Those present at the ceremony included officials of the Department of Promotion, the Postmaster General, army officers, members of the departmental and municipal governments, the Committee for the Progress of Aviation, and representatives of the press. The field was declared officially open by Sr. Porfirio Barrios, the Subsecretary of Promotion, who acted on behalf of the President of the Republic. Chitalon is about 40 minutes' flight from Guatemala City. (*Diario de Centro America*, Guatemala City, August 23, and 25, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

New offical publications.—The first issue of the *Boletín de Fomento*, an official publication of the Department of Promotion and

Public Works containing information on progressive undertakings of the Government, was put in circulation on September 15, 1930, the day on which the new Communications Building in Managua was opened. At that time the Department of the Interior was also completing arrangements for the publication of an official organ to be known as *La Gaceta Ilustrada*, in which executive decrees and orders will be presented to the public as soon as they are issued. (*El Comercio*, Managua, August 1, 1930.)

Improvement of port zone.—The executive committee of the National District recently announced a competition open to engineers and architects in which plans shall be submitted for the construction of Managua pier and the improvement of the port zone of the capital. The bases of the competition are in brief as follows:

The competition is open to any person or concern, irrespective of nationality and residence. Those participating will be required to submit a plan for the improvement of that portion of Managua adjacent to the wharf, and avenues or boulevards leading to the wharf. The plan shall also show the relation of the proposed construction to the present city, as well as indicate its future development in which the sites appropriate for the construction of national buildings, parks, and gardens shall be duly noted.

Each drawing must contain: A general plan of the city; a partial plan of the pier on a scale of 1 to 2,000; a profile of the pier indicating the levels and width of the avenues or boulevards adjacent to the pier; and a perspective, this last being optional.

A gold and a silver medal, respectively, will be awarded the two best designs submitted, the third receiving honorable mention. (*El Comercio*, Managua, August 3, 1930.)

PANAMA

Inter-American highway.—A commission of highway engineers was sent from the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the Governments of the Central American countries in making a preliminary survey to determine the most desirable route for the proposed Inter-American Highway. After an extensive tour through the interior of the Republic of Panama, the commission issued statements praising the work of the Department of Public Works and the National Highway Commission for the advanced stage of the highway program of that nation. One of the members of the commission, who traveled as far as the city of Veraguas during a tour of inspection, referred to the roads of Panama as "an excellent highway system." The members of the commission, which will assist in making surveys as the several countries request such cooperation, are: E. W. James, Chief of the Division of Highway Transport of the Bureau of Public Roads; Thomas A. Forbes and D. Tucker Brown, Senior Highway Engineers; and

Marcel J. Bussard, Assistant Highway Engineer. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama City, August 13, 1930.)

COLON SELECTED AS SITE FOR FREE ZONE.—The commission appointed by President Arosemena to study the possibility of establishing commercial free zones in the ports of the Republic (see October issue of the BULLETIN) has submitted a report favoring the establishment of a free zone in the city of Colon, where European and American vessels with cargo for South American countries will be able to have their shipments bonded in warehouses duty free until ready for transshipment. The site selected extends from Fifth to Ninth Streets, directly in back of the Panama Railroad station, and includes the approach to the road to and from the Cristobal docks. The selection of a site within easy access of these docks will be of considerable advantage, since the construction of a pier in Colon has not been considered, and the operation of the proposed free zone plan will thus be only a matter of transferring the storage from Cristobal to Colon, inasmuch as there is no duty on goods entering the Canal Zone.

At present there is one automobile assembling plant in Colon and it is expected that with the improvement of facilities, in view of the favorable location of the Republic as a distribution center, other automobile companies will establish assembling plants which will supply not only the Republic but a large part of South America as well. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama City, August 21, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE FOR FIRST HALF OF 1930.—During the first six months of 1930, the total value of Paraguay's foreign trade reached 15,237,484 pesos gold, of which sum 7,820,178 pesos gold represent imports and 7,417,306 pesos gold exports. Imports and exports during the various months were as follows:

Months	Imports	Exports
	Gold pesos	*Gold pesos*
January	1, 592, 024	622, 126
February	1, 012, 490	798, 287
March	1, 268, 167	1, 188, 403
April	1, 348, 531	1, 444, 606
May	1, 322, 657	1, 385, 212
June	1, 276, 309	1, 978, 672
Total	7, 820, 178	7, 417, 306

(*Industrias*, Asuncion, July 27, 1930.)

NEW INDUSTRY.—A small factory for the manufacture of stockings and other knitted garments, the first of its kind to be established in

Paraguay, was opened during July in the city of Luque. The machinery of the new factory was imported from Europe and is of the most modern design. The present output is 10 dozen pairs of hose daily, but this number will undoubtedly be increased as the demand grows. Although all the thread used in the manufacture of the product is imported, the finished article is being produced for sale at a price considerably lower than that asked for similar imported goods. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 16, 1930.)

TELEPHONE SERVICE.—On August 17, 1930, telephone service was opened by the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. between Asuncion and San Bernardino, a favorite summer resort of residents of the capital. The special ceremonies marking the opening of the line were attended by the officials of the company, and much public interest was manifest in the occasion.

On August 10, 1930, a complete telephone system with sufficient equipment to accommodate the needs of 40 subscribers was formally put in operation in San Lorenzo. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, August 2, 9, 11, and 14, 1930.)

PERU

AIR TRANSPORTATION.—Easy and rapid communication between Lima and cities of northern Peru was made available on August 14, 1930, when air mail and passenger transportation service was opened between the capital and Chachapoyas in the Department of Amazonas by the flight of two airplanes from Las Palmas field at Lima. The route as traced by the first planes passes through Pacasmayo, Cajamarca, Melendin, and Chachapoyas, in each of which landing fields had been laid out, hangars constructed, and other necessary arrangements for facilitating air travel made in anticipation of the actual opening of the route. The total length of the new line is over 900 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), a distance which materially increased the 3,963 kilometers of line already in operation on that date. (*La Prensa*, Lima, August 14, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1930.)

OPENING OF HUARAS-HUARI HIGHWAY.—On August 4, 1930, formal ceremonies were held to mark the opening of the new 144-kilometer (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) highway which extends from Huaras, capital of the Department of Ancachs, to Huari, capital of the Province of Huari in the same Department. (*La Prensa*, Lima, August 5, 7, 1930.)

URUGUAY

STUDY OF FRUIT EXPORTATION METHODS.—In order to promote the exportation of fruit, the Minister of Industry issued a resolution on July 16, 1930, providing for the appointment of an agricultural engineer to make a study of the best methods for exporting fruit.

To this end, an investigation will be made as to the best ways of packing and shipping fruit, the quality and varieties preferred in the different markets, the amount of commission charged, and the cost of transportation and insurance. The expense involved by the study will be taken from the fund of 10,000 pesos authorized for that purpose in a law passed April 20, 1928. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, July 31, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

Civil aviation airport.—On July 2, 1930, the President issued a decree authorizing the construction of an airport for civil aviation. The new airport is to be near Maracay, the capital of the State of Aragua, and will be equipped with two hangars, one for airplanes, and the other, on the shores of Lake Valencia, for hydroplanes. (*Boletí del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, Caracas, July 24, 1930.)

POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

CHILE

Woman labor inspector.—Sra. Yolanda Frías de Portales, recently appointed labor inspector in Valparaiso, took office on August 11, 1930. To her will be referred all matters that arise concerning the welfare of women employees in industry. She will also be responsible for the observance of legislation dealing with health regulations, working conditions, and similar protective measures. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, August 13, 1930.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Migration in 1929.—According to a table communicated to the International Labour Office by the General Bureau of Immigration of the Dominican Republic during 1929, 13,705 person were registered as arriving, and 12,826 as departing. These figures include a considerable number of migrants from and to the United States (1,962 and 2,109 persons, respectively); apart from these the movement was principally of residents of countries in the Caribbean region.

Of the 13,705 immigrants, 6,130 came from the adjacent Republic of Haiti, 4,026 from the neighboring island of Porto Rico, 582 from Cuba, and 488 from the Lesser Antilles. Of the 12,826 emigrants, 6,122 left for Haiti, 3,619 for Porto Rico, 344 for Cuba, and 325 for the other West Indian islands. (*International Labour Review*, London, May, 1930.)

HONDURAS

POPULATION OF TEGUCIGALPA.—A résumé of the general census taken of the population of the municipality of Tegucigalpa on June 29, 1930, is as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Urban population	10, 987	12, 133	23, 120
Rural population:			
San Juancito	1, 573	1, 734	3, 307
Jacaleapa	1, 001	1, 016	2, 017
Soroguara	643	672	1, 315
El Hatillo	527	539	1, 066
Tamara	404	408	812
Cofradia	354	393	747
Yaguacire	380	364	744
Santa Cruz	300	360	660
La Sosa	273	299	572
Mateo	293	260	553
Río Abajo	256	257	513
Las Casitas	237	275	512
La Venta	259	238	497
Coa	240	245	485
Villa Nueva	215	229	444
Río Hondo	182	192	374
Suyapa	154	179	333
Las Flores	166	143	309
Zambrano	142	166	308
Guasculile	133	163	296
Agua Salada	105	124	229
Concepción de Río Grande	103	92	195
San Juan de Río Grande	106	79	185
El Guanábano	67	63	130
Las Crucitas	66	61	127
La Loma	59	49	108
Tusterique	41	50	91
Total	8, 279	8, 650	16, 929
Total urban population	10, 987	12, 133	23, 120
Total rural population	8, 279	8, 650	16, 929
Total of municipality	19, 266	20, 783	40, 049
Comparison			
Census of June 29, 1930	19, 266	20, 783	40, 049
Census of Dec. 26, 1926	12, 785	13, 951	26, 713
Increase	6, 481	6, 832	13, 313

(*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, August 21, 1930.)

NICARAGUA

FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS.—During the first part of July, 1930, delegates from the various bodies of organized labor in Managua met to consider the advisability of forming a departmental federation of labor, the purpose of which should be to improve the morale of Managuan labor, protect its interests and objectives, and direct the labor

movement. Those initiating the plan hope to establish ultimately a national labor federation with organized groups in each Department. (*El Gráfico*, Managua, July 6, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

MENNONITE COLONIZATION.—More than 3,000 Mennonite colonists have settled in Paraguay during the past two years. Within that time, 25 settlements have been established, wells have been drilled, farms laid out, industries planted, and schools opened. Agriculture is an important industry; farming is diversified, but due to the fact that the soil and climate of the colony have proved especially adapted to the cultivation of cotton, that is rapidly becoming one of the principal crops. The average yield per hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres) sown to cotton is about 800 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), but yields of as high as 1,350 kilograms per hectare have been reported. Recent additions to the colony have included a group of 27 Canadian Mennonites who arrived during June, a small group of 17 Poles who disembarked at Asuncion on July 3, and a company of 57 families totaling 353 persons from Siberia, Ukraine, and Russia who arrived during August. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 4 and 26 and August 20 and 23, 1930.)

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—In 1928 there were 1,349,648 children enrolled in the 10,840 primary schools of the Republic. The average attendance at these schools was 1,082,557. The teachers numbered 49,212. In Buenos Aires the following evening courses were offered to meet the needs of the adult population: 120 primary courses, taught by 530 teachers, with a registration of 11,172 pupils and an average attendance of 8,281; 107 courses in practical subjects, with 799 teachers, an enrollment of 28,799, and an average attendance of 19,927. In the Provinces, the number of public primary schools for adults was 207, with 489 teachers, and a registration of 12,799. The attendance at these schools was 9,636. In the Territories there were 23 public night schools staffed by 36 teachers, with 569 students in regular attendance and a registration of 845. (*Memoria del Ministro de Justicia e Instrucción Pública para 1928*, Buenos Aires, 1929.)

FREE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES.—One of the important educational events of the past season in Buenos Aires was the opening of the Free Institute of Advanced Studies on July 10, 1930. The school offers 12 courses in such widely different subjects as criminal

sociology, child psychology, biology, the autochthonous art of South America, literature, American music, paleontology, and nutrition; the faculty is composed of distinguished teachers who have offered their services without compensation to further the cultural aims of the institute. More than 100 students had enrolled before the school opened, and registration continued after the inaugural ceremonies. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 11, 1930.)

HARVARD UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS.—Announcement has been made of two fellowships of $2,000 each offered by the Harvard School of Education to Argentine students. Candidates must be graduates from the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Buenos Aires, or any other institution of similar standing, and have to their credit at least three years' experience in educational work. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 16, 1930.)

BRAZILIAN PUBLICIST HONORED.—The Argentine committee commissioned to make the presentation to the city of Uruguayana, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, of a bust of the Brazilian publicist, Sá Vianna, were cordially entertained in that city on the occasion of the dedication of the monument. Sá Vianna was throughout his lifetime an ardent champion of Argentine-Brazilian friendship, the centenary of whose official establishment was celebrated in August, 1928. The bust, the work of the Argentine artist Luis Perlotti, was unveiled in the public square with appropriate ceremonies, which included the singing of the national hymns of Argentina and Brazil by 2,000 school children. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 9, 1930.)

BOLIVIA

UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY.—A decree establishing the autonomy of Bolivian universities and forbidding all public-school teachers and university professors to engage in any political activity was drafted by the distinguished educator Dr. Daniel Sánchez Bustamante and issued during the summer by the Government. An interesting feature of this decree is the large measure of authority granted to the students in the management of the institution. They have equal voice with the professors in the election of the rector of the university and the deans of university schools. (Report of the American Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, La Paz, August 22, 1930.)

BRAZIL

ART EXHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES.—A comprehensive collection of about 90 paintings representative of Brazilian art is being exhibited in the United States under the auspices of the Brazilian Society of Friends of the Roerich Museum and the patronage of the American Ambassador to Brazil, Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Dr. Octavio Mangabeira, and

the Consul General of Brazil in New York, Dr. Sebastião Sampaio. The exhibition, one of the results of visits made to South America by Miss Frances Grant, vice president of the Roerich Museum, contains some of the best work of such well-known artists as Oswaldo Texeira, Celso Kelly, Di Cavalcanti, Henrique Cavalleiro, Anita Malfatti, Tarsila d'Amarol, and Paulo Valle, jr. The exhibition opened October 11, 1930, in the international art center of the Roerich Museum in New York, and will be shown in other cities throughout the United States. (Information received by the Pan American Union.)

COLOMBIA

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.—In his last message to Congress, on August 6, 1930, Dr. Abadía Méndez, the retiring president, mentioned the establishment of a Radium Institute and a School of Pharmacy, both to function under the direction of the School of Medicine of the National University, as two of the important educational developments of the year. Among other notable activities in that field were the reorganization of the School of Mathematics and Engineering, which was supplied with new laboratory equipment, and the incorporation of the Astronomical Observatory into the National University. The Bureau of Physical Education was organized as a part of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Secondary education received its share of attention, a revised curriculum being adopted. The Women's Institute of Pedagogy graduated during the year its first class of 15 students. (*Mensaje Presidencial al Congreso,* Bogota, 1930.)

PLAYS TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE.—On August 7, 1930, the League of Agricultural Promotion, founded in Bogota in 1929, opened a national competition for the best dramatic work on a subject related to agriculture, adapted for presentation in the schools. In this way the league hopes to secure plays that can be given by school children for the purpose of arousing their interest in agriculture. The plan for the development of a school agricultural theater provides that at first the plays should be simple, stressing patriotism, the pleasures and advantages of country life, and the requirements for good citizenship. Themes will be taken from a feature of national geography or an historical event, and present an appeal for a more widespread choice of agriculture as a profession. The league has specified that the plays also be designed to inculcate a spirit of self-reliance and independence in children. (*Diario Nacional,* Bogota, August 7, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

SCHOOL BUS.—Owing to the generosity of the proprietor of a local bus line, one of the busses has been placed at the disposal of the school at Escasu in the Province of San Jose one day each week. Every

grade in turn is thus enabled to take an excursion for recreation or study to San Jose or the surrounding countryside. The only restriction in the students' use of the bus is that all trips shall be taken within a radius of 20 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, August 2, 1930.)

LECTURE COURSE.—The Social Welfare League of La Merced district of San Jose held a series of weekly lectures during August on subjects dealing with politics and social welfare. The initial lecture by Sr. don Adriano Arié, which dealt with socialism, was printed in pamphlet form, and a thousand copies were distributed. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, August 5, 1930.)

PEOPLE'S CULTURAL SCHOOL.—The director of the People's Cultural School in Alajuela, in his report to the Department of Education, gave details of class organization and conduct, in addition to the following statistics:

Enrollment		Enrollment by subject for July	
Month	Number		
March	159	Classes for illiterates	15
April	171	Advanced classes	25
May	176	Manual training	32
June	181	Typewriting	34
July	187	Sewing	42
		Cooking	41
		Total	187

(*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, August 21, 1930.)

CUBA

SCHOOL STATISTICS IN PINAR DEL RIO.—The superintendent of education for the Province of Pinar del Rio, in his report to the Secretary of Public Instruction for the school year just ended, stated that 843 1-teacher units had functioned during the year, of which 804 were for primary instruction, 33 for secondary education, and 6 for special training. The average registration for the different terms was 37,204, or 44 pupils per unit, and the average attendance 79.78 per cent of the enrollment; 26,204 students were promoted. During the school year 1,114 student excursions of various kinds were taken.

There were 510 school museums, whose collections were enriched by contributions prepared by the students. School libraries, which numbered 20, played an increasingly important rôle in school life; one of the libraries contains nearly 1,000 volumes. Thirteen new workshops were established, making a total of 20 now functioning in the Province. School savings banks functioned in 548 schools, and at the end of the school year the deposits totaled $4,267.62. Valuable

contributions to the cause of education were made by the 164 parent-teacher associations, nearly all of which displayed constructive activities. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, August 26, 1930.)

ADVANCED VETERINARY COURSE.—See p. 1153.

ECUADOR

MANUAL TRAINING EXHIBITS.—In treating of the exhibits held annually by the schools of Quito, *El Comercio*, in its issues of August 1 and 14, 1930, devotes considerable space to those presented by the Manuela Cañizares Normal Institute and the Trade School. A complete shop for women, in which all the articles from wearing apparel to perfumery were prepared by the students, was one of the sections of the Normal Institute exhibit which attracted especial attention. The exhibit of the Trade School, a vocational institution which functions under the direction of the Central University, consisted of samples of the work done by students and teachers in the various shops. The curriculum of this school includes carpentry, machine-shop practice, wicker-furniture making, sewing, shoemaking, rug weaving, printing, bookbinding, and engraving, besides regular academic courses.

An interesting number in the program of events held throughout Ecuador to commemorate the centenary of the Republic was a manual-training exhibit held at Riobamba, in which all the schools participated.

EL SALVADOR

EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.—The First National Educational Congress, held in San Salvador at the end of June, was attended by teachers from every part of the country. Among the conclusions reached by the congress the following which concern the activity school were of special interest: El Salvador would profit by the adoption of this type of school. A postgraduate normal school should be established. Special programs of study should be devised in accordance with the needs of the different regions of the country, in order to adjust educational methods to the child and his environment. The normal schools should include in their curricula all the principles of the activity school, and graduate or advanced courses be organized.

The delegates to the congress went on record as favoring nonsectarian education, and appointed a committee to protect the rights of children. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, July 2 and 3, 1930.)

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION.—During July a parent-teacher association was organized by parents of children attending the Froebel School in San Salvador. Among other undertakings, the new organization has pledged itself to secure an adequate building for the school, establish a school library, provide for the pupils the services of a dentist and a physician as well as hospital care should it be necessary, arrange for vacation camps, promote student excursions,

distribute clothing to needy pupils, publish educational material on the proper care of children, hold special conferences three or four times a year for the benefit of parents, and appoint a commission to pass on motion pictures, theatrical performances, and books offered children in the capital. Unusual interest has been shown by parents in the formation of the organization, more than 300 having been present at the time the constitution was formally adopted. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, July 16, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

THIRD ANNUAL ART EXHIBITION.—The third annual art exposition organized by the Academy of Fine Arts of Guatemala City in cooperation with the Department of Education was opened in the exhibit hall of that institution on September 15, 1930. The exhibition was not limited to works by students of art schools, amateur and professional artists also having been invited to participate. Seventy-eight pictures is water colors, oils, and silk were entered and prizes awarded the best entries. (*Diario de Centro America*, Guatemala City, September 8, 11, 16, 1930.)

HAITI

RESTORATION OF THE CITADELLE AND SANS-SOUCI.—The program of restoration and improvement carried on at the Citadelle and the palace of Sans-Souci by the Guard of Haiti was recently completed. A bronze plaque bearing the inscription, *Ci-git le Roi Henri Christophe né le 6 octobre, 1767, mort le 20 octobre, 1820, dont la devise fut: Je Renais de mes Cendres*, has been placed on the tomb of the famous monarch who was responsible for the erection of these two celebrated monuments. The Citadelle is a regular post of the Guard of Haiti, but visitors are always permitted to visit the fortress. The trail leading to the Citadelle is being widened to accommodate 2-way traffic.

The palace of Sans-Souci is located at the foot of the great mountain capped by the Citadelle. The ruins of this palace, where Christophe established his royal household with all the ceremonious etiquette and magnificence of European courts, are remarkably well preserved and more easily accessible than the Citadelle. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Financial Adviser–General Receiver, Port au Prince, August, 1930.)

FARM SCHOOL.—The first 4-room farm school to be constructed in Haiti was completed during the month of August at Les Poteaux. The school is located on the main road between Gonaives and Cap Haitien. It was built according to the standard form of construction with concrete floor, masonry walls, and corrugated galvanized iron roof. The building is fitted, however, with a ceiling of insulating board, so that it should be somewhat cooler than if it had the usual wooden ceiling. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, August, 1930.)

HONDURAS

SCHOOL SAVINGS.—The school saving system has been organized in all primary schools throught the nation. It thus becomes a permanent institution in which each child participates as long as he is a pupil in a State primary school. Banking methods are used in the handling of funds, and loans may be made to schools to finance industrial projects, shops, gardens, and cooperative societies for the purchase of school supplies. The children learn to transact all types of banking business. The total savings deposits according to figures available on September 1, 1930, were 30,000 pesos. (Information received by the Pan American Union from the Director General of Primary Education.)

TOWN WITHOUT ILLITERATES.—It was recently reported by the town of Esquias, of the Department of Comayagua, that there was not a single illiterate among its population. At the beginning of the present year there were two persons in the town who could neither read nor write, but they have since learned in the night school. (*El Cronista,* Tegucigalpa, July 28, 1930.)

MEXICO

NATIONAL PUBLIC EDUCATION ASSEMBLY.—Sessions of the National Public Education Assembly, called by the Department of Public Education to discuss the present educational system of the Republic and determine bases for closer cooperation between the State and National educational agencies, was opened by President Ortiz Rubio on July 11, 1930, before a representative gathering of State and Federal educational authorities. During the sessions of the assembly, which did not adjourn until August 22, papers were read on the educational systems of the various States and important resolutions adopted for the greater coordination of these with the Federal system. Special features of the assembly included the opening of an art exhibition held in honor of the delegates and visits to various schools and other places of interest, as well as social activities. Among other important resolutions it was agreed in substance by the assembly that:

The States be recommended to devote 40 per cent of their general budget to educational purposes and grant allowances equal in number to 50 per cent of those granted by the Federal Government to pupils attending the Federal regional normal schools. Of the amount specified in the budget for education, 70 per cent should be spent for primary schools, 20 per cent for technical training schools, and 10 per cent for secondary, preparatory, and professional schools.

There shall be a single supervisory commission for both Federal and State schools.

The location of new schools to be established by either State or National Government shall be decided by joint agreement, and be so chosen that there will be no regions where there are only State or only Federal schools. In general the Federal Department of Education shall not establish primary schools in towns of more than 1,000 inhabitants, rather concentrating its work in the smaller com-

munities, where it will cooperate with the State authorities. In the case of centers of greater population where schools maintained by the State are inadequate or handicapped by lack of funds, schools shall be established by the Federal Department of Education, provided that the local authorities furnish suitable buildings. In places where sufficient educational opportunities are offered by the State, the National Government shall close any schools under its jurisdiction in order to establish others in places where there are no educational facilities. The maintenance of schools in agricultural, industrial, mining, and other communities indicated in section 12 of article 123 of the Constitution shall be the duty of the State.

The Department of Education shall establish a scale of salaries based on the cost of living in the various regions of the country; in no case, however, shall salaries paid by the Federal Government be less than those paid by the States for similar work, it being desirable that in some places they be slightly higher. It is recommended that the State governments make an effort to adopt a scale similar to that of the Federal Government.

In the case of the installation of services which are urgently needed and which neither the State nor the Federal Government can of itself maintain, such as the school medical service and the physical education delegations, the national Department of Education shall agree to assume the payment of the salaries of the personnel, and the States the cost of their transportation and similar expenses, the exact amounts paid by each to be mutually agreed upon before the establishment of such services.

Beginning in 1931 the school year throughout the country shall be uniformly 10 months long, the dates for the opening and closing of schools and various vacation periods to be decided by the joint agreement of State and National educational authorities. In no case shall there be two systems in the State. It is recommended that the opening of classes be fixed as far as possible to coincide with the civil year. The school calendar shall provide 4 days for registration, 234 days for actual work, 6 days for the spring vacation, 62 days for general vacations, 7 days for holidays, and 10 days for final examinations. Sundays represent another 42 days when the schools will be closed. Besides specified national holidays, work will be suspended in both State and Government schools on days when State Congresses have decreed that events of historical significance be celebrated.

Uniform reading, history and geography textbooks shall be adopted for all public schools in the Republic. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, August 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1930.)

University city.—A committee composed of the rector of the National University and a group of engineers, architects, teachers, and specialists in hygiene was appointed during August to study plans for the new university buildings soon to be erected near Chapultepec Park. The purchase of a portion of the land chosen as the site was recently made possible by an act of President Ortiz Rubio which authorized the expenditure of 625,000 pesos for this purpose. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, August 13 and 16, 1930.)

PANAMA

School statistics.—According to the Executive message of September 1, 1930, during the year 1929–30 there were 57,592 pupils in attendance at the 698 State primary schools, which are staffed by 1,688 teachers. The number of students registered in the secondary, vocational, and normal schools is given as 2,175. School supervision

is in charge of an inspector general, an assistant inspector, and 18 district inspectors. The trade school has received special attention from the Government, which has secured as principal a specialist in this type of education. Many of the shops connected with this school have been improved, and in others new equipment has been installed. The Government also plans to add to the school a dormitory that will house several hundred boys. (Mensaje del Presidente . . . . , Panama, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

Association of American International Law.—The Paraguayan section of the Association of American International Law, organized in 1916 at the initiative of the late Dr. Manuel Gondra, has been reorganized with the purpose of intensifying the work that the organization has been carrying on since its inception. It is the intention of the association to issue regularly a publication devoted to studies in international jurisprudence. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 8, 1930.)

PERU

School statistics.—The President's message of July 28, 1930, contains the following information:

During the past year, the teachers in the State schools numbered 6,210, of whom 3,650 had normal school diplomas. There were 3,567 primary schools, 415 of which were classified as upper primary. The total enrollment was 317,107 pupils. The number of secondary schools, public and private, was 110, with 11,790 students and 600 teachers. Commercial education is becoming increasingly popular, as is shown by the fact that in special private schools and the commercial departments of the State schools 2,563 students were registered. (*El Peruano*, Lima, July 31, 1930.)

UNITED STATES

Scholarship students from Latin America.—Latin American students who have received scholarships or fellowships for the year 1930–31 include the following, most of whom received this aid through the efforts of the Pan American Union or the Institute of International Education in New York:

Columbia University awarded Macy Grants to Emilio Uzcátegui, of Quito, and Noemy Silveira, of Sao Paulo, for advanced studies in education. The former is superintendent of schools of the Province of Pichincha, and the latter professor of experimental psychology at the State normal school. Rebecca Molinelli Wells, of Buenos Aires, a graduate of the English course at the Institute for Secondary School Teachers, is specializing in American literature at Radcliffe College. The followships granted to Srta. Molinelli and Srta. Silveira were the result of trips made to the United States in 1929 and 1930 by groups of Argentine and Brazilian educators. Graduate fellowships at Vassar College for the study of certain phases of child welfare were awarded to Dr. Telma Reca and Hilda Schiller, both of Argentina. Doctor Reca is a physician, specialist in children's

diseases, and extern of the children's ward at the National Clinical Hospital of Buenos Aires; Srta. Schiller is a graduate of the College of Philosophy and Education at the University of La Plata.

Undergraduate scholarships were granted to Marta Fábrega, a normal school graduate from Panama, by the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, and to Hernán López, who prepared at the University of Antioquia, Medellín, by Antioch College. A scholarship covering tuition and room was granted by Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, to Georgina Jiménez, a graduate of the National Institute of Panama. Free tuition was allowed the following: Rodolfo Concha, of Mexico, for the study of chemical engineering at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts; Guillermo Fernández, of Costa Rica, in the School of Dentistry, and Enrique Padilla, of Mexico, in the School of Electrical Engineering, of the University of Southern California; Urbano Idiáquez, of Peru, in the School of Education of the University of Utah; Lidia Sogandares, of Panama, in the Medical School of the University of Arkansas; and Alfonso Rubio, of Chile, Luis Ortegón and Héctor de la Fuente, of Mexico, at the University of Wisconsin.

Fellowships carrying the obligation of teaching in the Spanish Department were given to Celso Bravo by Drury College, Springfield, Mo.; María Morales Álvarez, of Chile, at Western College for Women; Sra. María Leonor Fábrega de Prieto, of Panama, by the State Teachers College at Maryville, Mo.; and to Elisa Velásquez, of Chile, at Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.

Several other students to whom substantial scholarships had been offered were unable at the last moment to take advantage of them.

In addition to these grants from universities and colleges, five fellowships were awarded by various organizations. The American Association of University Women selected as its Latin American Fellow Adelpha C. S. Rodrigues, librarian of Mackenzie College, Sao Paulo, to study library methods at Columbia University. The General Federation of Women's Clubs enabled two young women from Chile to pursue advanced studies: Mercedes Torres G., who is taking courses in social welfare at Columbia University and the New York School of Social Work, and Ema González, a teacher in one of the experimental schools of Santiago, who is specializing in educational psychology at Ohio State University. The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation selected as its first fellows from Latin America two Mexicans, Dr. Alfonso Nápoles Gándara, who is studying the teaching of higher mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Arturo Rosenblueth Stearns, who is specializing in physiology and chemistry at Harvard University.[1]

URUGUAY

Visit of Brazilian students.—At the beginning of August a group of students from the schools of medicine and law of Rio de Janeiro, headed by Dr. Otto Cirne, professor in the Medical School, arrived in Montevideo for a brief visit. The students came primarily for the purpose of bearing a message of congratulation and friendship to the students of Uruguay on the occasion of the commemoration of the centenary of the Oath to the Constitution, but they also planned to make a detailed study of Uruguayan university organization while there. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, August 5, 1930.)

National engineering congress.—A national engineering congress will be held in Montevideo from November 8 to 15, 1930, under

[1] See Bulletin of the Pan American Union for September, 1930, p. 970.

the auspices of the Polytechnic Association of Uruguay. The Congress, which will meet as a part of the Uruguayan centenary celebration, was planned for the purpose of bringing together all the engineers of the country to propose and discuss methods for improving conditions under which public works are planned, constructed and operated and national industries developed, special consideration being given the social interests of the Republic, the means for deriving the greatest benefit from the engineering profession, and the contribution of labor in its manifold forms. The congress will be divided into the following four sections: Highway, industrial engineering, construction engineering, and the study of miscellaneous subjects. The President of the Republic, the President of the National Administrative Council, the Minister of Public Works, the President of the Council of Public Works, the Dean of the School of Engineering, and the President of the Polytechnic Association of Uruguay have been made the honorary presidents of the congress. (Preliminary announcement of the congress, Montevideo, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

PRIZE COMPETITION.—As part of the commemoration of the centenary of Bolívar's death, a group of Caracas intellectuals has organized a competition for the best essay on the following topic: Characteristics of pre-Columbian archæology and present-day indigenous art in Venezuela as the basis for an independent style, and the possibility of a unifying and educative influence of this style in national life.

The following prominent persons will judge the essays on this subject submitted in competition for a prize cup: Drs. Alfredo Jahn, Luis Correa, Tito Salas, Mario Briceño Iragorry, and Alejandro Colina.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

BOLIVIA

PUBLIC HEALTH.—A commission of eminent hygiene specialists was recently sent to Bolivia by the League of Nations to study sanitary conditions and undertake a campaign to combat certain endemic diseases there. This commission, assisted by one of Bolivia's outstanding physicians, has already conducted a detailed survey of the country and gathered sufficient information to suggest advisable measures for the control and extinction of prevalent diseases. (*El Diario*, La Paz, August 13, 1930.)

CHILD WELFARE SOCIETY.—The installation of the new executive committee of the Child Welfare Society of La Paz, a well-known women's organization of the city, took place at the meeting held on August 11, 1930, in the Carlos de Villegas Orphan Asylum, an institution conducted by the society. The members of the committee are as follows:

Honorary president, Sr. Abel Soliz; president, Sra. Dora de Cusicanqui; first vice president, Sra. Antonia Zalles de Cariaga; second vice president, Sra. Cristina de Ibáñez Benavente; secretary, Sra. Cristina I. de Téllez Reyes; treasurers, Sra. Esther C. de Benavides and Sr. Enrique Borda; medical director, Dr. Roberto Pacheco Iturralde; and assistant medical director, Sr. Francisco Torres Bracamonte. (*El Diario*, La Paz, August 12, 1930.)

CHILE

Order of the Southern Cross.—By decree No. 700 of May 6, 1930, a national decoration was established, to be called the Order of the Southern Cross, and to be used in expressing the recognition of the government for exceptional services rendered by Chileans or foreigners in the fields of public health and social welfare. There will be six grades within the order, the two highest being distinguished by a collar and a cross respectively, the other four by the titles of grand master, commander, master, and knight. The Central Social Welfare Board has been designated to formulate for the government the regulations governing the order, the requirements for membership, and the distinctive insignia which shall characterize it. (*Boletín del Ministerio de Bienestar Social*, Santiago, April and May, 1930.)

Junior Red Cross.—The enrollment in the Junior Red Cross of Chile on December 31, 1929, was 43,295 students, in chapters in 652 schools. The varied activities of the members include instruction and practice in personal and community neatness and hygiene, lectures on cultural, social, and health subjects, social work, the organization and upkeep of school libraries, the establishment of first-aid classes and school medicine chests, making albums for and writing letters to other chapters in schools in Chile and abroad, and participation in sports, group games, and excursions into the country. In 94 schools correspondence was maintained with 161 schools in other parts of Chile, and in 35, there was an international interchange of letters. Figures for chapter organization and interchapter correspondence are given in the following tables:

Kind of school	Number of schools	Students enrolled
Girls' trade	8	1, 105
Girls' secondary	17	3, 612
Boys' secondary	8	950
Boys' complete elementary	33	2, 618
Boys' primary	82	4, 676
Girls' complete elementary	148	16, 260
Girls' primary	175	10, 238
Coeducational primary	180	3, 773
Vocational	1	63
Total	652	43, 295

Province	National interchange		International interchange	
	Schools writing letters	Schools receiving letters	Schools writing letters	Schools receiving letters
Antofagasta	2	3		
Atacama	1	2		
Coquimbo	1	4		
Aconcagua	11	20	13	13
Santiago	32	56	14	26
Colchagua	7	9	1	2
Talca	4	9	2	4
Maule	4	6		
Ñuble	8	14		
Concepcion	9	13	1	1
Bio-Bio	3	7		
Cautin	5	5	1	1
Valdivia	3	5	1	1
Chiloe	1	3	1	1
Magallanes	3	5	1	1
Total	94	161	35	50

(*Yo Sirvo*, Santiago, June, 1930.)

INFIRMARY CAR.—An infirmary car for use on railways of the southern zone of the Republic was put into service about the middle of August. The coach, which was built in Chile, has a capacity of 12 cots so mounted that all jarring of the patient is avoided. There is a small operating room for use in case of emergency and a complete medicine chest. A nurse appointed by the railroad will be in constant attendance, and on special occasions the staff may be increased. The services of the car may be obtained through the local station agent; the price per mile includes the fare of the invalid and two attendants, others accompanying him paying first-class fare only. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, August 5, 1930.)

COSTA RICA

SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—At a meeting of the Society of Commercial Employees, a mutual benefit organization, the by-laws were amended to permit wives of members of at least five years' standing to join the society. The dues for women members will be 1 colon a month, to be considered a mutual benefit payment. In case of the death of either husband or wife, the beneficiary will receive a sum equal to the total amount of monthly payments of 2 colones which have been made. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, August 5, 1930.)

GUATEMALA

OPENING OF BRANCH OF CHILDREN'S HOME.—A new branch of the children's home maintained in Guatemala City by the Child Welfare

Society was formally opened on September 15, 1930, with an interesting ceremony in which President Chacón participated as the principal speaker. Other distinguished guests included members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and various Government officials. The building is of reinforced concrete and modern in every respect, having ventilating and lighting features specially adapted to the use to which it will be put. The rooms are large and well arranged, and sufficient play space has been allowed for the children. The building has a nursery with 35 beds, a dormitory with 16 beds, two rooms furnished for kindergarten classes, feeding rooms, baths, offices, dormitories for the personnel, a laundry, sewing room, and kitchen. The center is the third branch to be maintained by the Child Welfare Society. The cost of its construction was met by private contributions and appropriations by the Government, which is endeavoring to transform that section of the city into a model subdivision of workers' homes. (*Diario de Centro America*, Guatemala City, September 13 and 16, 1930.)

MEXICO

Child health centers.—According to an announcement recently made by the Bureau of Public Health 50,000 children received treatment in the eight child welfare centers of Mexico City during the 6-month period from January 1 to June 30, 1930. So large a number bears eloquent testimony not only to the effectiveness with which the child welfare campaign has been carried on, but also to the wholeheartedness with which parents, and particularly mothers, have been willing to cooperate with the Government in its endeavor to save child life. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, July 24, 1930.)

PARAGUAY

Stamp issue for the Red Cross.—A special postage stamp issue for the benefit of the Paraguayan Red Cross was put into circulation by the Government on July 22, 1930. The issue had been authorized by President Guggiari during June to help provide funds for the completion of the national Red Cross building in Asuncion. The stamps are of 2-peso denomination, 50 centavos of that amount being turned over to the Red Cross. In this way it is hoped to raise 150,000 pesos paper for the building fund. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, June 11, 14, 18 and July 31, 1930.)

Improvement of hospital facilities.—During June, work was begun on the construction of a large addition to the regional hospital at Concepcion, a measure made necessary by the increased demands made upon the institution. With the new building, which will be furnished and equipped in accordance with the most modern standards of comfort and hygiene, the hospital will be in a position to expand its services and thereby more effectively safeguard the health of the city. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 30, 1930.)

URUGUAY

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER.—In the pursuance of its campaign against cancer, the Uruguayan Association Against Cancer recently had printed for public distribution 40,000 pamphlets containing brief advice relative to the prevention and treatment of cancer. At the end of August, 1930, an anticancer conference was held in the Salvo Palace in Montevideo. A large number of delegates were in attendance, and many important papers on the treatment and means of arresting this dread disease were presented during the sessions. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, August 28, 1930.)

FEMINISM

CUBA

LITERARY CONTESTS.—The Habana Lyceum, a women's organization, has announced a prize of $50 for the best unpublished short story written by a Cuban woman. Manuscripts will be received until November 30, 1930, and the prize-winning contribution published in the monthly magazine *Social*.

Another prize of $50 will be offered by the Lyceum, in collaboration with *Mañana*, a children's magazine, for the best short novel dealing with an episode or episodes in the life of a girl between 12 and 15 years of age. The successful entry will be published in the magazines *Mañana* and *Surco*. This contest closes the end of the first week in December, and the prize will be awarded in the Lyceum on January 6, 1931. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, August 13 and September 6, 1930.)

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR WOMEN.—The National Feminist Alliance announced free classes for women, which were to begin October 1, 1930, under the direction of the committee on cultural activities. All classes will be taught by members of the alliance, whose membership includes many teachers and women holding advanced academic and professional degrees. The courses are especially for working women of whom many have taken advantage of a special membership rate to become affiliated with the alliance. (*La Mujer*, Habana, September 20, 1930.)

NECROLOGY

HONDURAS

DEATH OF GENERAL VICENTE TOSTA.—On August 7, 1930, General Vicente Tosta, former President of Honduras, died in Tegucigalpa, where he was serving as Minister of the Interior, Justice, and Sani-

tation. Known throughout his life for his unusual energy, organizing ability, simplicity, self-restraint, and courage in suffering, General Vicente Tosta's death is felt a distinct loss to the nation. (*El Cronista,* Tegucigalpa, August 7, 1930.)

MEXICO

Dr. José F. Godoy.—On July 29, 1930, death claimed Dr. José F. Godoy, well-known Mexican diplomat and writer. For more than 30 years of his life Doctor Godoy served his country in a diplomatic capacity, representing it before the Governments of the United States, Cuba, and Central America, where he made many friends and was held in the highest esteem. Doctor Godoy will also long be remembered as a writer of ability. To him the Spanish-speaking world owes the *Tratado de Extradición,* used as a text book in many Latin American schools; *Hombres Prominentes de México; Enciclopedia Biográfica de Contemporáneos; Biografía del General Porfirio Díaz;* and *La Ciudad de San Francisco.* Besides these, Doctor Godoy translated a number of the better known works of American authors into Spanish and wrote original works, including several dramas, in English, among which should be mentioned *The American L'Assomoir, Who Did It, American Mercantile and Legal Handbook of Mexico,* and *A Few Facts About Mexico.* (*El Universal,* Mexico City, July 30, 1930.)

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 1, 1930

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Review of the Rosario consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1930.	1930 July 15	Raymond Davis, consul at Rosario.
BOLIVIA		
Annual report of the Bolivian Permanent Fiscal Commission for year 1929–30.	Sept. 4	Edward G. Trueblood, vice consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Review of the Bahia consular district, for quarter ended June 30, 1930.	Aug. 5	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Bahia.
Report of the Sao Paulo packing houses	Aug. 12	C. R. Cameron, consul general at Sao Paulo.
Bulletin of the National Department of Public Health, Rio de Janeiro, April, 1930.	Aug. 22	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE		
Review of the consular district of Concepcion, quarter ended June 30, 1930.	Aug. 1	Camden L. McLain, vice consul at Concepcion.
COLOMBIA		
Coffee exports through the port of Buenaventura, first half of 1930.	July 16	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Buenaventura.
First commercial fair at Barranquilla	Aug. 15	Fletcher Warren, consul at Barranquilla.
Banana blow downs in Santa Marta	Aug. 18	LaVerne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
Review of Barranquilla consular district, quarter ending June 30, 1930.	Aug. 26	Fletcher Warren.
Colombian-American Chamber of Commerce formed	Aug. 28	Legation, Bogota.
COSTA RICA		
Report of commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1930.	Aug. 11	R. W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose.
Coffee prices first 6 months of 1929 and 1930	Aug. 30	Do.
ECUADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending June 30, 1930.	July 24	Harold D. Clum, consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
The Guatemalan honey industry	Aug. 3	G. K. Donald, consul genera at Guatemala City.
HAITI		
Review for quarter ending June 30, 1930	July 24	George D. LaMont, vice consul at Port au Prince.
The development of essential oil from sour oranges	Aug. 6	Do.
Business conditions in Cap Haitien district, quarter ended June 30, 1930.	Aug. 16	Corey F. Wood, vice consul at Cap Haitien.
HONDURUS		
Review of La Ceiba consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1930.	Aug. 13	Nelson R. Park, consul at La Ceiba.
MEXICO		
Establishment of categories of teachers in Mexican schools and their salaries.	Sept. 19	Dudley G. Dwyre, consul at Mexico City.
PANAMA		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter April–June, 1930.	July 30	Herbert O. Williams, consul at Panama City.
VENEZUELA		
Review of Puerto Cabello district, quarter ended June 30, 1930	July 29	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
Commerce and industries of Maracaibo district, quarter ended June 30, 1930.	July 31	Gerald A. Mokma, vice consul at Maracaibo.
Plans for a floating exposition of American industries	Aug. 18	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Coffee—Maracaibo district	Aug. 20	Gerald A. Mokma.
The State of Santander del Norte (Colombia)	Sept. 3	Do.
School of Political Science for Maracaibo	Sept. 8	Do.

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SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

Bust presented by Venezuela for the Gallery of Patriots of the Pan American Union.

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXIV DECEMBER, 1930 No. 12

THE LIBERATOR BIDS FAREWELL TO THE CITIZENS OF GREATER COLOMBIA

COLOMBIANS:

You have witnessed my efforts to establish Liberty where Tyranny had formerly the ascendant. Sacrificing my fortune and my tranquillity, I have labored with disinterestedness. I renounced the supreme command, because you were distrustful of the integrity of my intentions. My enemies have abused your credulity, and trampled upon what I held most sacred;—my reputation for love of liberty. I have been the victim of my persecutors, who have brought me to the precincts of the grave. I pardon them.

In disappearing from among you, my affection for you admonishes me, that I ought to signify my last wishes. I aspire to no other glory than the consolidation of Colombia. All ought to exert themselves to maintain the inestimable blessing of the Union;—the people by obeying the present Government, that they may deliver themselves from a state of anarchy;—the ministers of the Sanctuary by offering up their prayers to Heaven; and the military by using their swords in defence of the social guarantees.

Colombians: My last wishes are for the happiness of my country. If my death will contribute to reconcile the parties and to consolidate the Union, I shall go down to the tomb in peace.

SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

Estate of San Pedro Alejandrino, near Santa Marta, December 10, 1930.

INTRODUCTION

BOLÍVAR'S INFLUENCE IN ITS LARGER INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS

By L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., LL. D.

Director General of the Pan American Union

THE literature relating to the life and times of Bolívar is so comprehensive that it seems futile to endeavor to present any new aspects of the great part which he played in the destinies of America. At this time, however, when the entire continent is commemorating the hundredth anniversary of his death and paying tribute to his memory, it is well worth while to analyze anew the lessons which his life, thought, and action bring to the present generation. These lessons are of deep and far-reaching significance and at no time in the history of America have they been as important as they are to-day.

Bolívar combined to such a rare degree military genius with philosophic breadth and statesmanlike vision that the lessons of his life carry us into almost every field of national endeavor. Acknowledged as one of the great military leaders of history, the ends which he had in view were civil rather than military. Force of arms was to him but a temporary instrument to larger ends, namely, the establishment on a firm basis of the civil and political rights of the individual and the maintenance of the political integrity of the newly formed States.

In the organization of the new political institutions of the revolted colonies, Bolívar realized more fully than any of his contemporaries the importance of avoiding too abrupt a break in the evolution of political institutions. Although clearly visualizing the desirability of moving forward as rapidly as possible toward the establishment of democratic institutions, he was also conscious of the necessity of advancing with great care and caution in this direction. It was for this reason that he advocated a strong executive authority, capable of maintaining order and prepared to protect individual rights against the arbitrary action of the military authorities. It is a noteworthy and highly significant fact that in his thinking Bolívar was a civilian rather than a militarist, and that he always regarded the entry of the military element into political life as one of the most serious dangers to the stability of political institutions and especially to the maintenance of civil rights.

It is, however, in the international field that Bolívar has given to the present generation the lessons of the greatest significance and importance. He saw with almost prophetic vision the basic unity of interest of the American Republics, as well as the importance of building up a distinctively American system which should give to the world a high example of constructive mutual helpfulness, as well as assume the leadership in peaceful and orderly settlement of every international dispute.

In this respect, Bolívar will always occupy a high place as the spiritual father of Pan Americanism. The breadth of his vision is clearly shown in the famous circular sent out on December 7, 1824, to the Governments of Mexico, Colombia, Guatemala, Buenos Aires, Chile, and Brazil, transmitting an invitation to a congress of plenipotentiaries at Panama, an invitation in which the United States of America was later included. The circular reads in part as follows:

> After fifteen years of sacrifices devoted to the liberty of America to secure a system of guaranties that in peace and war shall be the shield of our new destiny, it is time the interests and relations uniting the American Republics, formerly Spanish colonies, should have a fundamental basis that shall perpetuate, if possible, those Governments. To initiate that system, and concentrate the power of this great political body, implies the exercise of a sublime authority, capable of directing the policy of our Governments, whose influence should maintain uniformity of principles, and whose name alone should put an end to our quarrels. Such a respectable authority can exist only in an assembly of plenipotentiaries, appointed by each of our Republics, and called together under the auspices of the victory obtained by our arms over the Spanish power.

Although the time was not ripe for the international organization which Bolívar visualized more than a century ago, the great purposes which he had in view are slowly but surely moving toward fulfillment. The International Conference of American States, which met in Washington in 1889, was the logical successor to the Congress of Panama which Bolívar assembled in 1826. The standards of inter-American cooperation, which he set forth with such statesmanlike vision, are gradually becoming the realities of to-day and to-morrow.

The tribute which America to-day pays to the memory of Bolívar is one in which gratitude for his services is combined with admiration for his great qualities. We honor him for his military genius and for the results which he was able to accomplish by his incomparable military leadership. But our admiration and feeling of obligation is even deeper for those great qualities of civil leadership and political insight which enabled him to lay the foundations of Pan American cooperation and solidarity, which mean so much to the peace of the world and to the welfare of humanity.

BOLÍVAR'S MESSAGE TO THE PRESENT

By His Excellency Dr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru in the United States

BOLÍVAR was the supreme expression of his age, the exemplification of all who fought in the campaign for liberty. His enthusiasm for the revolutionary cause was equaled only by his perseverance in the face of adversity. His genius made victory possible; but over and above the magnitude of his effort and the glory of his triumphs, his determination to establish America as a continent of brotherhood and justice commands the respect of later generations. This ideal, which ennobled our revolution, was its most significant feature; for the nations of South America did not fight solely to win the right to decide their own destinies, but also to set up as the sovereign standard of their coexistence the rational discussion of possible controversies and their solution by peaceful measures based on justice and the equality of the nations involved. The sword was unsheathed to overthrow the authority of force.



MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF THE LIBERATOR

Established by decree of the Congress of Peru, February 12, 1825.

PERIODICAL ROOM
CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BOLÍVAR

By His Excellency Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia in the United States, Mexico, and Cuba

DURING the century which has passed since the death of Bolívar, no one has equaled or surpassed him in potency of genius, in greatness of achievement. He is unique in the history of Spanish American independence, just as his creative work, his prophecies, his self-confidence, and his faith in the prodigious future of the nations he liberated, were also unique.

It has been said that in the soul of Bolívar there always burned the flame of faith; he was inspired, destined by glory from his cradle to accomplish unparalleled herculean feats. All early popular movements, all the outbursts of liberty which had their inception in the humble villages, were only vague attempts to realize an ideal still in embryo; his precursors are but pale shadows in the twilight of the Hispanic Empire, men whose activities did not penetrate below the surface.

A prophet of classic heroic stock was needed, a man who could guide into a single channel the overflowing torrent of aspirations for liberty; and such a man was Bolívar, who had been anointed by an unsuspected destiny to achieve the great enterprise of emancipating these peoples. His every step was directed toward the fulfillment of his soul's mandate, which ultimately led him to travel a *via crucis* similar to that of Christ or of Don Quixote, to use a comparison which once burst from the depths of his own heart.

It was on the Monte Sacro in Rome, before the scattered ruins of a once dazzling civilization, that Bolívar heard the voice of the ages summoning him to fulfill the glorious destiny so long veiled from him, a voice at whose behest he envisioned and created a new fatherland. Profoundly influenced by his communion with the Unseen, he bore himself thenceforward before all the world as a believer sure of his vocation.

Inspired, radiant with faith, he was possessed by superhuman strength; he is a hero of legend, rising amid the passions of that romantic era with the will to triumph by every means, over everything, even over misfortune itself.

He crossed the Andes, followed by an army of primitive, wild llaneros, stirred by the majesty of the mountains which they were seeing for the first time, scourged by winds and torrential rains, and prostrated by the sun and by mountain sickness. Yet at such a

moment Bolívar, whose soul never lost contact with the Eternal, could compose his inspiring mountain rhapsody alone amid the mighty desolation of the Andine peaks; he sustained by the mere strength of his word the titanic undertaking of the hungry and ragged army that followed him, amazed yet loyal. Before the very eyes of that half-savage horde, the hero created admirable resources out of nothing.

And so deeply rooted in his innermost being were his convictions, such was his decision to triumph over everything and in spite of everything that, as he predicted after the earthquake of Caracas, he fought against the forces of nature until he had tamed even them. And as he vanquished the visible forces of nature, so he triumphed also over his human infirmities; wasted by fever and exhausted by physical suffering he watched the painful hours pass as he lay beneath a tree at Pativilca, but in response to a query about what he planned to do, he straightened up with god-like self-assurance to answer: "Conquer!"

That, we repeat to-day, is the Bolivarian lesson of faith, of constancy, of courage, which must be taught and proclaimed daily as a sort of lay Pater Noster to the future generations of the nations whom he liberated. For Bolívar was able to achieve so great a task because he knew how to marshal wisely the mysterious inner forces at his command, and because in overcoming the greatest dangers and resisting the most profound human sorrows, there is nothing more powerful than faith.

Bolívar had a lieutenant, a chosen disciple, whose record in peace and in war has made him forever the Liberator's equal in fame and in glory, Marshal Antonio José de Sucre. Sucre so won Bolívar's affection and admiration that the master was inordinately proud of his favorite pupil, whose triumphs he considered as his own, and magnified the virtues of the invincible soldier, at once an upright lawgiver and an exemplary executive. The Liberator bequeathed to Bolivia his achievements and his name; and more than that, the noble figure, wrapped in the same mantle of immortality which perpetuates his own fame, of that just man whom my country honors with eternal admiration, gratitude, and love.

Therefore the nations who owe to Bolívar and Sucre their freedom, their very existence, consecrated by the flame of liberty, can find, even in the lofty peaks of the Andes, no granite meet to be hewn into pedestals for these two heroes.

Nevertheless, one oft-quoted phrase about Bolívar, which first came from the lips of a modest village priest, celebrates with perennial beauty the exalted fame of the two Liberators: "Their glory will spread and increase down the centuries, as shadows lengthen with the setting sun."

BOLÍVAR, MOLDER OF SOULS

By His Excellency, Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela in the United States

BOLÍVAR possessed to a remarkable degree the virtue of inspiring the men who served with him to elevate themselves in the scale of moral values. He was not alone the general whose enthusiasm spurred on his soldiers, and the publicist and statesman who knew how to impose his political ideas. He could do even more; he molded character, tempering men's souls anew by the sparks of purifying fire struck off from the white heat of his own spirit. He infused lofty conceptions in all who heard him. His word and his example penetrated the heart of even his rudest follower, and brought to light there noble sentiments hitherto hidden, sometimes beneath the most base and sanguinary passions.

In 1826 he wrote from Lima to one of his nephews: "A handful of poor llaneros, uneducated, in fact without the means of obtaining education, whose only school has been that of guerrilla warfare, have made themselves over into gentlemen, have become men of honor, and have learned self-respect solely through the respect they have for me." He spoke the truth. Out of the undisciplined hordes which at first constituted the patriotic forces of the llanos, Bolívar managed to forge an admirable army whose commanders, officers, and soldiers found inspiration in high ideals of glory and patriotism. Páez, the leader of that army, began life as a rude peon, yet he became the legendary hero of the plains, an able public man, a respected and distinguished executive.

But the most outstanding example of the extent of Bolívar's influence over the llaneros is that of Camejo, nicknamed "the Foremost Negro." He was a poor slave, hardly more than an animal in human guise, dauntless in combat, but wholly lacking in any idea of morality or even pity. Bloodthirsty and ferocious, he used to kill with his own hands the prisoners who fell into the power of Páez's forces during the tragic days of the War to the Death. But he saw and heard Bolívar, and slowly light filtered into his darkened soul. No longer did he fight for pillage, or for the lust to kill. He felt the urge to glory, and had a vision of patriotism. His obedience to Páez was purified, transformed into the virtue of loyalty based on affection and respect. He was one of the 150 at Las Queseras who, under Páez, attacked Morillo's entire army on the open plain, under the blazing sun; and when, after a pretended retreat, the leader gave

that tremendous cry, "About face!" whose echoes will forever ring over the plain and in the memory of all Venezuelans, Camejo was among the first to return to the epic charge that disconcerted and routed the enemy.

Then came Carabobo. Once again battle was joined on a boundless plain. Bolívar was in command. With his cavalry, among whom was the Foremost Negro, Páez charged the formidable Spanish regiments; carried away with excitement, he fought lance in hand like a common soldier. Suddenly observing that the Foremost Negro, after having penetrated some distance into the enemy ranks, had turned around and was retreating, Páez reproved him, and asked if he were afraid. "No, general," replied Camejo, "I am fatally wounded and have come to bid you farewell." So saying, he fell lifeless.

There is no scene equal to this in all Plutarch. The gesture and the words of the slave would have graced any of the paladins and cavaliers of royal blood whose feats in the Middle Ages gave rise to the chansons de geste. Bolívar had made a knightly gentleman of the poor negro, and from the gentleman arose the hero.



BOLÍVAR MEDAL

Medal struck in commemoration of the unveiling of the Bolívar statue, Central Park, New York, April 19, 1921.

THE LIBERATOR IN NEW GRANADA

THE EPIC OF BOYACÁ

By José M. Coronado
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Colombia in the United States

IN the course of a century there have issued from the gifted pens of noted historians and men of letters, in America and in Europe, brilliant treatises on the life and achievements of Simón Bolívar, the Father of Colombia and the Liberator of six Republics; and the muses have inspired poets to describe to the world in stirring epics the exploits of that famous military genius whose name shines forth in America's glorious history like the brightest star in all the heavens. Yet now, when the nations of an entire continent gather to pay respectful and admiring homage to this illustrious patriot upon the hundredth anniversary of his death, we can not let so memorable a date pass without offering a few words, however unworthy, as a token of affection and reverence for the Father of our Country. For this occasion, nothing seems more suitable than to recall the glorious events which gave life and liberty to what is to-day the Republic of Colombia, my own beloved country and one of the best loved of the Liberator's children.

On May 14, 1819, Morillo the Pacifier, commander in chief of the royalist armies in Venezuela, wrote that the inclemency of the weather, the rising of the rivers, and other insuperable obstacles made military maneuvers impossible, and he therefore considered the campaign of 1819 virtually at an end. The Liberator, on the contrary, having received from General Santander news of the oppressive measures instituted in the Provinces of New Granada by the Viceroy Sámano and by other royalist functionaries, decided to go immediately to the rescue of these Provinces, for which he felt a special attachment. Moreover, he had promised at Angostura to liberate them, for he regarded their freedom as the indispensable basis for the execution of his vast military plans.

In contrast to the opinion of Morillo, who held it impossible for an army to advance under such adverse conditions, and in opposition to the judgment of some of his own subordinates, the Liberator proceeded to organize his army, then established in quarters on the River Apure. On May 25 he began to move in the direction of Mantecal, where he issued a decree proclaiming the liberty of Granada. He had then at his disposal four battalions of infantry, one of which

was made up of English troops. The cavalry consisted of two squadrons of lancers and one of carabineers, from the plateau of Caracas, with a regiment which included the British cavalrymen.

After innumerable mishaps, and after many of his soldiers had fallen prey to fever, fatigue, hunger, and exposure, in those boundless plains where "rivers are seas," he joined Santander at the foot of the Andes on June 11. On the 22d he left the deadly flooded plains behind, and began the ascent of the unfamiliar and no less inhospitable cordillera. Rugged cliffs, deep chasms, perpetual snows, and torrential rains could not prevent the advance of this veteran, almost fanatical, army, which, although decimated by misfortunes, was animated by the dauntless spirit of its impetuous and inspired leader.

On the 27th of the same month the patriot army first defeated the enemy troops at Payá, and on July 5 it made its appearance in the interior of New Granada, the scene of the glorious events which followed in quick succession in this extraordinary campaign. From that moment the dawn of victory was visible upon the horizon. Although after this first engagement the valiant republican army was all but exhausted, the inspiring voice of Bolívar gave it courage to push forward, in the hope of crowning its ambitions with a decisive triumph. "The battles we are to win," said the Liberator to his men, "are needed to fill the Republic's cup of glory."

Great was the surprise of the Spanish general, Don José María Barreiro, a gallant youth in command of 5,000 soldiers, when he learned that Bolívar, by a strategic movement, had descended upon Socha and was already in the Province of Tunja, having crossed the paramo of Pisba, which Barreiro believed impassable. By this move Bolívar took the first step toward cutting communications between Barreiro's troops and those of Viceroy Sámano, then stationed at Bogotá.

In a few days the Liberator reorganized his army, and on July 11 he first offered battle on the heights of Gámeza; here his troops fought boldly and the enemy had to retreat with great losses to his camp in the Serinza Valley. Without giving the foe time for recovery, Bolívar ordered a flank movement which obliged Barreiro to abandon his position in order to protect Tunja and Bogotá; the new position, however, was very advantageous for the latter's infantry. A second flank movement, effected July 25, threatened Barreiro's rear guard, and obliged him to confront Bolívar on the heights of the Pantano de Vargas. It was a hard-fought battle, and twice victory smiled upon the royalist forces, but the spirited action of a body of cavalry under Rondón, the boldness of the generals and officers, the calm courage of the soldiers, and the audacity of the British contingent, which was fighting for the first time under the Liberator's eyes, made the

occasion a day of glory which, moreover, from a military point of view was decisive in the campaign of New Granada, since it kept the Spaniards thereafter upon the defensive.

By a bold countermarch the Liberator seized the city of Tunja on August 5, capturing its garrison. Here Bolívar reorganized his army, and having discovered the exact location of the enemy he gave precise orders that his soldiers take their stand near the bridge of Boyacá, that famous spot destined to witness the overthrow of the tyranny so oppressive to the people of Granada. "Either we shall force Barreiro to give battle, and shatter him entirely," said the Liberator to his generals, "or we shall prevent him from making contact with Sámano, and the resultant demoralization of his troops will compel him to surrender."

The royalist army numbered over a thousand more men than that of the republicans. In planning the battle, Bolívar entrusted the command of the center and right to the intrepid General Anzoátegui, while the gallant General Santander was to direct the left. As soon as the first shots had been fired, action centered around the bridge of Boyacá, attacked by Santander and defended by Jiménez; and at the first assault the royalist vanguard was obliged to give way. At this juncture two companies advanced upon the royalists, and the center attacked the main body of the enemy. The battle was quickly over, for the republican cavalry, which had succeeded in fording the river at a shallow place, threw itself upon one flank and the rear guard of the Spaniards, thus forcing Barreiro to abandon his advantageous position. Vain were all his efforts to defend himself, for Santander lost no time in charging strategically upon the left, thus routing the enemy completely.

The greater part of the royalist army fell into Bolívar's hands; among the prisoners were General Barreiro, Colonel Jiménez, his second in command, and almost all the officers, while the booty included all the munitions of war in the enemy's possession.

This glorious drama, enacted upon the field of Boyacá August 7, 1819, sealed the independence of eight provinces of New Granada. In this battle Bolívar exhibited all the greatness of his genius—his military gifts, his skill, his indomitable courage, and his audacity. To these warlike qualities the Liberator added political talents and great self-abnegation, as well as a boundless magnanimity. But to form an idea of the grandeur of his sentiments, his love of liberty, and his utter lack of self-seeking, one need only glance at the proclamation which he addressed to the inhabitants of New Granada three days later, from their own capital of Bogotá:

CITIZENS OF GRANADA: On the plains of Venezuela your cry of distress reached my ears, and for the third time I have hastened to your aid with the Liberating Army. Victory, ever marching in the van of our colors, has remained faithful to

us in your country, and twice your capital has seen us triumphant. In this victory, as in others, I do not come in search of power or of glory. My ambition has been to free you from the terrible torture which your enemies have made you suffer, and to restore to you the enjoyment of your rights, that you may establish a government of your own choosing. Citizens of Granada! Eight of your provinces are breathing the air of liberty. Preserve intact this sacred trust with righteousness, patriotism, and valor.

Incalculable were the gains which accrued to the republican cause from the battle of Boyacá. It was an event which roused anew all the patriotic enthusiasm hitherto stifled, both in Venezuela and New Granada, by the cruel and terrible deeds of Morillo the Pacifier. The victory led to a fresh coalition of the forces of the two nations, which not only provided Bolívar with substantial supplies of men, arms, and munitions for his new campaigns in the north but also enabled him to obtain the funds necessary for maintaining the troops and for the expenditures required throughout the territory then held by the republicans. This victory was the glorious prelude to the future triumphs of Carabobo, Pichincha, Junín, and Ayacucho, battles in which that immortal genius realized his dearest dreams, and fulfilled the sublime oath which as a youth he took upon Monte Sacro in the presence of his great teacher, Simón Rodríguez: "I swear before you; I swear by the God of my fathers; I swear on my honor; I swear by my country, that I will give neither rest to my arm nor repose to my soul until I shall have broken the chains which are crushing us at the behest of the power of Spain."

Bolívar organized a government for New Granada, and left General Santander in command as vice president; for besides his renown in war, the gallant Colombian had been acclaimed "Man of Laws" and "Organizer of Victory." The Liberator then set out for Angostura, to render an account of his deeds before the congress assembled in that city, and to propose at the same time the union of Venezuela, New Granada, and Quito, one of his fondest dreams. Success was his, and he witnessed the fulfillment of his aspirations on December 17, 1819, when the congress, meeting in extraordinary session, passed the law uniting the three Republics under the beautiful and hallowed name of Colombia. Eleven years later, by one of fate's strange coincidences, on the very day which had seen the realization of his cherished dream, the illustrious Liberator of six nations, betrayed by man, cheated by glory and by all human grandeur, closed his eyes forever, in a far corner of Colombia, by the shores of an ocean as vast and majestic as his own achievements, as fair and deep as his love for liberty.

THE LIBERATOR'S LAST DAYS

By His Excellency Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama in the United States

ABOUT the middle of May, 1830, there descended the Magdalena River one of those crude vessels, known as *champans*, which at that time maintained communication between the coast and the plateau of New Granada. This boat was conveying from Bogotá to Cartagena a man whom his companions regarded with an air of mingled respect and anxiety.

He was short in stature, slender in build, and of swarthy complexion. His quick movements betrayed a nervous and active temperament, and yet there was in them something which betokened exhaustion of physique and of spirit. His large black pupils possessed that brilliancy which gives a flash as of lightning to the glance of the man who dominates by the inherent power of genius; but they were veiled by heavy eyelids under wide arching brows, giving the traveler's face an expression of vague yet profound sadness. The energetic countenance, whose sunken temples emphasized the majestic breadth of the forehead, was that of a young man, prematurely aged. The gray hairs which lent a glint of steel to his thick curly locks detracted from the youthfulness of the nobly sculptured head; and even more than they, the lines of pain written on the thin expressive lips, and the furrows which creased the somber forehead, bespoke one who had thought and suffered much.

The traveler was, in fact, a man into whose life of less than half a century had been crowded the fire, the action, and the passions which fall only to the lot of the protagonists in great dramas of history. In one intense and splendid life, whose reverberations filled his world and his time, this man ran the gamut of all the emotions which can afflict or exalt the human spirit. His early childhood was blessed with all the gifts that wealth and illustrious lineage can bestow. He crowned his youthful illusions with a happy marriage, only to know at the end of a year the anguish of losing the wife of his dreams. He visited the world's most famous capitals, as if impelled by outside forces to seek a sedative for his devouring restlessness in a refined sybaritism, and to behold in all this splendor a forecast of glories to come. He mingled with the great and powerful of the earth, and was a friend of kings and sages. His spirit was kindled at the flame of freedom, which he swore to defend in his own country; he conspired for liberty, and became its devoted



MONUMENT TO BOLÍVAR IN THE CITY OF PANAMA

Erected by the American Republics to commemorate the centenary of the First Pan American Congress convoked by the Liberator in Panama, June 22, 1826.

apostle. He endured fatigue and defied danger. He staked his life in a struggle with man and nature. He knew the bitterness of defeat, and he savored the thrill of triumph. He commanded armies and ruled nations. As a soldier he spent himself in the hardships of campaign life; as a statesman he kept vigil to establish on a firm foundation the nations he had liberated. Acclaimed by the multitude, he was the recipient of flowers tossed by women, of homage rendered by men. Crowns of laurel and of gold were fashioned for the victor, and swords of honor, their hilts flashing with diamonds, were hung at his side. At the behest of grateful cities and nations, goldsmiths wrought more medals than he could wear, and jewels which filled his coffers. He attained or found within his grasp the loftiest prizes to which pride or ambition can aspire. Supreme master in five separate countries, his keen vision could penetrate into the farthest recesses of the hearts of men; he saw all the frailties and virtues, all the lights and shadows, which throw into high relief the players in the comedy of human life. He found friends who adored him, and comrades who betrayed him. His life was endangered by the bullets of the enemy and by the dagger of the assassin. He created a magnificent state which he saw fall to pieces under the stress of discord and rivalry. During his incomparable life he was overwhelmed with unprecedented honors, applause, titles, ovations, flattery, and satisfactions of every kind; yet mingled with the laurel and the incense were suspicion, deception, vituperation, calumny, persecution, and hatred, and all this bitterness came to a climax in the last years of his life. And so that resolution which misfortune could not break, that fortitude which the hardships of 15 years of continuous fighting could not weaken, succumbed at last to the redoubled blows of misunderstanding and ingratitude. Suspected of being a usurper, accused of being a tyrant, he had resigned the government of a great nation and was now in search of health for his wasted body, peace for his aching heart. That unhappy traveler was Simón Bolívar, creator of Greater Colombia, liberator of Peru, father and founder of Bolivia.

Tormenting thoughts must have depressed the Liberator's mind. Uncertainty assailed him. He did not know where he could find the quiet refuge which he so needed. He wished to go to Europe, but did not have the means to live there as befitted his station. Of his large inheritance nothing remained but the mines and lands of the Aroa estate, and even those he had every prospect of losing, despite his clear title, either through confiscation or through injustice in the courts. Congress had voted him a pension of 30,000 pesos a year, but this measure had not yet been ratified. His salaries as chief magistrate of Colombia and of Peru had never been enough to cover the largesse of a great gentleman, the generous gifts of a great heart.

His indifference to financial matters had prevented him from accumulating a fortune. And so it was that this man, who had had at his disposal the revenues of five countries, and who had disdained the million pesos which Peru had offered him, must forego, for lack of money, the journey which his health and his peace of mind demanded. His compatriots treated him like a public enemy and denied him entry into his native land: he could not go to Venezuela, even to defend his rights. He thought of going to Curaçao, or to Jamaica, there to await the outcome of the suit which sought to rob him of his patrimony. The important thing was to leave Colombia. "I am resolved never to return, never again to serve my ungrateful countrymen," he wrote in his bitterness. Vain illusion! He was not to go to Europe, he was not to go even to the Antilles. Fate had decreed that he should never leave Colombia.

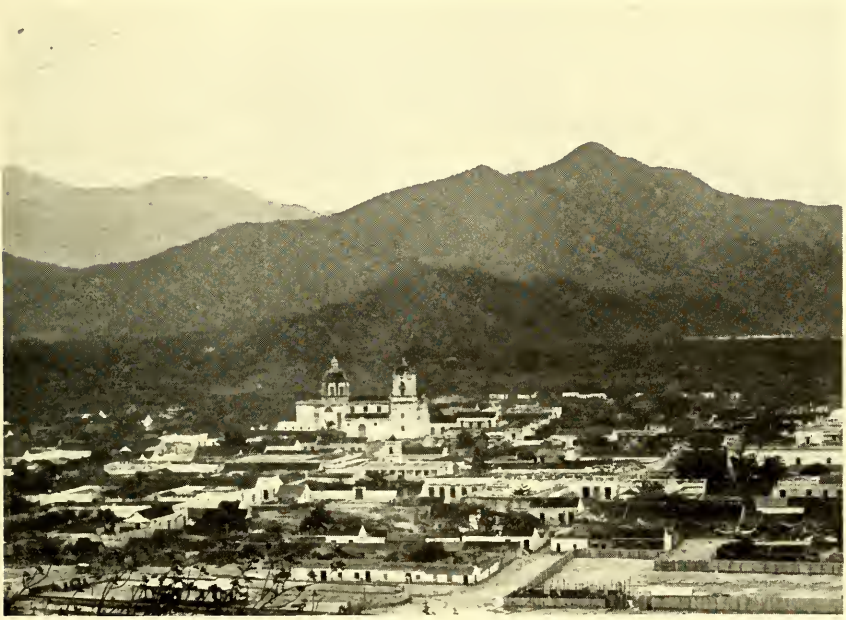
New political events occurred, to disturb his peace as an individual and to tempt his conscience as a republican. After Bolívar had relinquished the presidency, some of his followers began to declare their opposition to the order of things established by the constitution of 1830. Joaquín Barriga revolted in Neiva, Antonio Obando in El Socorro, Carmona and Montilla in Cartagena. From the time of his departure from Bogotá, Bolívar did nothing but counsel his friends to obey the constitutional government, and on his arrival at Turbaco on May 25, he persuaded the heads of the Bolivarian movement on the coast to submit to the legitimate government.

On June 24, Bolívar arrived at Cartagena, intending to embark on an English packet which was sailing for Europe. In view of the Liberator's state of exhaustion and the discomforts inevitable to travel on the small sailing ship of that time, it seemed to his friends that this long voyage was nothing short of suicide, and they made every effort to dissuade him. General Montilla said to him: "Where will you go, sir, with the six or eight thousand pesos you have left? Are you going to appear in a foreign country in such indigence?" "If I do not die on the way," replied Bolívar, "the English will not let me perish of hunger."

He was not to be dissuaded, and ordered his baggage to be taken aboard. His two servants did as he commanded, and Bolívar was to follow shortly; but in preparing to set sail, the vessel ran upon a sand bar, and sustained injuries of such a nature that the captain himself advised the Liberator to wait for the frigate *Shannon*, which was due very soon. The warship did indeed arrive, and her commander tendered him the most cordial hospitality; but her orders were to proceed to La Guaira, return to Cartagena, and thence continue to Jamaica. Under the circumstances Bolívar decided to await her return, and to take advantage of the vessel's trip to Caracas to

write to his agent there, urging that at any sacrifice money be sent him as soon as possible.

The Liberator rented a small house in El Pie de la Popa, a picturesque village which was growing up outside the ancient walls of Cartagena. In that quiet retreat he awaited the return of the frigate with the funds which he had so urgently requested. He arranged to be alone, and to take no part in political affairs; his mind was given over entirely to his own thoughts, to his great longing to undertake this voyage, in which he hoped to find alleviation for his sufferings, physical and mental. But other and greater troubles were in store



A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF SANTA MARTA, COLOMBIA

Where the Liberator passed his last days.

for him. On the night of July 1, General Montilla and Don Juan de Francisco Martín brought him the news of the assassination of Sucre, his best-loved lieutenant, his most faithful friend, the foremost strategist of Colombia, the upright, noble, and honorable Marshal of Ayacucho. It was a crushing blow to Bolívar. Speechless with horror, after a short time he asked his friends to leave him alone. Until far into the night he trod the courtyard of the house, and at dawn resumed his pacing in an effort to calm his feverish agitation. This hideous crime, in which Bolívar could see a reflection of the hatred felt for himself, could not fail to rend his heart and to enfeeble still further an already weakened constitution. Memoirs of that

time aver that the slow fever which was consuming him never left him from that tragic night.

After this terrible news, the Liberator drained the dregs of bitterness when President Mosquera officially transmitted to him, through Minister of State Azuero, the note in which the Congress of Venezuela expressed its willingness to enter into relations with New Granada, but gave warning that this could not take place while the Liberator remained on Colombian soil, because Venezuela saw in Gen. Simón Bolívar the cause of all her misfortunes. Simultaneously with this insult delivered under official seal, the Liberator learned of the rancor against him displayed by the Congress of Valencia. One deputy was asking for his expulsion; another urged that he be outlawed if he went to Curaçao; still another demanded his perpetual proscription; and all united in heaping abuse upon the fallen hero.

Bolívar met the insult with dignified silence, and made no reply to the note from Minister Azuero. His friends, indignant to the point of fury, urged him not to leave the country under such circumstances. As Posada Gutiérrez observed, "to leave of his own free will, honored by a decree from the Sovereign Congress which enabled him to appear abroad with dignity, was a very different matter from going in ignominy, cast out as a traitor by the National Government at the behest of the land of his birth."

The English frigate returned from La Guaira, but without the money which Bolívar had requested with such urgency. And so financial difficulties added a new mortification to his distress and discouragement. The Liberator had brought from Bogotá a draft for 8,000 pesos on the treasury of the Department of the Magdalena. To secure payment of this sum, the erstwhile arbiter of the destinies of five nations had to humble himself before the prefect, Amador, in the following terms: "As I am poor and need this money for my journey, I beg you most earnestly to see that it is paid; if you have no funds at your disposal, I venture to hope that you will make arrangements to have it paid by some of the debtors to the treasury, even though at a discount." Before leaving the capital he had taken his silverware to the mint, but he received in return only a small sum. He had next sold his jewels, his horses, everything he could do without. In this way he had been able to raise some money. But his regular donations to destitute relatives and to the deserving poor, his alms to widows and orphans, his gifts to needy soldiers, accounted for the larger part of his resources. Never were the trembling hands of misery held out to him without receiving warm-hearted charity. He was in the habit of giving away his arms, his horses, even his own clothing. When he left Bogotá he presented his country estate to a friend. "I wish I had a fortune to give to every Colombian," he once said; and his deeds were even more eloquent than his words.

In Cartagena the funds which Bolívar had brought from Bogotá were quickly spent. When he failed to receive the money that he had been expecting from Caracas, he was obliged to resort to borrowing. Thus harassed by the irritations of poverty, by the conduct of his enemies, by his own increasing sufferings, and by the entreaties of his friends, who besought him to abandon the voyage, Bolívar, still desirous of undertaking it and yet hesitating even after the arrival of the frigate, finally made up his mind. "You are right, my noble friends," he said to them. "Of my own free will I had resolved to go away; but now that I am ejected I must not do so, for the honor of



Courtesy of the United Fruit Co.

ESTATE OF SAN PEDRO ALEJANDRINO, COLOMBIA, WHERE THE LIBERATOR DIED

In this historic mansion, the President of the Republic of Colombia, accompanied by the Minister of War and escorted by cadets of the Military School, will place a wreath in the name of the nation in the room where Bolívar expired at the exact hour of his death on December 17 a century ago. As a mark of respect to the Father of the Country, the entire republic will observe two minutes of silence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. This photograph does not show the improvements in the surroundings made by the Government in recent years.

Colombia, for the honor of Venezuela. And more than this, I feel that I am dying; my time has come, God is calling me; I must prepare myself to render Him an account, an account as terrible as the terrible agitation of my life; and I wish to draw my last breath in the arms of my former companions, surrounded by the Christian priests of my own country, and with a crucifix in my hands. I will not go." As he said these words, two tears of infinite bitterness coursed down the hero's sunken cheeks.

Meanwhile political passions were reaching their height. The insolence of some, the intolerance of others, the rebellion of Bolívar's old comrades in arms against the attacks of which he was the victim,

the strong feeling for preserving Greater Colombia, the sharp antagonism between Venezuelans and Granadans, were factors which, combined with the complete bankruptcy of the exchequer, the general poverty, and the demoralization of public opinion, resulted in that fierce tempest which took material shape in the conflict between the upholders of the constitutional régime and the friends of Bolívar.

The rebellion of Col. Florencio Jiménez and Gen. Justo Briceño in El Socorro culminated in the disastrous defeat of the governmental forces at El Santuario, and entailed the fall of the constitutional régime. This led to the formation of a provisional government headed by General Urdaneta, a change which found an echo in pro-Bolívar movements elsewhere. Pedro Mares and Reyes Patria rebelled in Tunja; Posada Gutiérrez led revolts in Honda and in Mariquita. José Domingo Espinar separated the Isthmus of Panama from Colombia and publicly declared that it would not be reincorporated until the Liberator should so command. Months before this there had come from Venezuela itself news of reactionary movements in favor of becoming once more a part of Greater Colombia, such as those of the towns of Río-Chico and Alto-Llano, led by General Infante and Colonels Parejo and Bustillo. Cali proclaimed the unity of Colombia with the Liberator as chief executive; and the Departmental Assembly of Buga very soon ratified this action.

Once in power, Urdaneta lost no time in dispatching a commission to Cartagena to offer the supreme command to the Liberator.

If any crisis ever served to bring out in bold relief the qualities of Bolívar as a republican, it was the great convulsion of 1830. Here was a man without fortune, despoiled of power, accused of inordinate ambition, one who had suffered insult and persecution, been robbed of his property, and outlawed like a malefactor. To this man, whom his enemies had wished to deprive of even life itself, power was again offered. A spurious power to be sure, but, after all, power. How great a temptation! Once more in command, he would perhaps be able to obtain by force his rights which were being contested in bad faith; he could rebuild his fortune, keep his enemies at bay, avenge himself upon them. The power that was offered him was based directly upon military sedition, and yet he could plead that it had popular support; after all, it is the people who are the ultimate source of authority. The municipality of Bogotá called him; the civil authorities of Cartagena begged him to take command; Mompox, cradle of his glory, acclaimed him. From all directions came manifestations of the will of the people which would have served to furnish an appearance of legality for his return. He was ill, it is true; his constitution was fatally undermined; but there had been other times when he had felt himself at death's door, and had recovered. Had Bolívar been spurred by ambition or by vengeance, his iron will would



Courtesy of the New York office of "Mundo al Día" of Bogota

DEATH OF THE LIBERATOR

have surmounted physical handicaps and the warrior would have girded himself for battle, as at Casacoima, at Pativilca. . . .

But in that vortex of seething passions the hero kept his poise. He was both appalled at the vision of anarchy and flattered by the reaction which now exalted his merits in contrast with the prevailing ingratitude. There must surely have been moments of vacillation when the instincts of the man and the mettle of the conqueror urged him to recapture his power; but respect for his reputation and for his principles won the victory. To Justo Briceño, who was urging him to take command of the army, he wrote on September 4, "If I were to take this step, it would be a fresh triumph for my enemies." To the excited representations of the commissioners whom Briceño sent to him, Bolívar replied that 20 years of service and sacrifice had made it clear to him that the happiness of the people of Colombia required that some other citizen succeed him in supreme command.

Fearing that anarchy might overwhelm the republic, he sent Urdaneta an official communication in which he offered to go to Bogotá to serve "as a citizen and a soldier until such time as a constitutional election gives the country a new legislature and new magistrates." This offer, which some have tried to interpret as a decision on Bolívar's part to head the insurrection, meant nothing more than the desire to use his prestige with the people as a means of maintaining order while the crisis was being resolved. His true intention is also revealed by other acts.

To this same General Urdaneta he declared in a private letter: "Santamaría tells me that if I do not accept the command there will inevitably be frightful anarchy; but what am I to do against the barrier of bronze that separates me from the presidency? This barrier of bronze is the right; I have it not, nor has it been surrendered by its possessor."

Replying to the speech in which the talented García del Río informed him of the desires of the authorities and householders of Cartagena, he spoke as follows: "Tell your constituents, sirs, that justifiable as the uprising of the towns which have been pleased to acclaim me as supreme head of the State may be, their votes do not constitute that majority which could alone legalize such an action in the midst of the turmoil and frightful anarchy which envelop us on all sides."

To Don Estanislao Vergara, Minister of State, he wrote emphatically on September 25: "If I should reap the fruits of this insurrection, I should be assuming full responsibility for it. I can not do it, my friend, I can not take command again; and you must believe, since I have so far resisted the attacks of my Cartagena friends, that I shall remain immovable."

In that letter the Liberator poured forth all the bitterness that filled his soul. That the leader of nations had been vanquished by disillusion was here revealed in the phrase: "All my reasons are combined in one: I dare not hope for my country's welfare." . . . "If there were only one sacrifice to be made and that was my life, or my happiness, or my honor, believe me, I should not hesitate. But I am convinced that such sacrifice would be in vain, for one poor man can do nothing against a whole world; and because it is not in my power to bring happiness to my country, I refuse to take command. Furthermore, the tyrants in my country have robbed me even of my native land and I am proscribed; thus I have no country to receive my sacrifice." In these words the Liberator reiterated the bitter thought which he had already embodied in his message to the Congress of 1830. "Every one of my fellow citizens enjoys the inestimable privilege of going his way unmarked by suspicion; I alone am branded a would-be tyrant."

This cruel conflict between republican duties and the urging of his followers; this fearful prospect of seeing his country hesitate between possible dictatorship and certain anarchy; this grief at seeing the end of that splendid political creation, Greater Colombia, favorite child of his mind and action; this tragic spectacle of factions and military tyranny; this disheartening consciousness that 15 years of campaigning, 472 field engagements, and all his vigils as crusader and statesman over a period of 20 years, had been no more than so much plowing of the sea; and more than everything else, the knowledge that the final reward of his herculean labors was proscription, insults, poverty, and death—all this was surely enough to crush even a colossus; for, as the French bard once said, "There are things stronger than the strongest man."

Symptoms of the disease which was undermining his constitution were increasing in intensity. Yet the Liberator, always careless of his health, had sought no medical treatment. He left Cartagena in October, going first to Soledad and then to Barranquilla. A letter written to General Urdaneta at this time paints a sad picture of his sufferings; he had never felt so ill before. The rheumatism of which he had thought himself cured was returning. He could not walk without terrible pain. Climbing stairs made him faint away. The least draft was bad for him. Heat and humidity he found cruelly oppressive, and he had not even strength enough to stand. The letter ended: "Farewell, dear general, I can not dictate any more; paroxysms of coughing are choking me." In another letter he said to General París: "I have scarcely strength enough to endure the last days of suffering left to me."



Courtesy of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro

THE REMAINS OF BOLÍVAR ENTERING CARACAS

This illustration, reproduced from an old lithograph, shows a procession entering the capital of Venezuela, December 17, 1842, to place the urn containing Bolívar's remains in the sumptuous monument erected in the National Pantheon. Until that time the body of the Liberator had rested at San Pedro Alejandrino near Santa Marta, Colombia.

From the middle of October the Liberator had in mind going to Santa Marta, hoping that the climate there and the sea voyage might do him some good. But not until November 28 was he able to undertake the journey. When he left the boat he had to be carried in a chair. At Santa Marta, when it was already too late, he sought medical aid for the first time. There he found a young French doctor, Alexandre Prosper Révérend, a former Bonapartist émigré, who tendered him not only the assistance of his profession but also the treasure of warm sympathy and affectionate interest, which were a fitting return for the signal honor of watching over the last pulsations of the greatest heart in America.

The first six days at Santa Marta made it plain that death was fast approaching. Each day Bolívar seemed more wasted. A racking cough, insomnia, lack of appetite, pain, hiccoughs—all his symptoms were intensified, bearing witness to the ravages wrought by illness. On December 6 he was moved to the country estate of San Pedro Alejandrino, which a hospitable Spaniard, Don Joaquín de Mier, had placed at the Liberator's disposal. The change and the country air gave him a transient sense of well-being. "My improvement dates from yesterday," he said on the 8th to a friend to whom he dictated a letter. The illusion did not last long, for death continued its implacable advance. On that very night his fever rose, his sufferings increased, and the mind of the illustrious patient began to wander. His attacks of delirium became more frequent with each day. In one of them his pallid lips opened to utter disjointed words betraying the moral tortures and yearnings which must have obsessed his mind. "Come away, come away! . . . We are not wanted in this country. . . . Come, boys, put my baggage aboard the frigate."

During the day the symptoms were less severe; there were moments of alleviation during which he dictated a letter or two, intervals of complete lucidity and mental vigor, lighted by a spark of humor, a ray of hope, a flash of irony, or a word of resentment.

One day the Liberator found himself alone with his physician, and suddenly asked him:

"And what were you trying to find when you came to this part of the world?"

"Liberty," answered Révérend.

"And did you find it?"

"Yes, General."

"You are more fortunate than I, for I have not yet encountered it. Even so, go back to your *belle France*, where the glorious tricolor is flying, for this country, where there is so much ingratitude, is no place to live."

On another occasion Révérend was reading some newspapers while the patient rested.



THE TOMB OF BOLÍVAR IN THE PANTHEON, CARACAS, VENEZUELA

"Y su perfil severo
que del sol baña la naciente gloria
parece dominar desde la altura
el horizonte inmenso de la historia."
—José Asunción Silva.

"What are you reading?" inquired the Liberator.

"News from France, General."

"Is there perhaps some mention of the July revolution?"

"Yes, sir."

"Would you like to go to France?"

"With all my heart."

"Very well, then, restore me to health, doctor, and we will go to France together. It is a beautiful country; it would give me the peace my spirit craves, and a rest, such as no other place could offer, from the soldier's life I have led so long."

On December 10 were enacted the moving scenes in which the Liberator bade farewell to this world and prepared to enter the next. In the afternoon Révérend succeeded, by a vigorous treatment, in bringing his patient to full consciousness; convinced that the end was approaching, the physician advised Montilla to summon Bishop Estévez to persuade Bolívar to set his spiritual and temporal affairs in order. The arrival of the prelate was a surprise to the Liberator. "What is this?" he exclaimed. "Am I so sick that they speak to me of will and confession?" Révérend would have comforted him, but it was not necessary, for the stoical spirit of Bolívar did not quail at the approach of eternity. The illustrious sufferer resigned himself to the inevitable, and calmly confessed and made his will. Then he dictated his last proclamation, that immortal document whose moving call to concord will resound through the ages like the lament of a dying prophet over the tragedy of the disintegration of Greater Colombia—a call in which the plaint of the expiring martyr is submerged in words of ineffable pardon.[1] At night he received the eucharist and extreme unction. When the religious ceremony was over, the proclamation was read aloud for the Liberator's signature. The notary Noguera took his place in the midst of the circle of faithful friends who were accompanying the hero to his sorrowful Calvary. In addition to Bishop Estévez, there were General Montilla, General Carreño, General Silva, Colonel Wilson, Colonel Paredes, Colonel Mier, Judge Pérez de Recuero of the military tribunal, Commander Glen, the aide-de-camp Ibarra, Captain Meléndez, Lieutenant Molina, and Judge Ujueta. The clerk began to read, but when he was halfway through the impressive document his emotion choked him. He could not go on. Judge Recuero took the paper from his hands and continued reading; the room reverberated with those last sad words: ". . . If my death will contribute to reconcile the parties, and to consolidate the union, I shall go down to my tomb in peace." Then came the hoarse voice of the dying man, like an echo from beyond the grave: "Yes, to my tomb; it is the fate meted out by my

[1] See page 1187.

fellow citizens, but I forgive them. Would to God I might carry with me the consolation of knowing that they will remain united."

Révérend looked around him, and seeing tears in the eyes of the stern warriors, he sadly withdrew from the circle to hide his own.

From the 11th on Bolívar's symptoms became more acute. Delirium, lethargy, coma were continuous. Life was ebbing day by day. His face, increasingly wasted, was obviously deathlike on the morning of the 17th. At noon the pulse was almost imperceptible, the features were regaining their serenity, and his labored breathing indicated the approach of death. The physician spoke to the generals, aides, and other companions of the dying man: "If you wish to be present at the Liberator's last moments, the time has come."

His friends and comrades in arms surrounded the deathbed. Slowly but peacefully he departed this life, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of December 17, 1830, America's immortal hero resigned his remains to earth, his soul to his Creator, and his glory to the verdict of posterity.



MINIATURE OF BOLÍVAR

Property of His Excellency Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama in the United States, in whose family it has been a cherished relic.

BOLÍVAR'S DEATH IS ANNOUNCED: THE AMERICAN MINISTER PRESENTS HIS CONDOLENCES[1]

I

PROCLAMATION OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF GREATER COLOMBIA

COLOMBIANS!

Overwhelmed with a load of grief, I compel myself notwithstanding, to perform the most painful of duties, as a magistrate, as a citizen and as a friend. I announce to you, that the most illustrious of the sons of Colombia, the Liberator, the founder of three republics, the immortal Bolivar is no more. After having drank[2] to the very dregs, of the cup of bitterness tendered him by the distrust of some of his fellow-citizens, he has gone to the regions of immortality, leaving a blank in Colombia, in America, and in the whole civilized world.

Colombians!

Cotemporary[2] prejudices however inveterate, ought to be satisfied. Bolivar now belongs only to History, and while he occupies in her pages, the prominent station to which he is entitled, on account of his splendid services in the cause of humanity; we, who are so unfortunate as to survive him, should assemble around his tomb, to mourn the loss we have sustained, to meditate upon the situation of Colombia, and to unite our efforts, for the purpose of effecting the renovation of the country, which is so much needed.

Colombians!

That the unparalleled exertions of that illustrious man in behalf of our liberties and independence may not have been made in vain, I am now occupied in dictating to those, who recognize the National Govt. measures calculated to promote the general happiness and welfare of the nation, and I will negociate[2] with those who do not recognize it, for the purpose of effecting an amicable agreement; by which, Colombia may be reorganized, & may present herself before the nations of the earth, in her former majesty & splendor. In the name of independence and of liberty, I invite all those who cherish

[1] These translations are copied from the manuscripts transmitted to Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State, by Thomas P. Moore, Minister of the United States in Greater Colombia, in his letter of Jan. 14, 1831, announcing the death of Bolívar. The manuscripts are in the Department of State. Mr. Moore also transmitted in the same letter the translation of Bolívar's farewell address to the citizens of Greater Colombia on which that appearing on 1187 of this issue is based.—EDITOR.

[2] Sic.

in their bosoms, noble & generous sentiments to aid in the praiseworthy enterprise of regenerating Colombia. Come then Colombians, to the temple of Concord;—come with me, and let us exchange a fraternal embrace. Thus only can the country be saved from the most fearful and fatal anarchy, that the world has ever witnessed.

RAFAEL URDANETA.

Bogotá Jan^y. 9. 1831.

II

Office of Foreign Affairs. Bogotá Jan^y. 10, 1831.

The Undersigned, penetrated with the profoundest sorrow and regret, now addresses the Hon^ble Mr Moore, for the purpose of announcing to him the decease of the Liberator of Colombia, Genl. Simon Bolivar, whom death arrested, in the midst of his brilliant career, on the 17th of December last. The Republic has lost its best support, the Colombians a father, to whom they owed their political being and existence, and your Government, a faithful friend, who zealously cultivated a sincere and cordial friendship with the United States of America; one of the nations with whom a solemn treaty was first ratified;—the best guarantee, that concord and harmony will ever prevail between the two countries. Colombia, raised to the highest rank of power and glory by the Liberator, mourns his loss as a public calamity and hopes that posterity will accord to him, a just homage of gratitude, respect and admiration, for the important services he has rendered to the new world and to all mankind.

In the bereaved condition to which the Republic is reduced, the Govt. of the Undersigned, hopes, that until the national representation is convened to deliberate upon the interests of the country, it will be able, by the means of its resources, to preserve order & to maintain without interruption, the relations of friendship, happily subsisting between Colombia and the United States, and the Undersigned has been instructed to make a communication to this effect.

The undersigned begs Mr. Moore to accept the assurances of his profound respect & consideration.

VICENTE BORRERO

III

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has had the honor of receiving the communication of the Hon^ble Minister of Foreign Relations, announcing the death of the Liberator of Colombia, Gen^l Simon Bolívar.

The Undersigned, indulging his own feelings and regarding public opinion in the country, which he has the honor to represent, is penetrated with the deepest concern, at this melancholy occurrence. In him, Colombia has lost a father and a benefactor; society one of its most distinguished ornaments, and mankind, an able and successful defender of the principles of civil liberty. It has rarely happened, in any country, that an individual, though commencing the career of glory, under the most favorable auspices, has so soon attained the high and enviable preeminence, enjoyed by His Excellency. With his sword, and with the cause in which it was drawn, he has won for his country, independence; for himself, imperishable renown. His is the fame of a patriot and a hero, and though his achievements are confined to one hemisphere, his reputation belongs to the world, and will go down to the latest posterity. Empires may be won and lost, founded and overthrown; and their names even, extinguished in the vortex of revolutions; but as long as the holy cause of liberty has an advocate on earth, the name of Bolivar will not be forgotten.

The Undersigned, though well aware of the great loss sustained by Colombia, in the death of the Liberator, ventures to hope however, that though the father of his country is no more, his last solemn injunction, that all should exert themselves to maintain the Union, will not be disregarded. Upon this, in the conception of the Undersigned, depend the honor, the glory and the prosperity of Colombia.

The Undersigned will communicate without delay, this sad intelligence to his own Govt. and feels assured, that none will receive it, with more regret than the venerable and disinterested patriot, now discharging the functions of Executive chief. The people of the United States, too ever sympathizing with their brethren of the South, will hear with heartfelt concern; that the hero, whom they delighted to name & to compare with their beloved Washington, is no more.

The Undersigned unites with this Govt. in hoping, that notwithstanding the recent calamitous event, the relations of friendship existing between Colombia and the United States, will be preserved unimpaired & uninterupted;[3] and he trusts, that Colombia, united and at peace, will go on steadily & firmly, in the march to national glory and to national happiness.

The Undersigned renews to the Honorable Mr. Borrero, the assurances of his most distinguished consideration and respect.

(signed) T. P. Moore

Legation of the U. S.
Bogotá Jan[y] *11. 1831.*

[3] Sic.

BOLÍVAR IN ECUADOR

By His Excellency Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in the United States

EVERYTHING in the life of Simón Bolívar reveals the genius. In Bolívar we find in the highest degree those general characteristics which bespeak the creative genius. The grandeur of his forceful vitality; his cosmopolitan outlook upon the world's panorama; the keenness of his powerful intelligence; the strength of his resolute will; his unshakable faith in the justice of the cause he was defending; his courage and tenacity of purpose; his firm domination over men and circumstances, over crowds and armies and situations; the variety of his talents and his wonderful ability to make use of them all to good advantage—all these elements combined to make of the Liberator a superb and unique figure.

The life of Bolívar, rich as it was in experiences of all kinds, varied, complex, harassed, and intense, and constantly exposed to death's pitiless blows and man's ingratitude, was heroic in war and in peace, crowned with an aureole of glory, and beset with sorrow and disillusion; a life that might well have accounted for the activities, not of a single man, but of a host of heroes.

Beheld from afar, with the perspective of time, the lofty figure of Bolívar grows even greater, assuming such magnitude and such significance that no book or canvas, no statue or monument, can begin to do justice to the qualities of the Liberator.

The life and accomplishments of Bolívar are so great that it is difficult to treat them as a whole. Many times has the attempt been made, only to leave us splendid fragments, milestones along the road to that complete work which shall one day depict the genius of America's hero.

These splendid contributions, these fragmentary studies, are becoming more and more numerous. They appear in all languages, in all parts of the world, for all mankind proclaims the Liberator its hero, whose lofty genius ennobles and does honor to the entire human race.

It is natural that the nations of America should give special attention to studies and researches on the subject of Bolívar. He is the hero par excellence, the amazing genius who casts a spell over us all. Favorite son of liberty and of glory, he felt himself called to a high destiny, to his mission of Liberator, and he gave his whole life freely; never hesitating for a moment, he utilized everything good that might serve his purpose and trod the evil under foot; a

large part of the world of Columbus awoke to liberty at the flash of his victorious sword.

There is not a country in America that does not offer Bolívar its scholarship and its homage. The best writers, the most renowned historians, the most authoritative critics, the keenest sociologists, all have dedicated their pens to analysis of the Liberator's life and work. And the literature on Bolívar, already rich and vigorous, is being increased every day, continually opening up new possibilities, discovering new aspects, making it plain that the tremendous many-sided personality of Simón Bolívar presents new features, scarcely glimpsed as yet, and requiring still more study.

The Republic of Ecuador has had her share in these tributes to the Liberator. Many of her greatest writers have honored themselves by studying the career of Bolívar, or by singing his praise in beautiful prose or in melodious verse.

We may mention here, as an example, José Joaquín de Olmedo (1780–1847), who produced the celebrated and still unrivaled hymn to Bolívar, *La Victoria de Junín;* Julio Castro (1836–1896), noted jurist and diplomat, who wrote a study, *Bolívar considerado como Orador;* Juan Montalvo (1833–1889), the Cervantes of America, who devoted marvelous pages to the Liberator in his treatise on *Los Héroes de la Emancipación de la Raza Hispanoamericana;* the distinguished Remigio Crespo Toral, still living, who wrote in verse *Los Últimos Pensamientos del Liberador,* and etched a prose portrait of *Bolívar, el Héroe y el Genio de América.* We must not forget Manuel J. Calle (1866–1918), one of the most versatile American journalists of his day, who left us his beautiful *Leyendas del Tiempo Heroico;* nor the learned and delightful Victor Hugo Escala, whose *Medallones* tell the story of outstanding episodes of Bolívar's life. Nor must we fail to speak of Carlos A. Vivanco, that modest yet able investigator whose *Cronología del Libertador* follows the life of Bolívar, day by day, with the patience of a medieval monk.

But Ecuador's valuable literary offering is not her only tribute. Beside it stand the fervent devotion and firm loyalty of the whole Ecuadorean nation to Bolívar and to his memory, a devotion and loyalty recognized and acknowledged by the sister nations who owe him their liberty. Caracas, the hero's birthplace, once solemnly and officially declared that Ecuador had taken the lead in loyalty to the Liberator, thus conferring a high honor upon that country.

It is to show why such devotion and such loyalty have been and always will be felt for Bolívar, that these modest lines are written in an attempt to follow the Liberator's career in Ecuador, where he left a lasting memory; as long as he remained on Ecuadorean soil, this genius of liberty was distinguished for his feats as statesman and diplomat, as warrior and as writer, as orator and as man of the world. In a word, in Ecuador Bolívar was . . . Bolívar.



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

THE LIBERATOR

In accordance with a legislative decree of long standing, all Ecuadorean Government offices must contain a portrait of Bolívar. The above picture in the office of the Ecuadorean Legation in Washington is a reproduction of a portrait painted in Quito when the Liberator was in that city.

BOLÍVAR'S INTEREST IN THE INDEPENDENCE OF ECUADOR

In 1810 Bolívar first took part in the revolution for independence. He was then 27 years of age. The early death of his wife, María Teresa Rodríguez del Toro y Alaiza, had filled his life with sorrow, and after extensive studies and travels in Europe his spirit sought peace and repose in the administration of his vast estates.

In that year Bolívar attended several meetings of conspirators in the city of Caracas. There his undeniable gift of leadership and his executive ability were quickly demonstrated, and it was seen that he was predestined to liberate nations and be their pilot.

The horizon of Bolívar's political and military vision was unlimited by time and space. His clear and accurate conception of facts and circumstances led him to hold that the independence of the Spanish colonies was not a local problem circumscribed by the boundaries of each of the respective territorial divisions established by the mother country. From the beginning of his activity as liberator, Bolívar regarded independence as a continental problem, a question of great interest to all America, which demanded coordination of forces and cooperation among the different peoples not only to obtain and preserve independence, but also to found States which should be prosperous and worthy of respect.

In this preoccupation with the fate of countries other than his own, that of the present Republic of Ecuador, then the Audiencia of Quito, occupied a preferred place in the Liberator's thoughts.

In his proclamation of June 8, 1813, Bolívar lamented the fate of the "noble brothers of the city of Quito"; and in his speech at Bogota on January 23, 1815, he made reference to the "heroic spectacle of triumphs and misfortunes" presented by Quito, together with other sister cities of America.

Later, in his proclamation of November 7, 1819, Bolívar said: "Those ancient children of the sun, the brave men of Quito, are awaiting us in mortal anxiety. I shall go to that land favored by heaven. I shall hasten to Ecuador."

It should be noted here that the heroes of emancipation were so firmly convinced that Quito was held in subjugation only by force that they took her into consideration as though she were actually free, when drawing up the constitution of the Republic of Colombia, enacted by the Congress of Venezuela at Angostura, and promulgated by Bolívar on December 17, 1819.

Accordingly article 5 states: "The Republic of Colombia shall be divided into three great Departments, Venezuela, Quito, and Cundinamarca. The capitals of these Departments shall be the cities of Caracas, Quito, and Bogotá."

At the end of 1819, the tricolor of freedom was floating over Venezuelan and Colombian territory. And it was then that Bolívar's

desire to liberate Ecuador took concrete form and began to show itself in a practical manner.

In February, 1820, he commenced to organize an expedition to rescue Quito, that proud rebellious city kept under close guard by large bodies of Spanish troops. Preparations for the expedition, which offered an exhibition of the Liberator's amazing activity, were made by orders to Generals Santander, Mires, Urdaneta, and Valdez. In March, 1820, Bolívar gave General Valdez, who had been appointed head of the expedition to Ecuador, the precise and detailed instructions which were to govern that gallant chief, who had General Mires as his second in command.

During the following months, the Liberator took the steps necessary for the prosecution of his plan to liberate Quito, as attested by his abundant official correspondence of that period, especially the notes and letters to General Santander.

In October and November Bolívar issued urgent orders that General Valdez take Quito before the anticipated armistice with the Spanish authorities should be arranged. Bolívar wished to have Ecuador occupied by the Liberating Army when the moment arrived to sign any armistice or treaty with Spain. On November 7 Bolívar disclosed to Santander his intention of going in person to direct the campaign against Quito, an intention which he confirmed in a communication of December 1.

On December 13, while he was in Barinas, Bolívar received the good news of the glorious revolution in Guayaquil, which had taken place on October 9, 1820; he was greatly rejoiced, seeing in this event an excellent means of hastening the independence of Ecuador. The revolution in Guayaquil was of more than local importance; its results were of much consequence, not only in liberating all Ecuador, but also in assuring the independence of Venezuela and Colombia, and later in facilitating the initiation and support of the triumphant expedition which was to free Peru and Bolivia, and to end, at Ayacucho, the dominion of Spain in South America.

Bolívar's broad vision, which saw every part in its relation to the whole, could not fail to note the extraordinary valor displayed in the Guayaquil revolution. He therefore wished to give it effective and decisive support, not only for the sake of Ecuador but for that of Colombia and all America as well.

On January 10, 1821, he commissioned General Mires to go to Guayaquil to congratulate the new government and offer the aid of Colombia. On January 11 he ordered Gen. Antonio José de Sucre, who had just started south, to take command of the expedition of General Valdez; and on the 21st of the same month he directed Sucre to go to Guayaquil, since Bolívar could not go in person, as he had wished.

Sucre was in the south of Colombia when he received the order to set out for Guayaquil. On March 6 he was already in Cali, where he made rapid preparations for the expedition, and on April 4 he embarked for his destination, taking with him 400 men of the Santander battalion. He arrived on the night of May 6, 1821, and on the following day he presented himself before the Junta, which received him with marked demonstrations of cordial esteem.

For a clear understanding of these historic dates it should be borne in mind that the territory which is now the Republic of Ecuador was occupied by the Spaniards in the year 1526; that the city of Quito was founded in 1534 and Guayaquil in 1537; that the royal Audiencia of Quito was set up in 1563, and from the year 1739 formed part of the viceroyalty of Santa Fe de Bogotá, which was still its legal status at the time of emancipation.

After Spanish troops had suppressed the independent governments established in Quito first in 1809 and then in 1810, the royalist authorities collected large forces in the Audiencia of Quito and redoubled their care and vigilance lest fresh outbreaks occur. But the patriotism of the brave men of Guayaquil could laugh at the jealous care of the Spanish authorities, whom they deposed on October 9, 1820. An autonomous government was set up, and immediate news of the exploit sent to Bolívar and to San Martín.

Among the leading spirits of the revolution were, in addition to the Ecuadorean leaders, the Venezuelan officers, León de Febres Cordero, Miguel Letamendi and Luis Urdaneta, and Colonel Villamil, a native of the State of Louisiana. After some administrative business, a Governing Council was organized in November with the following personnel: The renowned José Joaquín de Olmedo, president; Dr. F. Marcos, secretary; and Francisco M. Roca and Rafael M. Jimena. Col. Juan de Araujo was appointed governor of the Province.

General Sucre, in full accord with the Governing Council of Guayaquil, undertook the Quito campaign. On June 29 he left Guayaquil, and on August 19 he defeated the Spaniards at Cone. In September the Liberating Army suffered a defeat and Sucre returned to Guayaquil to reorganize his forces. In January, 1822, he once more began operations and took successively Cuenca, Riobamba, Ambato, and Latacunga. The campaign ended with the glorious battle of Pichincha, which the invincible leader won on May 24, 1822.

While Sucre was campaigning against the royalist forces of Quito, the Liberator did not fail to follow with the greatest interest everything bearing on the emancipation of Ecuador. Even though he had said in a note to Santander that "whatever General Sucre may undertake will be well done," and that for that reason he (Bolívar) need not be consulted, yet the latter did not forget the campaign in

the south, but made plans, sent instructions, and often showed his earnest wish to go in person to head the army.

It should be added that when the General Congress, in September, 1821, elected him President of Colombia, Bolívar declared that he would take the oath of office, but would not exercise the power, because he wished to share in the campaign against the royalists in possession of Quito. And in the address which he delivered before the Congress of Cúcuta, on taking office as President of the Republic, Bolívar made the following reference to Ecuador:

The Constitution of Colombia shall be, together with the cause of independence, the holy altar of my devotion. For its sake I shall go to the other end of



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

GENERAL JOSÉ DE VILLAMIL (1789–1866)

Illustrious patriot who played an important rôle in the revolution of October 9, 1820, in Guayaquil. A noted navigator and writer, born in New Orleans, he occupied high public positions in Ecuador. He was one of the first explorers of the Galapagos Islands, and it was due to his initiative that the archipelago was incorporated into Ecuadorean territory. He died in Guayaquil in 1866.

Colombia to break the chains shackling the sons of Ecuador, and to invite them, once freed, to join Colombia.

On October 8, 1821, the Liberator said in a proclamation issued at Rosario in Cúcuta:

Men of Quito! The clanking of your chains strikes to the very heart of the Liberating Army. That army is marching toward Ecuador. Can you doubt that you will be free? And when you are free, can you hesitate to embrace those who are inviting you to share their independence, their fatherland, their laws?

With the authorization of Congress to direct the campaign in Ecuador, Bolívar started south from Bogotá December 13, 1821. Sucre, on his part, was to intensify the campaign wherever he thought best.

On January 1, 1822, Bolívar arrived at Cali intending to embark at Buenaventura for Guayaquil; this decision he modified later, after resolving to carry on the campaign by way of Pasto. In a proclamation issued at Cali, on the 17th of the same month, Bolívar wrote:

> Men of Quito! The Colombian Guard is turning its steps toward the ancient temple of the father of light. Fix your hopes upon it. Soon you shall see the rainbow banners borne aloft by the angel of victory.

From Cali he proceeded to Popayán, and thence he set forth, on March 8, to seek out at Pasto the courageous and tenacious Spanish leader Basilio García who, established in an impregnable position and relying upon the boldest, sturdiest, and most devoted of the royalist soldiers, was confident of stopping Bolívar's advance toward Quito.

After several marches and countermarches, encounters, and skirmishes, on April 7 Bolívar won at Bomboná a decisive triumph, one of the most cruelly hard-fought battles in the entire war of independence.

Knowing nothing of Sucre's victory in the Battle of Pichincha, which took place May 24, Bolívar granted terms of honorable surrender to Colonel García, and entered Pasto June 8, 1822. There García himself told the Liberator of Sucre's conquest; Bolívar was overjoyed, and on that same day he issued a proclamation to the Colombians, in typically measured and sonorous phrases:

> The whole of your native land is now free. The victories of Bombona and Pichincha have completed your heroic task. In its triumphal march from the banks of the Orinoco to the Andes of Peru, the Liberating Army has preserved and defended all the length and breadth of Colombia.

On June 10, 1822, Bolívar the Liberator left Pasto for Quito, where his victorious approach was awaited by the man who stood first in his esteem and confidence, Gen. Antonio José de Sucre.

WHY BOLÍVAR WAS CONCERNED ABOUT THE INDEPENDENCE OF ECUADOR

The nature of this brief historical article prevents us from referring to the documents which prove the interest in the liberation of Ecuador of which Bolívar gave almost daily evidence, especially after 1819.

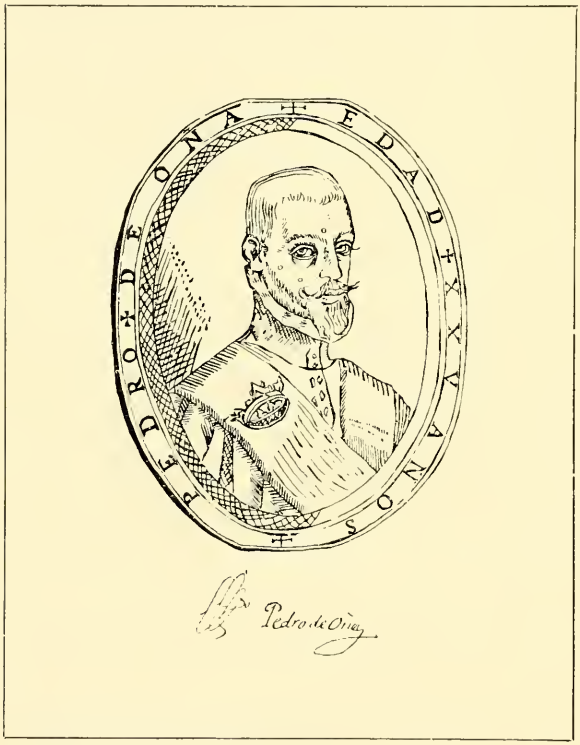
The reader may well inquire the cause of this earnest and persistent interest. Some of the reasons were of an historical and administrative nature, others were political and military in character, and still others rested on a basis of intrinsic justice.

The historical and administrative reasons will be clearly understood only if we recall once more that the Royal Audiencia of Quito formed an integral part of the Viceroyalty of New Granada after 1739. It was Bolívar's ambition that the independent nation of Colombia should embrace all the territory which Spanish laws and decrees had assigned

to the Captaincy General of Venezuela and to the Viceroyalty of New Granada.

Among the political and military reasons must be counted Bolívar's profound conviction that the independence of Venezuela and Colombia would be neither definitive nor secure until Ecuador, too, should be free.

We have classed as reasons of intrinsic justice all that accumulation of historical events which, proving the eagerness of the people of Ecuador for independence, had won them the right to the consideration and help of their fellow Americans. Indeed, the spirit of rebellion



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

PEDRO DE OÑA (1570–?)

Who figures in the literary history of three countries. Dean of Chilean poets, he studied and published some of his works in Peru, and recounted in verse the events of the Alcabala Revolution in Quito in 1592.

and independence in Ecuador, directed against Spanish authority, had stood out with such vigor and persistence that from the beginning it had found an echo, in one form or another, in all the different territorial divisions which constituted the Spanish domain in America.

Fifty-eight years after the founding of the city of Quito there occurred, in the year 1592, the so-called Alcabala Revolution. A serious insurrection against the Spanish authorities prevented the execution of royal decrees; the rebels attacked the jails and freed their imprisoned leaders; a militia was organized which, after overcoming the guard, incarcerated the President of the Audiencia.

The details of the Quito insurrection were made known in an interesting and unusual way as well as through official communications and private letters, for shortly after the event had taken place, a narrative poem was printed which gave wide publicity to the boldly revolutionary attempt that had taken place in Quito. Our allusion is to a work of the dean of Chilean poets, the celebrated Don Pedro de Oña (1570–?), whose long epic poem, *El Arauco Domado*, devotes one part of canto xiv and all of the long fifteenth and sixteenth cantos to the story of the Quito revolt of 1592. Oña's book was first published in Lima in 1596 and in Madrid in 1605. Another poet who treated of this revolt in Quito was the Sevillan Diego Mexía Fernangil, as we are told by the learned Peruvian writers, José de la Riva Agüero and Luis Alberto Sánchez.

The attempted rebellions of 1623, 1734, and 1736 also found echoes outside of Ecuador, as did the serious Monopoly Revolution of 1765.

When the gifted Francisco Javier Eugenio Espejo (1747–1795) made his appearance on the political stage of Ecuador, he took up the revolutionary cause with uncompromising perseverance, and even extended his labors beyond the boundaries of his country. Espejo, the scholarly precursor of America's independence, was the first to consider the Spanish colonies as a complete and harmonious whole and to conceive the idea of the political emancipation of them all. As early as 1787 he was carrying on a political correspondence with persons in Lima, Popayán, Santa Fe, and Mariquita. In that same year he wanted to go in person to Peru but could not. In 1788 he was sent to Bogotá for trial, charged with being a "State criminal," one who favored the dissemination of "seditious and subversive ideas." He found opportunity to spread his political ideas among his friends there, who numbered men like Antonio Nariño and Francisco A. Zea.

By 1794 the connection between the patriots of Colombia and those of Ecuador had become known, and in that same year Espejo began preparations for a journey to Mexico, Caracas, and Buenos Aires, always influenced by his zeal for making converts to the cause of Spanish American emancipation. It was with good reason that the attorney in charge of one of the cases in which Espejo was accused of being a revolutionary asserted that "to institute proceedings it was necessary to make official investigations in places far distant from the viceroyalty."

It is no exaggeration, then, for such an historian as the Colombian Ricardo Becerra to say, "Espejo was undoubtedly the boldest and one of the most farseeing of the American reformers of his time"; or when a writer of the prestige of Don Gonzalo Bulnes of Chile declares, "Espejo first preached the right of native-born Americans to govern their own countries," and also that from Espejo came "the principle of international solidarity which was the hub of independence."

In 1795 Espejo died as a result of the hardships of prison life, but his disciples continued their plotting. Two carefully prepared revolts, however, failed—those of December, 1808, and March, 1809. When the leaders were brought to trial by the Spanish authorities, Dr. Manuel Rodríguez de Quiroga presented his famous *Alegato* which, declares no less an authority than Don Gonzalo Bulnes, "formulates the whole doctrine of revolution." "Never before," adds Bulnes, "had so brilliant, so pure, and so harmonious a banner been raised in the colonies."

At last, on August 10, 1809, the revolutionary movement in Quito triumphed. A Supreme Council, under the leadership of the Marquis of Selva Alegre, was set up after the authority of the Spanish Govern-



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

FRANCISCO JAVIER EUGENIO ESPEJO
(1747–1795)

Precursor of the Independence of Spanish America and of inter-American solidarity.

ment had been disavowed. The revolutionary authorities, in pursuance of Espejo's ideas, announced these events "to their fellow citizens of America," "to the peoples of America." Quiroga issued a proclamation saying: "Peoples of the American continent, support our sacred projects! Quickened by the same spirit which inspires us, unite your effort to ours."

The Quito revolution had far-reaching consequences in America, especially in Caracas, in Cartagena, and in Bogotá. Of the commotion which was produced in Bogotá, Bulnes, who has written a fine study of *El Nacimiento de las Repúblicas Americanas*, says: "From that moment Quito was the object of the most earnest attention throughout the city. For several months Quito was the topic of neighborhood discussions in Bogotá. Patriots silently celebrated

her victories and lamented her reverses. News of the revolution in Ecuador was circulated in anonymous papers passed from hand to hand, or in posters affixed to the walls along the streets. In vain did the Inquisition issue an edict excommunicating those who received news from Quito or were in possession of papers which had come from there." In Caracas, too, Emparán took energetic measures against those who circulated news of the revolution in Quito.

Later, when the Quito patriots were cruelly executed on August 2, 1810, the sad news spread rapidly over the continent, inspiring sentiments of devotion to the memory of the Ecuadorean victims, and an

DON ANTONIO DE VILLAVICENCIO

Count of the Real Agrado (1775–1816)

Justly called, in Colombia, the Protomartyr. He was born in Quito. Active in the Colombian movement for independence in 1810, he served the cause of liberty until his death in 1816.



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

indignant protest against the Spanish authorities. In Bogota a proclamation appeared demanding that society go into mourning for the victims of Ruiz Castilla. In Caracas a solemn requiem mass was sung in memory of the dead, and on the catafalque of honor was placed this inscription:

To appease the Most High, angered by the crimes committed in Quito against American innocence, the Government and People of Caracas offer this sacrifice.

The Royal Commissioners sent by the King of Spain to clear up the difficult situation which existed in the colonies after the Quito revolution ardently embraced the cause of emancipation, thus forming another link between the patriots of Ecuador and those of

Colombia. The Royal Commissioner sent to Bogota was Don Antonio Villavicencio, Count of the Real Agrado (1775–1816) of Quito who has justly received the title of Protomartyr, and who served the cause of Colombian emancipation until he was shot in 1816. The Royal Commissioner sent to Ecuador was Don Carlos Montúfar y Larrea, also of Quito (?–1816), who, after serving the cause of independence in Ecuador, continued to serve it in Colombia until he was executed at Buga by order of Sámano.

On the other hand, when the deputies from America met at the Cortes of Cadiz, the Ecuadorean deputation, consisting of José Mejía, José Joaquín de Olmedo, and the Count of Puñoenrostro, distinguished itself greatly by its stand in favor of the American cause. It is well known that Mejía and the "divine" Argüelles were the most noted orators of the Cortes.

It is with great difficulty that we refrain from including in connection with the movement of the Spanish colonies for independence a brief account of the life and work of the famous statesman José Mejía y Lequerica (1777–1813).

Gallant defender of the freedom of the press; sworn enemy of the reestablishment of the Tribunal of the Inquisition; opponent of the use of torture and other infamous penalties; champion of respect for the constitution and strict regard for constitutional guarantees; adherent to the doctrine of the limitation of royal absolutism, he carried on a persistent campaign for the welfare of the American colonies, now upholding American rights, now working to mitigate the punishment of Venezuelan prisoners and Ecuadorean rebels.

Charles Le Brun, a French diplomat who settled in the United States, wrote a book entitled *Retratos Políticos de la Revolución de España*, in which the description of Mejía justly emphasizes the zeal for the American cause always displayed by this orator from Quito. He says of him:

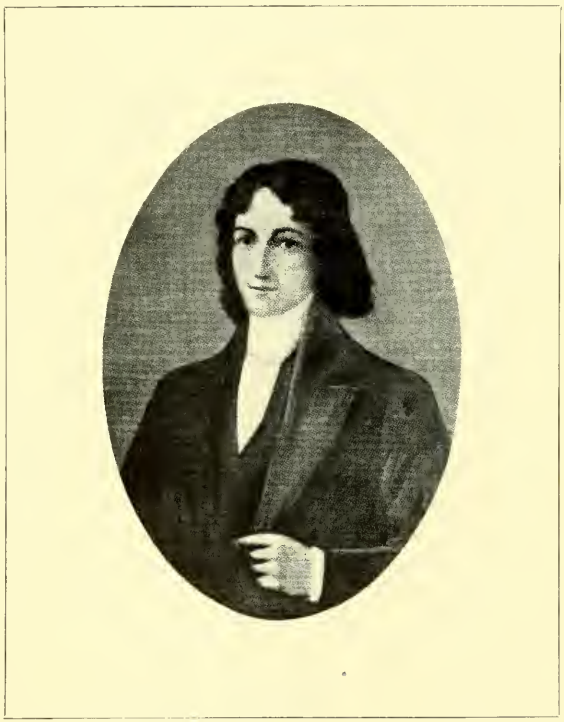
> Mejía . . . Deputy in the Cortes of Cadiz, an American liberal by natural inclination, a pretended Spanish liberal; a man who knew the world as no other in the Congress, with an understanding of both events and men. While the liberals were fond of Mejía as an liberal, they feared him as an American. He well knew how to direct the discussion toward America without appearing to do so, unperceived by the other Deputies, although they were on the watch. Argüelles and his party feared him more than all the other Deputies put together. He could convert a discussion which was purely national and Spanish in subject matter into a debate on America with the final result of another advance for the independence of that part of the world. The Argüellistas many times found themselves mocked when, intending to promote the good of Spain, it turned out that, in spite of themselves, their decrees were favorable to America. . . . Due to his seemingly affected manner and the unemotional nature of his language, no one ever knew the ultimate goal of his discourses, until he took advantage of the rejoinders which were made him to thrust his argument home. He knew when to keep silent and when to speak; and although he talked of everything, he never seemed to be ignorant of any subject.

We have not space to dwell in greater detail upon the numerous patriotic ties with other countries which resulted, directly or indirectly, from the work of the Ecuadorean conspirators.

It is impossible to refer at any length to the contribution made by other Ecuadoreans to the independence of their sister nations, whether they were men of the extraordinary ability of Vicente Rocafuerte, a native of Guayaquil (1783–1847), who played so important a rôle in the political life of Mexico, or simply those of less importance, such as Ignacio Torres of Quito, who wrote subversive satires in

JOSÉ MEJÍA Y LEQUERICA
(1777–1813)

Noted Ecuadorean member of the Spanish Cortes, champion of the welfare of the colonies, upholder of the constitution, and defender of the freedom of the press.



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

Chile in 1808 and, having become an ardent revolutionary in 1811, was banished in 1814 to the island of Juan Fernandez.

But by way of summary we may well reaffirm that Ecuador's attempts at revolution had profound consequences throughout the continent, and that Bolívar had ample reason, on grounds of simple justice, to assure the independence of Ecuador, the first nation to sound the cry of liberty and independence.

Bolívar himself asserted this when, for example, in his communication of June 17, 1822, to San Martín, he spoke of "this extremely interesting capital, Quito, so deserving of the protection of all America, since it was one of the first to set the heroic example of liberty."

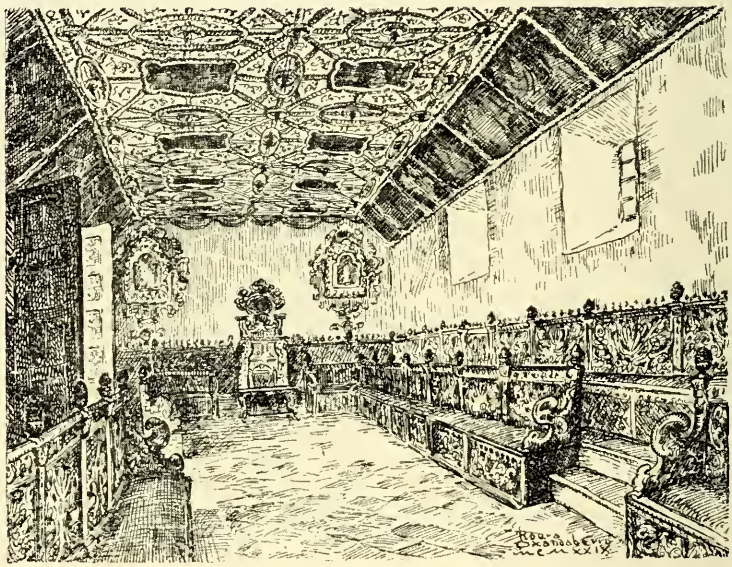
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Again, in a document dated June 20 of the same year, Bolívar wrote:

Colombia's joy has reached its zenith now that she receives into her bosom the people of the Republic which first raised the standard of liberty and law against foreign usurpation.

Marshal Sucre on his part, in a communication of May 25, 1822, to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, wrote of Quito and the Battle of Pichincha:

Under the eyes of the first nation of Colombia to proclaim its liberty, the war in Colombia has been ended by a famous battle which has given the Republic a third Boyacá.



CHAPTER ROOM OF SAN AGUSTÍN, QUITO

BOLÍVAR'S CAREER IN ECUADOR

After Sucre's victory of May 24, 1822, at Pichincha, the people of Quito, meeting on the 29th, resolved to join the Republic of Colombia "on the special and formal condition that they have in the Republic a representation in accord with their political importance."

At the same meeting titles and decorations for the victors of Pichincha were decreed. In honor of Bolívar and Sucre it was resolved, among other tributes:

3. To erect a pyramid on the field of Pichincha on the site of the battle (which shall henceforth be known as the Heights of Liberty). On the pedestal, on the side facing the city, shall be graven this inscription: *The sons of Ecuador, to Simón Bolívar, the angel of peace and Colombian liberty.* On the same face the

name of General Sucre shall follow, and underneath: *Quito free, May 24, 1822, twelfth year of independence,* with the names of the leaders and staff officers of the united forces. On the right-hand face of the pedestal shall be graven the names of the leaders and officers of the Peruvian division, with the names of the wounded first, headed by the name of the commander, Colonel Santa Cruz, and followed by the names of the companies and of all the troops. On the left-hand face of the pedestal, and in the same order, shall be placed the names of the companies and of the leaders, officers, and troops of the Colombian division, headed by the name of General Mires. On the face of the pedestal toward the battlefield shall be placed this inscription: *To God be the glory. My valor and my blood have ended warfare in Colombia and brought liberty to Quito.* Above shall be written the names of those who died in battle. On the apex of the pyramid shall be placed a figure of the Spirit of Liberty, surrounded by the banners of the companies which took part in the Quito campaign, to symbolize the union of the States of America.

9. To place in the chapter room [of the city hall] busts of the Liberator of Colombia and of General Sucre, with the arms of the city between them, a glorious memorial which shall likewise be displayed in the salons of the palace and in other public places.

After the victory at Bomboná and the surrender of the Spanish troops at Pasto, the Liberator left the latter city for Quito, on June 10, 1822. On the 13th he was at Tulcán, the first city of importance in the northern part of Ecuador, and on the 14th he arrived at Ibarra, destined to be the scene of a future military success. On June 16, 1822, Bolívar entered Quito in triumph.

From General O'Leary's *Memorias* we quote the following paragraph in regard to Bolívar's journey to Quito:

True lover of nature that he was, Bolívar took great delight in his journey to Quito, with its views of the lofty peaks of Yana Ureu, Cotacachi, Imbabura, and Pichincha, perpetually snow-covered in spite of their situation almost on the equator. The picturesque valleys of Ibarra and Otavalo rejoiced him, even while he grieved at the remembrance that his country's need had forced him to exchange the pleasant and profitable pursuits of the philosopher for the arduous duties and hazardous life of the soldier. This beautiful district of [Greater] Colombia enjoys every variety of climate, and produces within the distance of a few leagues the choicest fruits of different zones. In no province has nature been more prodigal of her gifts than in Quito.

As to the welcome which Quito gave the Liberator, let us recall what his secretary, J. Gabriel Pérez, said in a communication of June 20, to the minister of the army and navy:

On the afternoon of the 16th of this month, His Excellency the Liberator entered this capital in the midst of the wildest acclaim and such transports of joy as gratitude and liberty can inspire in eager hearts. The heroic and populous city of Quito displayed sentiments that beggar description; for it is impossible to describe the transports, nay, the delirium, of a city intoxicated with the joy of receiving its Liberator. I can only tell you that every class, every sex, every age, showed themselves animated by the same sentiments, and vied with each other in giving vent to the joy which filled all hearts.

It is impossible to enumerate in detail the honors heaped upon the Liberator, for the triumphant hero was almost deified.

Bolívar, on his part, responded to the enthusiasm of the Ecuadoreans by an interest in the administrative affairs of the Presidency of Quito, by his polished and winning manner, and by the impassioned speeches which swayed the hearts of the multitude. His communication to the "Illustrious Municipality of Quito," under date of June 20, began thus:

Colombia's rejoicing has reached its zenith now that she receives in her bosom the people of the first Republic to raise the standard of liberty and law against



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

CHIMBORAZO, KING OF THE ANDES

"Chimborazo, stairway of the titans, crown of the earth, impregnable battlement of the New World."—Bolívar, to Simón Rodriguez, in a letter of January, 1824

foreign usurpation. The impressive act by which representatives of the people of Quito have spontaneously demonstrated to the Republic of Colombia their gratitude, their loyalty, and their love signalizes for Quito the opening of an era of lasting prosperity, and for Colombia an eternal sense of gratitude toward the leading citizens of the southern capital. The name of Quito will be forever associated with great sacrifice, noble statesmanship, and spotless patriotism; in return for such contributions to her prosperity, Colombia will eagerly exert herself to the utmost to shower upon the noble city of Quito the riches of wealth, industry, liberty, and national welfare.

The expression of Bolívar's sentiments toward Quito and her citizens was not limited to official documents. It is also found in private letters of an intimate and familiar character, such as that which he wrote on June 21, 1822, to the Marquis and Marchioness of Toro:

This beautiful country, unrivalled in patriotism and in devotion to [Greater] Colombia, is very fertile, populous, and rich in prospects; it will constitute the largest Department of Colombia, and General Sucre, its liberator, will govern it with the warm support of all the inhabitants.

Incessant industry and a capacity for swift and indefatigable travel have always been counted among Bolívar's characteristics. His stay in Ecuador is a good instance of this, for he traversed the country from one extremity to the other.

On June 28 he left Quito for Guayaquil. On July 1 he arrived at Riobamba, and after ordering Col. Febres Cordero to make the necessary preparations for climbing Chimborazo, he achieved the ascent on the 5th. He then wrote his famous *Delirio* (Rhapsody), from which we must quote, if only a few sentences, for the sake of delighting in the bold and brilliant prose of that superb writer named Simón Bolívar:

I came wrapped in a rainbow mantle [1] from the land where the bounteous Orinoco pays tribute to the water god. I had visited the enchanted sources of the Amazon, and I wished to climb the watch-tower of the universe. I followed the trails of La Condamine and of Humboldt, boldly, quailing at nothing; I came to the region of ice; I choked in the rarefied ether. No human foot had trodden upon the diamond crown which Eternity itself had placed upon the lofty brow of the lord of the Andes. I said to myself: This rainbow mantle which has served as my banner has been carried in my hands to the very gates of Avernus; it has traversed rivers and seas; it has mounted the giant shoulders of the Andes; the earth has been leveled before Colombia's feet, and time itself has not been able to stop the advance of liberty. Bellona has bowed before the splendor of the rainbow—and can I not climb upon the hoary locks of the giant of the earth? I can and will. And possessed by a spirit which I did not recognize, and which seemed divine, I left behind me the footprints of Humboldt, and sullied the eternal crystals which encircle Chimborazo. Driven onward by the spirit that had seized me, I attain my goal, and with fainting heart I stand, my head touching the vault of the firmament, my feet on the threshold of the abyss.

Chimborazo ever held Bolívar's imagination. In 1821 he wrote to Santander: "Build me an army capable of defending the glory of Colombia in the very teeth of Chimborazo." In his proclamation of December, 1825, after Sucre's triumph at Ayacucho, the Liberator said: "Soldiers . . . where have you not been victorious? . . . South America is covered with memorials to your valor, but Ayacucho, like Chimborazo, lifts its head high above the rest." Even in his emotional life he did not forget Chimborazo. The name of that towering mountain appears in the memorable letter which from his deathbed he wrote in the solitude of Santa Marta, to his cousin Fanny de Villars.

Continuing his journey, Bolívar arrived on July 11, 1822, at Guayaquil, where he was received with unbounded enthusiasm. On the triumphal arch raised before the house that was to serve the Liberator as residence, were placed such inscriptions as this: *To Simón Bolívar, thunderbolt of war, rainbow of peace, from the people of Guayaquil.*

[1] The flag of Colombia.



MODERN AND BEAUTIFUL GUAYAQUIL

Here was celebrated, more than a century ago, the historic meeting of Gens. Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín.

On the 25th, Bolívar received the unexpected announcement that the illustrious Gen. San Martín had arrived at Puna. He immediately sent one of his aides to greet the visitor and to deliver a letter from the Liberator urging that the Protector of Peru disembark at Guayaquil.

On July 26, 1822, Bolívar received San Martín. The people of Guayaquil were fervent in their acclaim of the two great generals, and on that day and the following there took place the historic conferences between the two great leaders of American emancipation.

San Martín left Guayaquil on the night of the 27th, declaring that "Bolívar was the greatest man that South America had produced," high praise which did honor both to the Liberator and to the illustrious San Martín as well.

After skillful negotiations in which Bolívar continued the work begun by Sucre, Guayaquil passed a solemn resolution on July 31, 1822, for incorporation with Colombia. When news of this decision was brought to him, Bolívar spoke in part as follows:

> Let Guayaquil ask anything for her happiness and for her glory compatible with national sovereignty, and the Liberator will make it his grateful duty to ask the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, that Guayaquil become, if possible, the most favored Province of Colombia.

Bolívar's affection for Guayaquil was very great; many documents contain explicit avowals of this regard. As an instance, it will suffice to quote the following extract from the proclamation of August 31, the day preceding his departure for Cuenca:

> Men of Guayaquil! I am saddened at the prospect of leaving you. I love you because of your goodness and your patriotism; in short, because you are true Colombians. My heart is filled with mingled tenderness and gratitude toward you; but I am consoling myself with the hope that I may very soon return to you, to bring you all the blessings which you have so richly deserved.

On September 8 Cuenca, the third city of Ecuador, joyously welcomed the Liberator. He left that town October 4, and reached Loja on the 10th.

From Loja he returned to Cuenca, and then proceeded to Quito, where he arrived on November 7. Still tirelessly at his task, he set out on December 8 for Pasto, entering that city on January 3. He returned to Quito on the 22d, and left for Guayaquil on the 30th, arriving there February 7, 1823.

He stayed only a short time in his beloved Guayaquil. The necessities of war made him bestir himself, and again he began one of his many periods of extraordinary movement, subduing nature and vanquishing the enemies of independence.

Pasto, the unsubdued, still the invincible stronghold of the royalists, rose once again and threatened Quito, at that moment defenseless, since the Liberating Army was on its southward march, glimpsing

from afar the laurels of Junín and Ayacucho. In June Bolívar set out for the interior, there to improvise an army.

The danger was great and the situation difficult. Bolívar and his lieutenants were obliged to work with extraordinary energy. In his proclamation of June 28, 1823, Bolívar portrays the decision with which Quito rallied to the defense of her threatened liberty. He says:

> Men of Quito! I have seen your great-hearted consecration to the Colombian cause. Even though I remembered your long and unblemished record of patriotism, my heart overflowed at sight of such devotion on your part. With one accord you flew to arms, although no such tremendous effort was needed.
>
> Men of Quito! Accept, in the name of our country, the gratitude which you have earned by your fiery zeal on behalf of the sacred law upon which Colombia is founded. You have disregarded rank, repose, fortune, and even life itself, to take up arms. Your leaders have set a matchless example; your ancient nobles were first to enter the ranks; the richest citizen of Colombia, old and infirm, shouldered his gun and submitted to the discipline of the common soldier; you have all fulfilled this high duty in the spirit of the venerable Marquis of San José.

Bolívar left Quito on July 7 to seek out the renowned and valiant Agustín de Agualongo, whom he defeated decisively at the battle of Ibarra, which was fought July 18, 1823.

But south of Greater Colombia there were nations still to be liberated, and Bolívar could not rest on his laurels. On July 20 he returned to Quito, and on the 24th he left for Guayaquil. On August 7 he boarded the brig *Chimborazo* bound for Callao to free Peru and to create Bolivia.

Bolívar spent 14 months on the soil of Ecuador at the time of his first visit, and in the course of that period he gave ample demonstration of his marvelous capacity for organization, his creative energy, and his far-reaching vision of Ecuador's fundamental problems—those of international character, such as the question of frontiers, and those affecting her internal affairs, such as education and the opening of important roads like that which was to connect the city of Quito with the port of Esmeraldas.

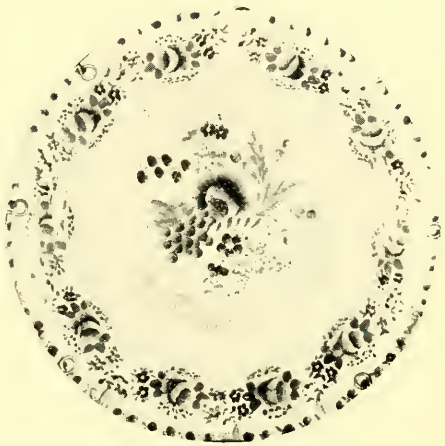
Bolívar's activities, always multiple and complex, unified yet varied, left their mark in Ecuador in historic records of indubitable importance. The statesman of firm and determined conviction showed himself in the skill with which he brought about the incorporation of Guayaquil into Colombia. The conference with the illustrious San Martín ensured the prestige of the man who was so great that he could envisage America's problems as a complete whole. The military genius gathered laurels at the battle of Ibarra, and proved himself once more in the preparations for the expedition which was to liberate Peru. The finest writer of his time, he left us the immortal *Delirio* on Chimborazo. And the orator, the tribune, who swayed armies and multitudes, found innumerable opportunities to excite admiration, experienced the sensations of the man of power and magnetism, won applause, and was everywhere showered with blessings.

BOLÍVAR AND OLMEDO

The Liberator's fame had won the hearts of the liberty-loving Ecuadoreans from the days when the hero's proud figure first appeared triumphant upon the glorious fields of Venezuela and Colombia.

Once in Ecuador, Bolívar bound even more closely to himself the loyalty of the mass of the inhabitants, and formed personal friendships with many of the finest men of the Republic. Of a number of these friendships interesting details might well be given, but there is space only to mention the relations which existed between Bolívar and the celebrated poet of Guayaquil, José Joaquín de Olmedo.

One of Bolívar's admirable qualities was his discriminating recognition of merit and ability. His respect for Olmedo dated from earlier times. The literary ability of the Pindar of America first stood out with distinctness in 1809, while his political gifts made themselves felt when the poet attended the celebrated Cortes of Cádiz as representative of Guayaquil. Bolívar, always quick to note everything that concerned America, followed with interest the activities of the members of the Cortes, whose decisions were of special moment to the hopes and fears for the present and future of the emancipation of the new world.



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

PLATE GIVEN BOLÍVAR

A piece of the set ordered by General Daste for the Liberator, in Quito.

From Cali, the Liberator sent on January 2, 1822, a communication addressed to Olmedo, president of the Government of Guayaquil, and containing these words:

> The arrival of our army in your city will necessitate further sacrifices, of which Your Excellency will be duly informed by General Sucre. I have given him full authority to request them of the government over which Your Excellency presides, or to obtain them by such means as are within his power. I have not a doubt that Your Excellency will graciously extend full protection to General Sucre, *that Colombia's ultimate triumph may bear the impress of Olmedo's hand.*

On his arrival at Guayaquil, Bolívar was received by Olmedo, still President of the government there, and on the same day the Liberator gave public evidence of his regard for Olmedo, in whom he respected "the genius rather than the office."

After this the friendship between Bolívar and Olmedo became increasingly close. Bolívar's personal charm and merits, as well as the Ecuadorean poet's native worth, helped to cement bonds which were to endure for all time. The fine fruit of this friendship, the exquisite flower of Olmedo's admiration, was the famous *Canto a Bolívar, la Victoria de Junín.*

Cornelio Hispano, who writes with learning and felicity upon subjects connected with Bolívar, has made a study of the poets who have sung of the hero. With keen critical insight, this ardent admirer of the Liberator touches mainly upon the poetry of Andrés Bello, Rafael María Baralt, José María de Heredia, José Joaquín Ortiz, Miguel Antonio Caro, and José Asunción Silva.



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

BOLÍVAR AND OLMEDO

From a canvas by the notable Ecuadorean artist, César S. Villacrés.

As would be expected, he speaks first of all of Olmedo's Homeric hymn of triumph. In one of the paragraphs devoted to this poet, Hispano tells us:

> Of all the hymns that have been raised to the glory of Bolívar from the heroic days of Junín down to the present time [1930], the most beautiful, the most classic, the most harmonious, the most worthy of the Liberator, the best piece of epic poetry in Spanish literature, is the Hymn to Bolívar whose theme is the victory of Junín, written in February, March, and April of 1825, on the delightful banks of the Guayas, by Don José Joaquín de Olmedo, called the Pindar of America.

Before and after the writing of this hymn by Olmedo, many intreesting letters passed between Bolívar and the poet on the subject of this epic poem, which was to prove immortal.

Bolívar asked the poet to sing of the patriots' triumphs. After Junín and Ayacucho, Olmedo, fired to enthusiasm by those splendid victories, began his poem. The poet discussed his work in letters to the Liberator, and it is worth while to transcribe a few sentences from one of them to give an idea of the degree of friendship between the two men. Olmedo says:

> You expressly forbid me to mention your name in my poem. But did you think, because you have two or three times been dictator over nations, that you could dictate to the muses after the same manner? No, my friend. The muses are willful damsels, disobedient, rebellious, and despotic (like proper females), free to the point of license, independent to the point of sedition.

In a letter dated April 30, 1825, he sent the poem to the Liberator, and in another dated May 15 he asked insistently that Bolívar give his opinion "in all frankness."

From Cuzco, "classic land of the sun, of the Incas, of fable and of history," Bolívar wrote two letters on the subject of Olmedo's poem. In the first, dated June 27, he said to the poet: "On the journey I received from you two letters and a poem; the letters are from a statesman and a poet, but the poem is from an Apollo." Bolívar gave a general appreciation of the poem, and sent his thanks "imbued with a gratitude that has no limits."

The second letter, dated July 12, contains a very able criticism of the poem, revealing Bolívar as a man of wide and discriminating literary culture, a critic of great talent, and a gifted writer who could make an unprejudiced literary analysis and leave us thereby a gem worthy of the choicest anthology. Olmedo replied from London, where he had been sent on a diplomatic mission by his illustrious friend Simón Bolívar the Liberator.

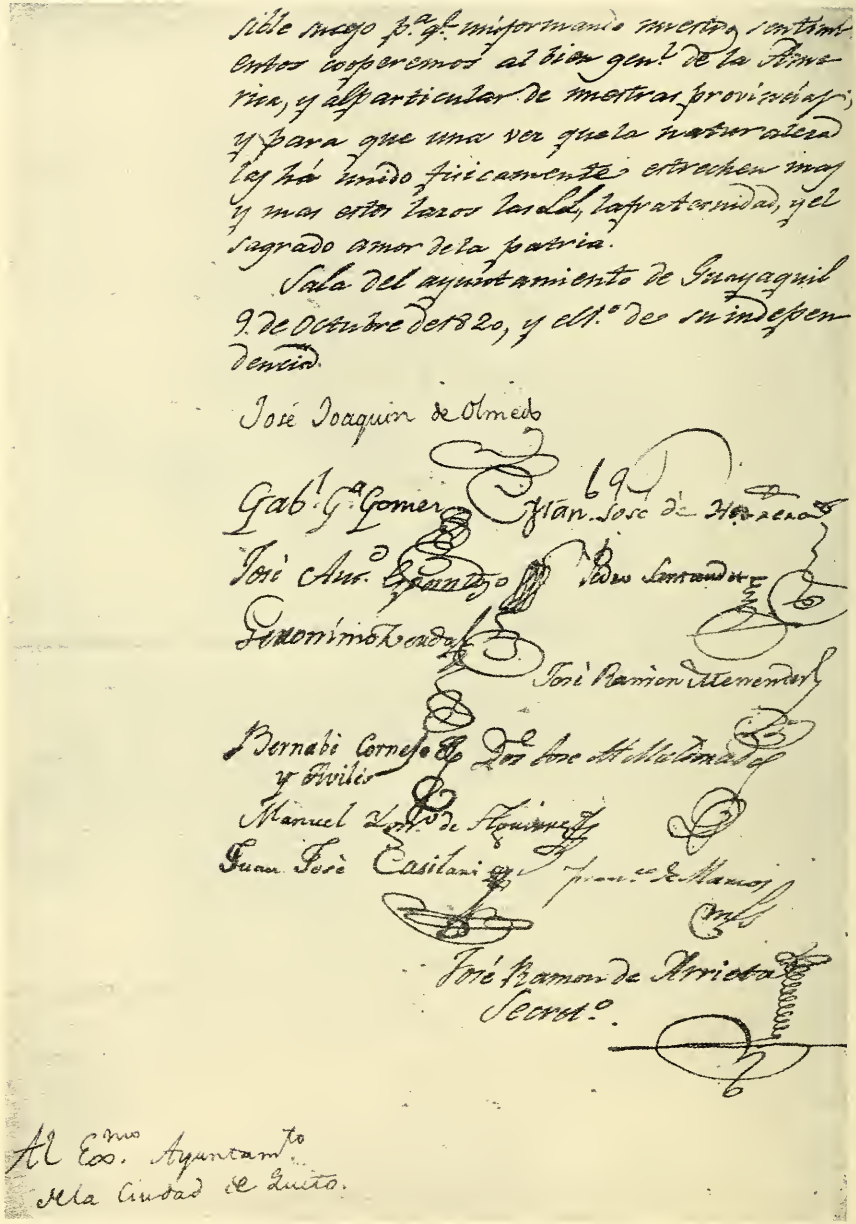
The willful and rebellious muses responded to Olmedo's peremptory summons to sing of Bolívar. Inspiration came. The bold and magnificent plan was carried out, and the poet's prophetic words to the warrior were fulfilled—their names were linked in immortality.

PREEMINENCE IN LOYALTY

To enumerate with documentary evidence all the demonstrations of affection and loyalty which the people of Ecuador have continually offered to Bolívar and to his memory, would take too long.

Whenever the Liberator set foot upon Ecuadorean soil, he was sure to find himself surrounded by warm-hearted friends and enthusiastic admirers, enshrined in the heart of a nation ever devoted to liberty, full of esteem and affection for the genius of South American emancipation.

Moreover, fate had ordained that in actual fact Bolívar's very life should be saved by an Ecuadorean hand. When the blindness of



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

THE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT OF GUAYAQUIL INFORMS THE MUNICIPALITY OF QUITO OF THE REVOLUTION OF OCTOBER 9, 1820.

political passion led to an attempt upon the Liberator's life, it was a woman of Quito, Manuelita Sáenz, whose calm courage saved the hero of America from certain and implacable death.[2]

And in the Liberator's last years, in those dark days of sorrow and disappointment, in the bitter hour of disillusionment, Ecuador's loyalty was always prompt, sincere and unfaltering. Her grave and austere voice rang out in a message of gratitude and understanding to Bolívar when all others were deserting and reproaching him.

When, in 1830, the Congress of Greater Colombia accepted from the Liberator his oft-tendered resignation from the Presidency of the Republic, and it became clear that the great federation of which Bolívar had dreamed could never be maintained, Ecuador withdrew from Colombia on May 13 of that year, and constituted herself an autonomous and absolutely independent State.

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[2] In commemoration of this event, the Government of Colombia issued gold medals, one of which was bestowed upon President Andrew Jackson, as the following quotation attests:

JANUARY 19, 1830.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: The accompanying gold medal, commemorative of the delivery of the Liberator President of the Republic of Colombia from the daggers of assassins on the night of the 25th of September last, has been offered for my acceptance by that Government. The respect which I entertain as well for the character of the Liberator President as for the people and Government over which he presides renders this mark of their regard most gratifying to my feelings; but I am prevented from complying with their wishes by the provision of our Constitution forbidding the acceptance of presents from a foreign state by officers of the United States, and it is therefore placed at the disposal of Congress.

The powerful influence in the affairs of his country which the sacrifices and heroic deeds of General Bolívar have acquired for him creates an anxiety as to his future course in which the friends of liberal institutions throughout the world deeply participate. The favorable estimate which I have formed of the nature of the services rendered by him, and of his personal character, impresses me with the strongest confidence that his conduct in the present condition of his country will be such as may best promote her true interest and best secure his own permanent fame.

I deem the present a suitable occasion to inform you that shortly after my communication to Congress at the opening of the session dispatches were received from Mr. Moore, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia, stating that he had succeeded in obtaining the assent of the council of ministers to the allowance of the claims of our citizens upon that Government in the cases of the brig *Josephine* and her cargo and the schooner *Ranger* and part of her cargo. An official copy of the convention subsequently entered into between Mr. Moore and the secretary of foreign affairs, providing for the final settlement of those claims, has just been received at the Department of State. By an additional article of this convention the claim in the case of the brig *Morris* is suspended until further information is obtained by the Colombian Government from the Court at Carracas; and Mr. Moore anticipates its early and satisfactory adjustment. The convention only waited the ratification of the Liberator President, who was at the time absent from Bogota, to be binding upon the Colombian Government. Although these claims are not, comparatively, of a large amount, yet the prompt and equitable manner in which the application of Mr. Moore in behalf of our injured citizens was met by that Government entitles its conduct to our approbation, and promises well for the future relations of the two countries.

It gives me pleasure to add an expression of my entire satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Moore since his arrival at Bogota. The judgment and discretion evinced by him on occasions of much interest and delicacy, the assiduity displayed in bringing so nearly to a conclusion within five weeks after his arrival claims which had been pending for years, and the promptitude and capacity with which he has entered upon other and more important portions of his official duty are calculated to inspire strong confidence in his future usefulness. ANDREW JACKSON.

(James D. Richardson, "A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789–1897," Washington, 1896, vol. ii, pp. 466–467.)—EDITOR.

The solemn act which was signed at Quito May 13 could not fail to contain an allusion to Bolívar. That part of it read as follows:

. . . Ecuador will ever recognize the eminent services rendered the cause of liberty by His Excellency the Liberator, whose fame, which is the heritage of all Colombia, shall be enshrined among us as a sacred legacy, and handed down to posterity for its gratitude and admiration.

The respective acts by which the various other Ecuadorean cities declared their adherence to the movement initiated by Quito, and withdrew from Greater Colombia, contained in every case a special assertion of loyalty to the Liberator.

The people of Guayaquil [reads the act of May 19] make solemn declaration of their love and eternal gratitude to Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, for his incomparable services to the cause of liberty and to the name and glory of Colombia, and for his signal consideration of themselves.

The act of Cuenca, dated May 20, declares:

That this Department, which has always supported His Excellency the Liberator, will hold the immortal Bolívar in grateful memory through the ages because of the services which he has so freely rendered to our liberty and our independence; and in sign and token of our gratitude, a portrait of His Excellency the Liberator shall be preserved in our Hall of State.

The residents of Ambato, a city distinguished from the earliest times for its devotion to liberty, state their adherence in their act of May 17:

Declaring publicly that this pronouncement shall in no way prevent our recognition of the incomparable services by which His Excellency the Liberator has sealed the liberty of our continent, raising Colombia to the summit of glory, and at the same time saving her on repeated occasions from the fury of anarchy, services which shall forever command our filial gratitude.

And similar statements from the other principal cities of Ecuador might be cited.

The first Congress of Ecuador, meeting to draw up a constitution for the Republic, honored Bolívar with the following decree, which was enacted September 17, 1830, in the city of Riobamba:

The Constitutional Congress of the State of Ecuador in the Republic of Colombia, believing that the auspicious day upon which the independence of Ecuador is established should be marked by a solemn expression of respect and gratitude to the great citizen to whom the Colombian nation is indebted for its existence, its liberty, and its glory,

Decrees:

Art. 1. The State of Ecuador proclaims the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, father of the country and protector of Southern Colombia.

Art. 2. The people of Ecuador tender the Liberator their everlasting remembrance of and eternal gratitude for his immortal services.

Art. 3. The portrait of the Liberator shall be hung in all the public halls of justice and of State.

ART. 4. The anniversary of his birth shall be celebrated as a national holiday.
ART. 5. The Congress recognizes, confirms, and ratifies all titles and honors conferred upon the Liberator by the laws of Colombia.

When the people of Ecuador learned that the Liberator did not have at his disposal the necessary means for a journey to Europe in search of health and rest, a fund was raised by public subscription in Quito. And we are told, by the scholarly and agreeable historian Luis F. Borja, that after a considerable sum had been collected Col. Teodoro Gómez de la Torre started out promptly, by way of the Chocó, to deliver it to the Liberator. "Unhappily," writes Borja, "he received on the road the news that the hero had passed peacefully away at Santa Marta, and the people of Quito thus found themselves deprived of the infinite satisfaction of offering the Liberator a tribute which he would have prized, even above its material aspect, for its significance as evidence of the unchanging affection of a loyal, patriotic and generous people."

It is impossible to enumerate before bringing this article to a close the countless proofs which Ecuador has given of her earnest devotion to Bolívar, but it should be noted that they have been so sincere and so frequent that the Government of Venezuela could rightly declare, on a solemn occasion, that "history, which is both judge and justice, recognizes Ecuador as preeminently loyal among all the peoples of Colombia."





BOLÍVAR STATUE IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK

A gift of the Venezuelan Government to the city of New York in 1921. "When we read of the enormous sacrifice of personal fortune, the calmness in difficult situations, the exercise without misuse of a power greater than imperial power, the repeated refusal of dictatorship, the simplicity of your republican habits and the submission to the constitution and law which has so gloriously distinguished the career of your Excellency, we believe that we see the image of our venerated Washington. At the same time that we admire and respect his virtues, we feel moved by the greatest sympathy to pay equal homage to the hero and Liberator of the South."—DANIEL WEBSTER, J. H. PERKINS, and JOSEPH STORY.

BOLÍVAR IN RETROSPECT

(JULY 24, 1783–DECEMBER 17, 1830)

By James Brown Scott

Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, President of the American Institute of International Law, President of the American Society of International Law

IN the city of Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador, two military men spent two eventful days together in animated conference. The year was 1822, the days were July 26 and 27, and the matter was how to end the war in which the Spanish American colonies were engaged with *Madre España*. The end was in sight, but each of the men in conference was worried about the outcome. Was Latin America to be for the Americans or was it to be the playground for princes beyond the seas? One of the disputants was Simón Bolívar, President of the Federated States of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, which owed their independence to his efforts; the other was of the south, José de San Martín, then Protector of Peru, with the liberation of Argentina and Chile to his credit.

To us the question may seem in retrospect to be academic, but to them it was real and imminent. Was not a prince of the House of Braganza in Brazil about to become the Emperor of that imperial domain? Indeed, had not Iturbide, who had just broken the Spanish power in Mexico, concluded a treaty at Cordoba on August 24, 1821, by virtue of which a European should be seated upon a Mexican throne? And did not the Protector of Peru lean to a monarchy, with European princes in mind? More than suspecting his views, Bolívar wrote to San Martín under date of November 15, 1821, a letter which eventually brought the two together:

> At present the liberty of the southern Provinces of Colombia and the complete expulsion of the enemies who remain in South America is of increasing importance, because events in Mexico will give a new aspect to the American revolution. This new order of things gives me reason to believe that, if the Spanish cabinet accepts the treaty . . . agreed to in Mexico, and if Ferdinand VII or some other European prince goes to that country, Spain will entertain similar designs in regard to all the other independent governments of Spanish America: she will desire to terminate her differences with them upon the same principles accepted in regard to Mexico.

What were likely to be the consequences, in Bolívar's opinion?

> The transfer of European princes to the New World and their support by the monarchs of the Old World may produce important alterations in the policy adopted by the Government of America.

What, then, was to be done?

Accordingly, I am more than ever of opinion that it is indispensable to complete the expulsion of the Spaniards from the entire continent.

How was this to be done?

We should draw closer together and agree to engage with the new enemies and with the new means which they can employ.

However the views of the Liberator or Protector might differ as to the best interests of the American States, they were agreed on the wisdom of cooperating. In the beginning of the fateful year of 1822 San Martín announced in the sixth number of the Gazette of the Government, published at Lima on the 12th of January, his opinion that an interview of the two was not only in the interest of their respective States but necessary. In a matter of such importance his exact language is essential:

The cause of the American Continent leads me to realize a design which arouses my fondest hopes. I am going to meet in Guayaquil the Liberator of Colombia. The general interests of Peru and of Colombia, the energetic termination of the war which we wage, and the establishment of the destiny which America is rapidly approaching make our interview a necessity, inasmuch as the order of events has constituted us in a high degree responsible for the success of this sublime undertaking.[1]

On July 13, in replying to Bolívar's letter of June 17, 1822, offering "troops," San Martín wrote: "Peru is the only field of battle which remains in America: There those men should unite who wish to share the honor of the last triumph over the forces which have been vanquished in the rest of the continent." The Argentinian patriot was right: the "last triumph" was shortly to be won, but, through his elimination of self, it was to be the sword of Bolívar which should tip the scales.

Each was familiar with the achievements of the other and also with his views; they were to meet in person, and each keen and interested observer has expressed his views of the other. Two days after the interview Bolívar, writing of his visitor, said that his character appeared to him to be decidedly military; that he appeared to be active, prompt, and not obtuse. A later view expressed was that he had appeared the same that he seemed to those persons who judged him in the most favorable manner. And still later, in a letter to Don José de Lamar, after San Martín's withdrawal from the contest: "General San Martín had the respect of the army which was accustomed to obey him, while the people of Peru considered him as their liberator. Besides, he had been fortunate," so also Bolívar and Sucre, "and you know that illusions lent by fortune are at times worth more

[1] Preamble to Decree of the Protector of the 12th of January, 1822. Mitre: *Historia de San Martín*, Vol. III, second edition, 1890, p. 610.

than merit. In fine, my friend, Peru has lost a good captain and a benefactor."

San Martín's opinion, likewise expressed later, but when Bolívar's career as a whole was before the world, is in the nature of a "character."

> He appeared to possess much pride, which hardly harmonized with his habit of never looking into the face of the person whom he addressed—at least unless that person was greatly his inferior.
>
> I was able to convince myself of his lack of frankness in the conferences which I had with him at Guayaquil [where the greatest of the Spanish American world met for the first and only time], for he never responded in a positive manner to my propositions but always in evasive terms. . . .
>
> His manners were *distingué* and showed the good education which he had received. . . .
>
> Public opinion accused him of excessive ambition and an ardent thirst for command—a reproach which he himself has completely justified.
>
> People credited him with great disinterestedness, and that justly, for he died in poverty.

Rivals are wont to dwell upon the reverse of the medal, and a word of praise goes a long way.

What were "the propositions" to which Bolívar replied in "evasive terms"? Two days after the interview he wrote a letter to General Santander, then Vice and Acting President of Colombia, the first of the three from which extract has been made, containing what is said to be a memorandum of Bolívar's conversations with his illustrious visitor. In this important document San Martín is represented as desiring to see "the foundations of government well established" before he withdrew from public life, and then quoted to the effect "that the Government should not be democratic in Peru, for such a system did not suit that country; and that there should come from Europe a prince who would take complete charge of the State."

To this Bolívar replied, and doubtless at greater length than in his letter of the previous year to San Martín on the same subject, "that the introduction of European princes would not suit America or Colombia, for they were so different from our peoples: that, for his part, he would oppose this, so far as he was able," and, fortunately for us, Bolívar was able to do so; "but that he would not object to the particular form of government which each State wished to adopt for itself." On this point, the memorandum contents itself with the statement that Bolívar "added his thoughts in regard to the character of governments," specifically referring, however, "to his discourse to the Congress of Angostura," of February 15, 1819, thus giving to that important document even greater weight for those who are interested in his conception of the State, the extent of its powers, and their distribution among the branches of Government.



GENERAL JOSÉ DE SAN MARTÍN

Illustrious Argentine patriot, "Protector of Peru," and victor in the battles of Chacabuco and Maipu. This bust is in the Gallery of Patriots in the Pan American Union.

To Bolívar's exposition of his views, "the Protector of Peru" is made to reply "that the European prince would arrive later." "Whereupon," the memorandum continues, without break, "Bolívar responded that he would never agree to allow such princes to be enthroned in America; that he would prefer to invite General Iturbide to accept the throne, in order that no Bourbons, or Austrians, or other European dynasty should come to America."

It would be unfair to San Martín not to add that, reading aright the ambition of Bolívar, he had offered to serve under "his orders"—an offer which was not accepted, although San Martín assured Bolívar, in a letter to him within a month of the interview, "that it would have been the acme of happiness for me to have terminated the war of independence under the orders of a general to whom America owes her liberty. Fate," San Martín continued, "decreed otherwise." Fate is made to cover a multitude of sins, but it is often the right or wrong action of a dominating man at a crucial moment, as he is happily inspired or badly advised. Bolívar was right not to accept San Martín's offer, because the supreme command under such circumstances would have been uncomfortable; the chances of misunderstandings would have been legion; and, as the crowning victories, within the next four years, of Junín and Ayacucho amply showed, Bolívar did not need even San Martín's cooperation in "the last triumph over the forces which have been vanquished in the rest of the continent."

But the victory of Bolívar at Guayaquil was greater than any which he had previously won or later was privileged to gain, for it was over San Martín, who had never been conquered, and the triumph of Bolívar in the two days' interview at Guayaquil in July of 1822 made it a certainty in advance of Monroe's resounding pronouncement in December, 1823, that the Americas were to be politically separated from the older world by a barrier more impassable than the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—a spiritual, moral, and intellectual achievement which, in the retrospect of a hundred years, seems to be the supreme contribution of Bolívar not only to America but to the world at large.

* * * * * * *

Bolívar ranks indeed high as a soldier and commander in chief, for his local victories in Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador established their independence of Spain, and his victories of Junín and Ayacucho in Peru were continental in their consequences, broke the spirit of Spain, and assured the Spanish American States of their acquired independence. However, it is a fact that the reputation of the "Liberator," as he is appropriately called, is to us of to-day, in the retrospect of a hundred years from his death on the 17th of December, 1830, that of a political prophet, the interpreter of the politi-

cal ideals and soul of his countrymen, and the foremost and the outstanding figure in the Spanish American world.

Prophecy has often been a thing of the desert or of exile, and Bolívar would have looked upon his two years in the West Indies, from 1815 to 1817, as partaking of the nature of both. His initial success had ended for the moment in failure, but the two lean years, the darkest in his career as emancipator—and likewise the darkest in Spanish America—were only fallow in the sense that the seed, already widely scattered, needed time to take root, and sunlight to ripen the liberal fruit of the future. Bolívar found opportunity for thought and continuous reflection, which the fields of battle denied him. His letter of September 6, 1815, written in Jamaica, to a gentleman variously identified as the Duke of Manchester and a "Mr. Heliop," is the first comprehensive and abiding statement of his political system, for his was a political as well as a military mind, betraying in a marked degree the meditation of the philosopher, the knowledge of human nature that comes from contact with life, and the judgment and decision of the man of action.

The incipient philosopher, political theorist, and practical reformer are revealed in a manifesto which some three years earlier he had issued (in 1812) on offering his services to the inhabitants of New Granada, with whose subsequent history his life and achievements are inseparable. "I am, Granadans, a son of unhappy Caracas"—in which city he was born on July 24, 1783, when the independence of the United States was as yet unrecognized by the mother country—"who, escaping miraculously from the midst of her physical and political ruins, is still faithful to the just and liberal system which my country proclaimed [in the preceding year], and who comes here to follow the banners of independence which wave so gloriously in these States."

Turning from New Granada, which had in November, 1811, declared its independence, he availed himself of the mistakes of his Venezuelan countrymen to state certain principles which were then and afterwards to be the fundamentals of his system of thought and are an interesting introduction to his practical philosophy:

> The codes consulted by our magistrates were not those in which they might learn the practical science of government; but those which have been invented by certain benevolent visionaries, who, imagining chimerical republics, have thought it possible to attain political perfection, assuming the perfectibility of the human race. Thus it is that we have had philosophers in place of chiefs, philanthropy in place of legislation, dialectics in place of tactics, and sophists in place of soldiers.

The constitutional system of the United States neither then nor later accorded with his political philosophy, for the local divisions of the countries which were proclaiming their independence were not

States but Provinces, and therefore unlike the States which, in their united capacities, form the American or Federal Union:

> Although the federal system of government is the most perfect system and the most apt to promote the happiness of man in society, yet that system is the most antagonistic to the interests of our infant states. Generally speaking, not all of our citizens are in a position to exercise their political rights in the fullest measure, for they lack the political virtues which mark the true republican—virtues which are not acquired under absolute governments that do not recognize the rights and duties of the citizen.

We are now prepared for the larger formulation of his views in the letter from Jamaica and their extension to the Spanish American world. The fate of Spain was that of Rome, whose empire had separated into States with governments framed to meet their varied needs; it would therefore be futile to plan to make of the Spanish possessions a single and monarchical State, for the "clumsy colossus . . . would fall of its own weight at the least convulsion"; therefore, Spanish America would form 15 or 17 independent States, their governments would be republican, and for the reasons which he stated at length, there are to date exactly 18 republics of Spanish American origin, which are so many permanent and impressive witnesses to Bolívar's position as a political prophet.

It would be an injustice to his memory as a statesman not to reproduce the reasons which caused him to prefer the republic to the monarchy, albeit in a centralized, as distinct from a federal, form.

> 1. The well-understood interest of a republic is concerned with its preservation, prosperity, and glory. . . . There is no stimulus which excites republicans to extend the boundaries of their territory to their own detriment in order that their neighbors may enjoy a liberal constitution. They obtain no right, they derive no advantage by conquering the neighboring States unless they make them colonies, conquests, or allies after the example of Rome. But such examples are in direct opposition to the just principles of republican systems; and, I may say further, in manifest opposition to the interests of their citizens.

In passing, he touches on the dangers of overexpansion:

> 2. A State too extensive in itself, or by virtue of its dependencies, ultimately falls into decay; its free government is transformed into a tyranny; it disregards the principles which it should preserve, and finally degenerates into despotism.

And on the comparative longevity of large and small republics:

> 3. The distinguishing characteristic of small republics is stability; the characteristic of large republics is mutability. Such republics always drift toward empire. Almost all of the small republics have lived long. Among the large republics only Rome sustained herself for several centuries. This happened because the capital city was a republic, while the rest of Rome's dominions were governed by different laws and institutions.

Forsaking the abstract, Bolívar applies his premises to the concrete situation of Spanish America as it seemed to him and to us of to-day:

> 4. I think that the Spanish Americans who are anxious for peace, arts, sciences, commerce, and agriculture, would prefer republics to kingdoms. . . .

5. Among the popular and representative systems of government I do not approve of the Federal system; it is too perfect; and it requires virtues and political talents much superior to our own. For a similar reason I dislike the mixed monarchy formed of aristocracy and democracy, which has procured so much fortune and splendor to England.

What, then, is to be done?

6. As it is not possible for us to select from republics and monarchies the most perfect form, let us not become demagogical anarchies or monocratic tyrannies. These opposite extremes would carry us to the same reefs—unhappiness and dishonor. Let us seek a mean between them!

Following these clear-sighted observations, Bolívar made some equally clear-visioned prophecies. Regarding Central America, he predicted that "its canals will shorten the distances of the world; they will draw closer the commercial relations of Europe, America, and Asia." He envisioned a congress of American nations, which in our day is materializing in a long and unbroken succession of Pan American conferences:

7. How grand it would be if the Isthmus of Panama should be to us what the Isthmus of Corinth was to the Greeks! God grant that some day we may have the fortune to install there an august congress of representatives of republics, kingdoms, and empires to treat and discuss important subjects of peace and war with the nations of the other three-quarters of the world.

Passing prophecies that Chile is likeliest to endure longest as a republic and that Peru will "accomplish a great deal, if she secures her liberty"—prophecies which we should like to extend to every republic of the Americas—we may note that Bolívar made a prediction in the letter which he himself shortly realized:

8. New Granada will unite with Venezuela—

in fact, he went himself one better by later adding Ecuador (although their inclusion did not survive his lifetime)—and that the resulting "nation should be called Colombia, as a sign of gratitude to the discoverer of the New World," which it is not unusual for our Spanish friends of to-day to call *El Mundo de Colón*. In connection with the creation of Colombia, Bolívar completes his conception of the form of government which he then considered as best fitted to a Spanish-American country:

9. Its government may imitate the English Government, with the difference that, in place of a king, there will be an elective executive who should hold office at most for life, and should never be hereditary, if a republic is desired. There will be an upper house of the legislature composed of members elected under no other restrictions than those existing in regard to the lower house in England. I desire that this constitution should partake of the chacteristics of all forms of government, but should not partake of all their vices.

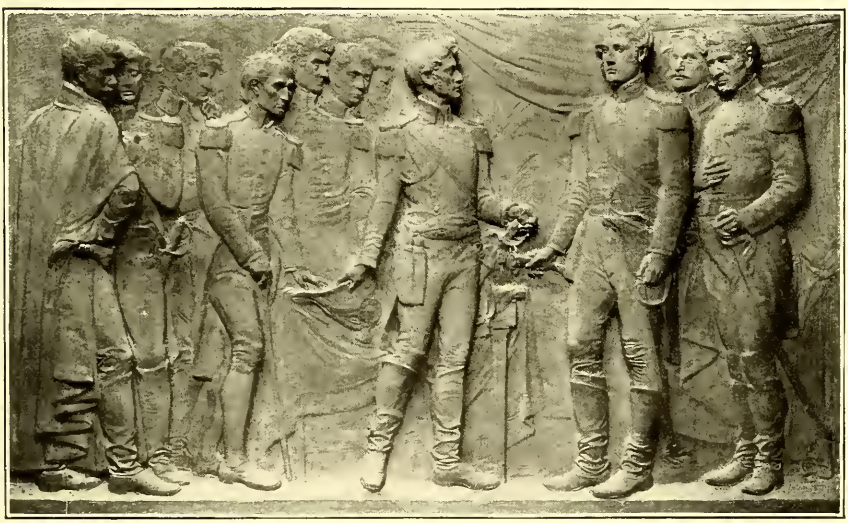
As in days of old, the prophet was with Bolívar the lawgiver, and to each American State with which he was connected he gave—

perhaps it is permissible to say imposed—a constitution of his own making, for the simple reason which he states within a single sentence:

10. Colombia being my country, I have an incontestable right to wish for her that form of government which, in my opinion, is best.

These numbered paragraphs were as the Ten Commandments to Bolívar, the political theorist and constitution maker. They are, however, but samples of his political prescience, which is discouraging even to the bookman and closet philosopher, not to speak of the professional statesman. Here we have, in good part, Bolívar the theorist.

Within four years he was away from the West Indies, in control of a part of Venezuela and establishing the capital of the redeemed



THE MEETING OF BOLÍVAR AND SAN MARTÍN IN GUAYAQUIL

A bas-relief on the façade of the Pan American Union.

State at Angostura, in the valley of the Orinoco, whither he summoned a congress of delegates and addressed them.

The discourse of February 15, 1819, is that to which he referred in the memorandum of the interview at Guayaquil, in Ecuador, with San Martín in the epoch-making summer of 1822. This is the second stage of Bolívar's contributions to constitutional theory and practice.

The letter from Jamaica was a mine of theory, from which he was to extract the ore and make, as he hoped, a solid, harmonious, and substantial structure for Venezuela, not only his country but the country of his birth, which no doubt seemed an added reason, if any were needed, why Bolívar should "wish" for it "that form of government" which, in *his* "opinion" was the "best."

The way to grasp Bolívar's astounding breadth and depth of mind and the reason why he overtops the common level of mankind of his day, as well as ours, is to put in a few numbered paragraphs the lessons in constitutional government which he professed to his countrymen in 1819, and to San Martín, his recalcitrant pupil of 1822, to whom he assigned the undisclosed rating of "not obtuse."

There is nothing better than Bolívar's advice of short terms for public officials:

1. The continuation of authority in the same person has often proved the undoing of democratic governments. Frequent elections are essential to the system of popular government, because there is nothing so dangerous as to suffer power to be vested for a long time in one citizen. The people become accustomed to obeying him, and he becomes accustomed to commanding, hence the origin of usurpation and tyranny. A proper jealousy is the guarantee of republican liberty, and our citizens must very justly fear that the same magistrate who has governed them for a long time may continue to rule them forever.[2]

It was natural that Bolívar should be opposed to a federal union of the Spanish American Republics, considering, as he did, each separate and distinct, with varied conditions and different problems:

2. The more I admire the excellence of the Federal Constitution of Venezuela, the more I am persuaded of the impossibility of adopting it in our State.[3]

His reference to the North American system is courteous but measured and unfavorable:

3. And, in my opinion, it is remarkable that its model in North America endures so successfully, and is not overthrown in the presence of the first trouble or danger. The United States is a unique model of political virtues and moral education. It has been cradled in liberty, it has been reared in freedom and lives on pure liberty. Although in many respects that people is unique in the history of humanity, it is remarkable, I repeat, that a system so weak and complicated as the federal system should have endured in circumstances as difficult and delicate as those which have existed.[4]

It must be admitted that Bolívar's reasons for refusing to accept the federal form of government of the Northern Republic are sound. But Bolívar makes his objections more convincing, if possible, by a statement of the differences between the two worlds. With telling effect, he invokes the authority of Montesquieu, whom the North Americans were never weary of citing in behalf of their system:

4. But whatever the case may be, as regards the American Nation, I must say that nothing is further from my mind than to try to assimilate the conditions and characters of two nations as different as the Anglo-American and the Spanish American. Would it not be extremely difficult to apply to Spain the code of political, civil, and religious liberty of England? It would be even more difficult to adapt to Venezuela the laws of North America. Does not *l'Esprit des Lois* state that the laws must be suited to the people for whom they are made; that

[2] Translated from Bolívar's address at the Congress of Angostura. [3] *Id.* [4] *Id.*

it is a great coincidence when the laws of one nation suit another; that laws must bear relation to the physical features of a country, its climate, its soil, its situation, extent, and the manner of life of the people; that laws must have reference to the degree of liberty that their constitution provides, to the religion of the inhabitants, their inclinations, wealth, number, trade, customs, and manners? Such is the code that we should consult, not that of Washington.[5]

In the letter from Jamaica he had eschewed the federal system of the North and the British system of the Old World in favor of a *via media*. But in the interval his views had undergone a change. He had become an Anglican—if such a term be permissible in the political world—indeed, he was already an Anglophile when San Martín and Bolívar conversed for the better part of two days in 1822. "I perceived," the former relates—"and Bolívar himself told me—that those officers in whom he had most confidence"—Sucre always excepted, be it said in passing—"were the Englishmen who served in his army." He admitted then, as always, at least in outward form, the superiority of the republic to the monarchy for Venezuela, as for every other American state:

5. A republican government has been, is, and must be that of Venezuela, based on the sovereignty of the people, the division of power, civil liberty, the prohibition of slavery, the abolition of monarchy and of privileges.[6]

Nevertheless, the example of Great Britain and its experience were persuasive and worthy of more than consideration:

6. No matter how thoroughly the executive power of England is examined it can but be considered as the most perfect model, whether for a kingdom, an aristocracy, or a democracy. Let us apply to Venezuela this sort of executive power in the person of a President appointed by the people or their representatives, and we shall have taken a long step toward national happiness.[7]

Not only was this so in legislative matters, it was especially so in the duties attached to executive power:

7. Nothing is more dangerous to the people than a weak Executive; and if in a monarchy it has been deemed necessary to grant the Executive so many powers, how much more indispensable are those powers in a republic! . . .

A republican Executive is a man isolated in the midst of society, charged with restraining the impulse of the people towards license and the inclination of judges and administrators towards abuse of the law.[8]

The weight of responsibility and the pressure upon an executive, which Bolívar himself so well knew, are described:

8. He is responsible to the legislative body, the Senate and the people; he is a single individual resisting the combined attack of the opinions, the interests, and the passions of the social state, who, as Carnot has said, does nothing but continually struggle between the desire to dominate and the desire to escape domination. He is, in short, an athlete pitted against a multitude of athletes.

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[5] *Id.* [6] *Id.* [7] *Id.* [8] *Id.*

To correct this weakness the Executive must possess great energy with which to meet the resistance which the legislative power, the judiciary, and the people necessarily oppose to the Executive in a republic. If all the means justly granted to the Executive are not placed within his reach, the Executive power will become useless or subject to abuse. The death of the Government will ensue, and the heirs will be anarchy, usurpation, and tyranny.[9]

The conclusions which he draws are indeed true, if but the premises be correct, and, supposing that they are, where is the line to be drawn? We of to-day are still in quest of the answer.

Bolívar laid great stress, and properly, on the judiciary, which was to be independent; he recommended the jury system, which is not looked upon by us of the North with the favor of yesterday; he advocated, as we of to-day should also, wise civil and criminal codes, and laws in accordance with the needs and desires of the society in which they were to be applied:

9. The Venezuelans love their country, but they do not love its laws, because these were noxious and the source of evil. . . . If there is not a sacred respect for the country, for its laws and authorities, society enters into a state of confusion, an individual conflict between man and man, hand to hand. . . .
. . . our laws are sorry relics of all the ancient and modern despotisms; . . . let us frame a code of Venezuelan laws.[10]

Hitherto Bolívar had contented himself with three branches of government. A fourth makes its appearance, and it apparently came to stay, for it is retained in the carefully drawn constitution for the State of Bolivia, named for him and by which he was requested to frame the scheme of government some seven years later. The idea of a council of censors is thus introduced:

10. Let us give our Republic a fourth power, having jurisdiction over youth and the hearts of men, over public spirit, good customs, and republican morality. Let us establish such an Areopagus to watch over the education of children, over national instruction, that it may purify whatever is corrupt in the republic, may denounce ingratitude, selfishness, coldness of love for the country, idleness, negligence; that it may pass judgment upon the first signs of corruption, and pernicious examples. . . .[11]

Such a council of censors was also new to the Congress of Angostura, whose members, however, failed to accept it, although they printed the proposal as an appendix to the constitution, to be read and known to the world at large.[12]

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[9] *Id.* [10] *Id.* [11] *Id.*

[12] The censor, however, was not unknown in North America. In the first constitution of Pennsylvania, framed in 1776, there is the following provision:

"SECT. 47 In order that the freedom of the commonwealth may be preserved inviolate forever, there shall be chosen by ballot by the freemen in each city and county respectively, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and on the second Tuesday in October, in every seventh year thereafter, two persons in each city and county of this state, to be called the COUNCIL OF CENSORS; who shall meet together on the second Monday of November next ensuing their election; the majority of whom shall be a quorum in every case, except as to calling a convention, in which

It was an honor which any man would appreciate to have a State bear his name, and the request was no doubt agreeable to Bolívar to draft a constitution for his namesake, of which he was officially proclaimed the father, protector, and first President, as he had already done for the country of his birth and for Colombia, whereof he was a citizen.

We are justified in presuming that Bolívar meant to embody in the draft the experience which he had had in constitution making and remaking, and to endow the youngest of the then republics with an instrument of government which would be adequate to its conditions and needs and be a model for future Spanish American States. His faithful secretary and companion in arms, General O'Leary, more than intimated this when he wrote of the task at hand: "So great was his soul that he would not sacrifice his convictions, which were sustained by reason and experience, upon the altar of popularity. . . . He sought a system which would be strong enough to curb revolutions and not theories which would foment them."

Moreover, Bolívar himself wrote, in the discourse composed to explain the draft, "All of my powers have been employed in setting forth my opinions on the method of governing free men on the principles adopted among civilized people." [13]

The Constitution for Bolivia was one of powers and checks and balances. The President, with functions much like the Chief Executive of the United States, was to be elected by the Congress and to serve for life, to be replaced upon death or disability by a Vice President, whose ordinary duty was to preside over the Cabinet, consisting of a Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, a Secretary of Finance, and a Secretary of War and Navy. The Bolivian

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two-thirds of the whole number elected shall agree: And whose duty it shall be to enquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part; and whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised other or greater powers than they are intitled to by the constitution: They are also to enquire whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of this commonwealth, in what manner the public monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers, and records; they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing of such laws as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the constitution. These powers they shall continue to have, for and during the space of one year from the day of their election and no longer: The said council of censors shall also have power to call a convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appear to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of the constitution which may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people: But the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their delegates on the subject." F. N. Thorpe's *The Federal and State Constitutions, Colonial Charters, and Other Organic Laws of the States, Territories, and Colonies now or heretofore forming The United States of America* (Washington, 1909), Vol. V, pp. 3091–3092.

This provision remained a feature of the constitution of Pennsylvania until 1790. It was adopted verbatim in the Vermont constitution of 1777 (Thorpe, Vol. VI, p. 3748) and was not dispensed with until nearly a century later in 1869. Lewis H. Meader, "The Council of Censors" in *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (October, 1898), p. 266.

[13] Translated from the *Proyecto de Constitucion para la Republica de Bolivia y Discurso del Libertador.* (Lima, 1826), p. 3 of the *Discurso*

PROYECTO DE CONSTITUCION

PARA LA

REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA

Y

Discurso del Libertador.

Bogota:
IMPRESO POR S. S. FOX,
PLAZUELA DE SAN FRANCISCO.
1826.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF WASHINGTON

TITLE-PAGE OF THE PROJECTED CONSTITUTION OF BOLIVIA

An interesting book in the library of the Pan American Union which also contains the address made by Bolivar to the Congress of Bolivia, May 25, 1826, in presenting the constitution.

President was indeed an innovation—instead of serving for a short period of years, "this supreme authority must be perpetual," and, like the sun, a center for the lesser planets, "because governments without hierarchies need, more than other governments, a fixed point around which may revolve magistrates and citizens, men and things." [14] The new President of Bolivia was to be like an Old World monarch for life, restrained by a written constitution, or, in Bolívar's picturesque language, one whose "head has been removed in order that no person may fear his intentions," and whose "hands have been tied that he may injure no one." [15]

It is perhaps permissible to suggest that Bolívar's career as President of various countries had been stormy and at times uncertain of tenure, so that his preference was for lesser power, with greater certainty of tenure.

The legislature was a triple-headed creation, consisting of a trinity of houses, each of which was to consist of 30 members.[16] The House of Tribunes, holding office for a period of four years, was to deal with financial and foreign affairs, public works, the Army, and the Navy. The House of Senators, whose tenure of office was for eight years, was to "draw up" the legal codes; to deal with "infractions of the constitution"; with the "prompt administration of justice" and judicial matters generally; with legal reforms; with the "approval or rejection" of certain executive and judicial officers, and with ecclesiastical matters. The House of Censors, proposed to the Congress of Angostura but not adopted by that body, made up of 30 members, as other branches, but to hold office for life, was to see to it that "the Constitution, laws, and treaties" of the Republic were executed and to "denounce before the Senate" infractions of "the fundamental laws" by the President or other high executive officials; to propose exclusively laws relating to "the press, economic matters, and education"; to "protect liberty of the press," encourage "arts and sciences," to distribute "honors and rewards," and to condemn to "eternal opprobrium the usurpers of public authority, notorious traitors, and flagrant criminals." In this part of the draft Bolívar had his eye on "the Areopagus of Athens and the Censors of Rome." In passing upon proposed laws the three houses were to act separately, except that in case of disagreement they might meet in a joint session "to discuss" differences of opinion. Having been "adopted by two houses," the bill was to be sent for promulgation to the President, who, if he thought it "not suitable," might return it with the request that it "be reconsidered," in which case the chambers were to meet

[14] *Id.*, 6. [15] *Id.*, 7. [16] *Id.*, the *Proyecto*, Title 4.

in joint session, a "majority vote" deciding once and for all the fate of the bill.

The judicial power was to consist of a "Supreme Court of Justice" and of inferior courts. The supreme body was to be composed "of a president and six judges, together with a registrar," with jurisdiction of cases relating to "ambassadors" and other "diplomatic agents and consuls," as in the Supreme Court of the United States, and, in addition, "criminal cases" relating to important officers of the Republic and matters of patronage, and to "examine papal bulls, briefs, and rescripts relating to civil affairs." [17]

Relating to inferior courts was a provision—not to be found in the law or practice of the Northern Republic, but favored in many countries—for courts of conciliation. The "justices of the peace in each village" were to "act as conciliators"; and, though fiscal prosecutions were outside their sphere, "no civil or criminal cause" was to be commenced "unless previously submitted to them." As was proper for conciliators, their functions were "limited to hearing the statements of the parties, to informing them of their rights, and to effecting between them a judicious accommodation." Bolívar's judicial system was to enjoy "absolute independence," and "the people," he said, "present the candidates, while the legislature selects the individuals who are to be members of the courts. If the judicial power does not proceed from this origin," he added, "it can not conserve in its full purity the security of individual rights." [18]

Certain striking provisions deal with what was termed "the electoral body." [19] It was to be "composed of electors chosen by popular vote" to serve for "four years," and it was to meet annually, early in January, "to certify as to qualifications" of voters, "to elect and propose three candidates" for each of the "vacancies in the respective legislative chambers" and for the offices of prefect and of minor officials; "to receive the returns of the popular elections" and "to examine" and declare the new officials "constitutionally elected"; and finally, "to petition the legislative houses for whatever they believe to be favorable to the welfare of the citizens."

Having provided for the division of the Republic into Departments, Provinces, and Cantons,[20] Bolívar did not neglect the smaller administrative offices. Beginning with the Department,[21] he stipulated that the "governing power" should be "vested in a prefect," while the Province should have a governor and the canton a "corregidor," each of these officers to serve "for a term of four years," with the privilege of being "reelected." Each village was to have a "justice

[17] *Id.*, Title 6 [18] *Id.*, the *Discurso*, p. 11. [19] *Id.*, the *Proyecto*, Title 3. [20] *Id.*, Title 1. [21] *Id.*, Title 7.

of the peace" and, where the population exceeded 1,000, an "alcalde"; both officers were to serve two years, with the privilege of reelection, and the offices being of a public nature, "no citizen without just cause" was to be "excused from performing the duties thereof." The duties of these various officials, as "determined by law," were "to maintain order and public security," each in his subordinate sphere. While not possessing judicial powers, they might, if "the public peace demanded," exercise powers of arrest; but they were to give notice of such action "to the proper judicial authority within 48 hours," and were to be "subject to suit" for "any excess of authority exercised relative to individual security or the home."

Last of all, there is in Bolívar's Constitution a single chapter on guaranties, or individual rights.[22] It guaranteed "to the citizens" not only "civil liberty," but the right to "individual security, property, and equality before the law." It secured to them freedom of speech and of the press; freedom to remain in or to leave the Republic. It guaranteed the "house of every Bolivian to be inviolable," subject only to entry "under the conditions determined by law." Taxes were to be strictly proportionate; there was to be freedom to engage in "any kind of work, industry, or commerce" not inconsistent with the public welfare; and to the inventor was secured the benefits of his discoveries. As a final guaranty, it was provided that "the constitutional powers can not suspend the constitution nor the laws concerning Bolivians, except under circumstances expressly set forth in the constitution, and in such case the duration of the suspension must be definitely stated"—a provision not to be found in the laws or practice of the Northern Republic but which is to be found apparently elsewhere.

Bolívar's Constitution dealt with the temporal relations between man and man; into the spiritual domain he did not enter. Religion had become to him the right of the inner man, the law of conscience as a matter of moral, not political, concern. In this, as in other things, his language is the best of comments:

> I shall mention an article which my conscience has forced me to omit. A political constitution should not prescribe any religious profession; for, according to the best doctrines, fundamental laws are the guaranties of political and civil rights: and as religion does not concern any of these rights, it is by nature indefinable in the social order and belongs rather to intellectual morality. Religion governs man at home, at his work, within himself; it alone has the right to look into his inner conscience. Laws, on the contrary, are directed to the surface of things; they govern only outside of the citizen's home. If we apply these considerations, can a State direct the conscience of its subjects, guard the observance of religious laws, and reward or punish, when the tribunals are in heaven and God is the Judge?[23]

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[22] *Id.*, Title 9.

[23] *Id.*, the *Discurso*, p. 14.

Bolívar apparently meant to make a definite and permanent contribution to the theory and practice of government. He had assuredly had experience with the Constitution of the northern countries of which he had been President, which Constitutions he had inspired, when he had not directly made them. He had spared no pains to draft the Constitution for the State which had so signally honored him, being the only republic of America to bear the name of an American, and, with the exception of Colombia, for the naming of which Bolívar was himself responsible, the name of any mortal man. Of the Constitution of Bolivia, adopted with slight modifications in Peru, and which he hoped that Colombia might likewise accept, he is reported to have said: "This Constitution is the work of ages. To form it I have consulted every ancient and modern authority," probably meaning every authority within his reach and in the scant leisure which he was able to spare from his many, varied, and taxing occupations. In any event, he recommended it as combining "the lessons of experience with the counsels and opinions of the wise," which is to be taken in the sense that he brought to its drafting the immense experience which he had had and that he consulted others in whose judgment and wisdom he had reason to confide. Indeed, he was a correspondent of Jeremy Bentham, whose specialties were constitutions for foreign States and the codification of the law of nations. [24]

Certain it is, he took seriously his rôle as a constitution maker and sought to hit upon a frame of government which would maintain liberty as a mean between despotism and license, to frame laws in accordance with the needs of each of the bodies politic, which, interpreted and applied by independent judiciaries, would subordinate

[24] See *Cartas del Libertador, Memorias del General O'Leary, publicadas por su hijo Simón B. O'Leary* (Caracas, 1879–1888), in Volume XII of which, pp. 265–279, is a letter from *Jeremías Bentham al Libertador* dated Aug. 13, 1825. Volume XXX, pp. 318–319, contains Bolívar's reply dated Jan. 15, 1827, in which, after expressing regret at not having received certain works which Bentham had sent him, the Liberator adds:

"Espero con ansia que la bondad de Ud. se sirva dirijirme nuevamente las obras de legislacion civil y judicial, juntamente con las de educacion nacional para estudiar en ellas el método de hacer bien y aprender la verdad, únicas ventajas que la Providencia nos ha concidido en la tierra, y que Ud. ha desenvuelto maravillosamente prodigando con profusion sus goces á los individuos de nuestra desgraciada especie, que largo tiempo sufrirán todavia el mal y la ignorancia. Yo no podré mostrar á á Ud. bastantemente todo el aprecio que me merecen las sabias comunicaciones que Ud. tiene a bien dirigirme, y por lo mismo yo me at everia á desearque quisiera Ud. continuarlas con su benevolencia acostumbrada." [Spelling as in source.]

See also Georg Gottfried Gervinus, *Geschichte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts seit den Wiener Verträgen* (Leipzig, 1854–1860), Volume IV, p. 13: "Der Gesetzgeber von Buenos Aires, Rivadavia, war sein Schüler; Bolivar war mit ihm in brieflicher Verbindung; in Guatemala wandte sich J. del Valle, in Brasilien wollte sich später der Minister d'Andrade an ihn wenden um seinen Beistand für die Gesetzgebung dieser Staaten. Alle Verfassungen, alle Gesetze der neuen Republiken trugen seitdem die Spuren Bentham'scher Einflüsse; alle Congressreden verriethen die Bekanntschaft der Sprecher mit seinen Werken, von welchen die Firma Bossange 1830 berechnete 40,000 Bände blos in französischen Bearbeitungen nach America verkauft zu haben."

the community within the State, the State itself, and the community of American States to laws of their own creation, impartially interpreted and voluntarily obeyed.

Whether Bolívar's scheme of things in detail will one day be accepted as are their larger applications, the future alone can determine; but it seems safe to predict that the American future will be largely Bolívar's future; independent States, with constitutions and laws of their own making, in accordance with their local conditions and needs, with a series of international congresses for the consideration and satisfaction of their continental conditions and needs, without intervention, either from non-American nations or from the American States themselves. As a soldier of his day, he succeeded; as a statesman, he provided the countries with which he was connected with constitutions, and he advocated congresses of the American States for the framing and codification of the law which was to govern their interrelations. The soldier is judged by the work of the day; the statesman by the work of a lifetime; a prophet by a future which we may not envisage. Bolívar's success as a prophet in the hundred years since his death is a happy augury for success in the centuries to come, and in the meantime, his is beyond question to-day the greatest influence in the Spanish American world, and, instead of setting, his sun looms larger to every generation of this our western world.



BOLÍVAR AS INTERNATIONALIST

By Raimundo Rivas

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REPRESENTATIVE men, especially those endowed with some measure of genius, often appear before succeeding generations in the light of characteristics other than those which made them shine among their contemporaries. Certain facets of personality become dimmed with the passage of the years, while others acquire a luster unsuspected, perhaps, by the heroes themselves. Now that the thunderous assaults of Araure and Boyacá, of San Mateo and Junín, have already become almost legendary, Bolívar, the peerless warrior who triumphed over every military difficulty, stands out with ever-increasing prominence as a statesman; and among his statesmanlike qualities he is distinguished particularly as an internationalist. Throughout the world, especially in America, he will always be known by that most beautiful of titles, "The Liberator"; but in proportion as the spirit of peace becomes more potent among the nations, this champion of arbitration, this defender of the principle of justice in solving international boundary disputes, this prophet of a League of Nations founded on equality and justice, will claim more and more the respect and admiration of the nations. And Europe, for which he symbolized in an historic moment the thunderbolt of revolution, will surely recognize in him at no distant day one of the unfading beacons of humanity.

BOLÍVAR AND SPAIN

The sentiments of Bolívar toward the mother country were not always the same, nor could they be, since the course of events inevitably brought about an evolution in his ideas. In his declaration to the Governor [1] of Jamaica in September, 1815, he wrote that the Supreme Council of Venezuela had at first proposed to defend the rights of Ferdinand VII over the American dominions, but that these proposals were treacherously met by the Spaniards, who had abused the confidence of the peoples. He recounted the cruelties of the royal soldiers in his native country and elsewhere, and maintained that even in the midst of a war to the death,[2] neither in the instructions

[1] The identity of the person to whom this famous letter was addressed is variously fixed; to other authorities he is known simply as "A Gentleman of Jamaica."—Editor.

[2] War to the death was decreed by Bolívar June 15, 1813.—Editor.

issued by the Government of New Granada nor in his own mind was there any thought of taking bloody reprisals on the Spaniards, but that, in view of the conduct of the latter, he had sacrificed the idea of mercy as dangerous to the safety of the country. To fight without truce for life, or to die in the tempest, was the way the dilemma defined itself in his mind, and in the outburst of wrath kindled in his fiery spirit by the stubborn policy of Ferdinand VII he exclaimed, in apocalyptic phrases, that deeper than the sea separating the two continents was the hatred inspired by Spain in the sons of the New World.

Although he considered emancipation premature, because it had been precipitated by the events in Bayonne and by the Napoleonic War in the Spanish Peninsula before the American creoles were prepared for it, once the movement was begun Bolívar was inflexible in his purpose of obtaining complete independence, and he approved all means to that end, even including ingenious falsehoods. As the tragedy of war to the death faded from memory and, with the uprising of Riego, the illusion that a powerful army might subjugate America was shattered, there appeared in Spain itself sympathizers with the cause of the former colonies, and the sentiments of the Liberator toward the mother country were modified. Then his watchword became: Peace with the Spanish nation, and relentless war against its despotic Government. He was ready for reconciliation on the basis of the recognition of independence, since the struggle which aroused his ardor when the monarch was all-powerful failed to interest him when he regarded that monarch as the head of a moribund party whose opponents had obliged him in 1820 to accept the constitution of 1812.

As victory dawned, the firm and well-defined purposes of Bolívar were clearly enunciated in the declaration which he made to the Council of Angostura on November 10, 1818. According to this declaration, Venezuela, by divine and human right, was a free and sovereign nation, independent of Spain, who no longer had any claim to dominion over it; still less right had Europe to impose such dominion. The mediation of no power had been sought to secure reconciliation with the mother country, with whom negotiations would be carried on only as between equals, whether in peace or in war. In behalf of humanity, however, good offices were sought to aid in arranging a treaty recognizing that independence for which Venezuela had labored since April, 19, 1810, and she was resolved to bury herself in ruins should Spain, Europe, or even the whole world endeavor to subject her again to the yoke which she had cast off. After the Congress of Châtillon, Bolívar, who had managed, although to no avail, that representatives of the new nations should defend the cause of America before the Holy Alliance, definitely determined with the solemn declaration of Angostura the course of revolution in the New World.



SIMON BOLÍVAR

A lithograph in colors by Maurin drawn from the Gil portrait

When the constant fighting, to the glory now of one side and now of the other, between the troops for whom Bolívar was the spirit of independence and the war-scarred veterans of the stern "Pacifier," Morillo, convinced the perspicacious Castilian leader that Spain could never triumph, the struggle changed its aspect, taking on the nature of a true international war. Hesitating at first between his desire for peace and the fear that negotiations to suspend hostilities might prejudice future military operations, the Liberator finally was glad to accept the invitation of the emissaries from Morillo to enter into a conference. Negotiations were difficult. The Spaniards maintained that the King could not recognize the Republic of Colombia because such a step was the prerogative of the Cortes; they asked for an armistice and a provisional commercial treaty. Fearful of hazarding in battle the fruits of 10 years' struggle, confident of absolute recognition the following year, and disturbed by negotiations begun by the representatives of Chile and Buenos Aires at the Court of Madrid, Bolívar assured the Spanish generalissimo that peace was his most ardent wish, but acceptable only on the basis of independence for his native country; war and even death were preferable to union with Spain.

In 1820 an armistice was arranged for six months, to include all the territory of New Granada and Venezuela. It assumed transcendent significance because of the treaty then signed for the regularization of war. This treaty not only marked a great advance from the point of view of international law, but also was significant for its recognition of the new republic, which recognition, although implicit, was much more definite than the decree issued August 5, 1813, by the Spanish authorities of Caracas on surrendering to the patriot government. The stipulations of this treaty, "which regularized war on the most liberal and philanthropic terms ever proclaimed by any nation," included, among other measures, the return of all wounded, after treatment, to their respective armies, the obligatory exchange of prisoners, and the unqualified prohibition of the death penalty for deserters. Moreover, the first step toward reconciliation with Spain was taken at this interview in Santa Ana on November 27, 1820, when the embrace of the Liberator and the Pacifier passed from a conventional gesture to become the symbol of a generous and fruitful friendship, the proof of a tardy but sincere expression of appreciation between the representatives of the two opposing forces.

When Maracaibo was occupied by the patriot army Bolívar tried to justify this advance by ingenious arguments, which Restrepo, his future Minister of the Interior and historian of the revolution in Colombia, considered weak. But, in reality, his policy arose from the fear that the return of this much-coveted port would arouse resentment in the army, then thrilling with the hope of a definite triumph, which



MONUMENT AT SANTA ANA DE TRUJILLO, VENEZUELA, COMMEMORATING THE FAREWELL EMBRACE OF BOLÍVAR AND MORILLO

A dramatic incident in the Venezuelan struggle for independence when Bolívar and Morillo, in command of the SpanishArmy, embraced, November 27, 1820, after signing an armistice and the famous treaty for the regularization of the war.

"The negotiations concluded, the Spanish general stated, through his commissioners, that he desired a meeting with the Liberator. The latter accepted with pleasure, designating the town of Santa Ana, situated about midway on the road between Trujillo, where Bolívar then was, and Carache, the headquarters of Morillo. Both generals proceeded to the town, accompanied by some of their officers and aides-de-camp.

"Morillo was the first to arrive, and appointed four officers to meet the President of Colombia. He, himself, set out later with all his staff to receive Bolívar on the outskirts of the village. On seeing each other, they dismounted and hastened to embrace each other, as did General Latorre.

"Morillo had made preparations in the town for a simple but delicate repast. At that feast, an occasion in which history beholds the power of justice, the efficacy and value of constancy, and the triumph of liberty, Morillo, overflowing with joy, proposed that a monument be erected to perpetuate the memory of that day; that a pyramid be constructed, on the base of which should be graven the names of the commissioners of Colombia and Spain who had presented, edited, and concluded the treaty for the regulation of the war between the two peoples; that the first stone be laid by the President and by himself, who had approved and ratified that treaty, which would be regarded in Europe as an eternal document of generosity and philanthropy; and that over that stone should be renewed their promises of strict and faithful compliance. . . . The Liberator received the idea with enthusiasm; and Morillo and he conveyed to the spot where they first met and embraced a corner-stone, over which they again embraced and reiterated their promises."—LARRAZÁBAL.

an armistice might delay. Hostilities were renewed, since Bolívar considered a new truce dangerous if it did not include recognition of independence. This seemed to be still distant, to judge from the welcome given by the Duke of Frías to the plan of confederation between Colombia and Spain proposed by Zea, to the vexation of the Liberator, who disavowed it. He feared lest news of reverses to the patriots might perhaps decide their envoys to wish to obtain peace without independence. He also feared that the treaty drawn up by Iturbide and O'Donojú to settle the situation in Mexico, which treaty provided for the transfer of Ferdinand VII to America, might set a precedent for the other colonies. With complete understanding of the historic panorama, he declared indispensable the expulsion of every Spaniard from the continent and the union of the rising nations for the mutual assurance of their integrity. He invented messages relating to conciliatory proposals from Spain and the favorable attitude of the French Government, with the object of outwitting hostile nations and leaders. But the complete failure of the Colombian commissioners, Revenga and Echeverría, as well as of Minister Zea, all of whom were expelled from Madrid, proved that Spain was not disposed to yield the fundamental point and that the policy of the Cortes of pacifying the colonies without granting independence was, in reality, as unacceptable as that of the King. In any case, the wreck of the constitutional party by the French expedition of the hundred thousand "Sons of St. Louis" sent by the Congress of Châtillon dispelled for the time being all hope of coming to an agreement.

As an initial step in the campaign which was to liberate all South America, Bolívar decided to occupy the Isthmus of Panama, "the most interesting part of all Colombia." He considered it necessary for the most advantageous negotiation with the Spaniards that he have under his command the greatest possible extent of territory; that Colombia, Chile, and Buenos Aires should unite in demanding the independence of Peru; and that two armistices should be arranged—a general one for all America on bases analogous to those of the armistice already signed by the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, and a special one for Peru. He thought the emancipation of the Viceroyalty of Lima necessary for the independence of the whole continent, and especially for that of Colombia, for if the Spaniards should win in Peru they would advance to Neiva, the heart of Colombia, who had had her baptism of glory at Boyacá and Carabobo. Hence, with a clear grasp of the situation which few of his contemporaries followed, he realized that the cause of independence would never be victorious while a single soldier of Ferdinand VII raised his bayonet on American soil. He turned his eyes toward the marvelous land of the Incas and, divining the difficulties which beset the path of the conqueror of Chacabuco and Maipo, he proclaimed in a letter to General San

Martín the necessity of uniting the Colombian Army with the forces of Chile and Buenos Aires to assure the future of Peru. And in his letter of February 4, 1821, to the Supreme Director of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, he expressed himself to this effect: "Since all the republics in arms against Spain are united implicitly and essentially by their common cause, principles, and interests, it seems that our attitude should be one and the same." He declared his purpose of trying to secure the recognition by foreign powers not only of Colombia but also of all Spanish American Republics.

He skillfully manoeuvered the incorporation of Guayaquil into Colombia, and entrusted a very delicate mission to Sucre, whom he honored above all his associates. This mission had two objectives—the command of the Liberating Army in Peru and the settlement of the boundary question between the Viceroyalties of Lima and Bogota. At the same time Bolívar solicited aid from Chile as well as from Guatemala and Mexico and urged Vice President Santander and the Congress of Colombia to send him speedy reinforcements. He continued his preparations for conquest, however, without awaiting the arrival of such reinforcements, since they might be indefinitely delayed.

The years 1823 and 1824, especially the latter, mark the shining peak of the Liberator's genius. In the course of the campaign, begun on the glorious field of Pativilca and closed by the triumphant charge at Ayacucho, the Father of Colombia stands forth in heroic stature as nowhere else. In order to prevent disaster to the patriot armies, he desired the President of Peru to arrange an armistice with Viceroy La Serna so that the whole Colombian army might have time to assemble. The series of lamentable events, which included the not unexpected loss at Desaguadero of the division led by Santa Cruz after his refusal to join Sucre; the treachery of President Riva Agüero, who wished to become reconciled to the Spaniards; the retreat of the Chilean and the rebellion of the Peruvian squadrons; the revolt of the Argentine troops in Callao; and the civil war in northern Peru while the Spaniards menaced the south would seem more than enough to depress the most exalted spirit. On the contrary, all these disasters only served to test Bolívar's energy and stimulate his tremendous powers. Thus he was simultaneously strategist and diplomat, victorious leader and prophet of coming events, and he devoted as much interest and care to any relatively insignificant detail of provisioning his troops as to important negotiations with royalist generals.

Bolívar flattered La Serna and his companions, pointing out the identity of their principles with those of the American patriots, and at the same time he stirred up General Olañeta, telling him that his former comrades in arms only wished to deliver Peru to the Spanish constitutionalists, who had been unable to defend the Peninsula or harmonize its interests with those of America. He declared himself

ready to accept the agreement made by Buenos Aires with Spain, if the latter would ratify it first, thus drawing a sharp line of demarcation between the belligerents. But even when intensely concerned over the return of the Chilean auxiliary troops to their country just when the Peruvian Congress, in accord with the Argentine plenipotentiary Alzaga, initiated negotiations for an armistice, Bolívar, thoroughly convinced that this could not be obtained except under unfavorable conditions, abstained from all part in the matter. However, when President Torre Tagle and his minister, Berindoaga, culpably invited the Spaniards into Lima and surrendered the city, Bolívar emphatically disapproved of any show of weakness, and in reply to Congress, which requested his opinion, he declared that they must choose between a temporary evil and a permanent and unlimited good, and that sacrifice and death seemed to him the height of happiness as compared with tyranny.

Callao had fallen, Lima was threatened, and no other recourse remained than to give dictatorial powers to Bolívar; he therefore resolved to carry the patriot cause to victory with the forces of Colombia alone. Since it was imperative to press the struggle against the mother country in every possible way, a decree had already been issued on January 20, 1823, excluding from Colombian ports all Spanish products and manufactured articles, even when arriving in neutral vessels, and the marriage of Spaniards in the Republic had also been prohibited as long as the state of war should continue. The tardy concessions of Ferdinand VII regarding commerce with the former colonies across the sea did not soften the firm decision of the Colombians, who, in the Congress of 1824, took the steps necessary to forearm themselves against every attack.

Vice President Santander's idea of extending hostilities to Cuba and Porto Rico, in order to free these colonies also, at first awakened no enthusiasm in the Liberator, who at that time preferred an immediate peace with Spain, insisting on this point in his correspondence with Santander. Afterwards, when Bolívar saw this hope destroyed, he took up the project with energy. But Great Britain and the United States, who were agreed in this complicated affair, and preferred that these islands should be kept under Spanish dominion, impeded the realization of Bolívar's plans. Three years later, counting on the possible results of the conflict between Spain and Portugal into which Great Britain might be drawn, the Liberator believed that the moment had arrived for the emancipation of the two Greater Antilles, beginning with that of Porto Rico, which would be the easier to accomplish. For this purpose he appointed Páez general of the 6,000 Colombians who were to form the expedition, and Padilla, the victor at Maracaibo, admiral of the squadron. But when he became convinced that war between England and Spain was a mere

fantasy the whole plan assumed the nebulosity of an unrealizable dream. After the project of this expedition had been suspended, the Government of Colombia, through the mediation of England, France, and the United States, tried to arrange a truce, the principal bases of which were to be cessation of hostilities for 10 or 20 years, and a pledge on the part of the Republic not to employ its forces in behalf of the independence of Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines, and, on the part of Spain, not to increase its forces in those islands, even though the strife should continue in Mexico and Central America. But the mother country positively refused to accept the arrangement, which was proposed in 1826 by Alexander H. Everett, Minister of the United States to Spain.

Having carefully followed the course of the Holy Alliance, the Liberator was not much disturbed by rumors of an expedition organized by France in support of Spain, for he considered that the former would not go so far as to commit hostile acts, but would prefer to maintain its neutrality. However, in any case, he prepared to help Mexico in the event of a new invasion by Spanish forces, and he declared himself determined to occupy the archipelago of Chiloé if Chile should let another year pass without taking that royalist stronghold. When the project of a military alliance between Colombia, Mexico, and Guatemala replaced in his mind the greater vision of a federal league of all America, he had the ambitious idea that a compact should be made giving Spain a limit of three months to choose definitely between peace and war. In case the struggle continued he planned to defend first the part of the coast attacked by the enemy, then to send expeditions to liberate Cuba and Porto Rico, and later to assault the ports of the Peninsula itself, if the King refused a pacific solution.

After Peru had been freed and the Republic of Bolivia created, the Liberator revoked by decree of September 13, 1828, that of 1823 by which all Spanish goods were excluded from Colombian ports, stating that, since Spain admitted the products of Colombia, an analogous concession should be made by the Republic. The following year, after pondering the sad condition of America, he conceded the advisability of paying a sum of money to Ferdinand VII as the price of the urgently needed peace. But the disastrous result of the expedition of Brigadier Barredas against Mexico (that last frenzied effort of Spain, who not even then consented to deal on terms of equality with her former colonies), and especially the spirit of the Spanish authorities, who went to the length of annulling the permits given for commerce with America, postponed these negotiations and all possibility of reconciliation between the mother country and the colonies—a reconciliation which required many decades to become as firm and sincere as the common traditions and glories of Spain and Spanish America demanded.

UNION OF VENEZUELA AND NEW GRANADA—GREATER COLOMBIA—CREATION OF BOLIVIA—PROJECT OF A SPANISH-AMERICAN FEDERATION—CONGRESS OF PANAMA—PROJECT OF A BOLIVIAN FEDERATION—EVOLUTION TOWARD SEPARATE REPUBLICS

It may be affirmed that, from the beginning of his career, Bolívar, profoundly engrossed by the outcome of the war of emancipation and clearly aware of the obstacles to be overcome in winning the independence of the Spanish colonies, was dominated by the idea that only union could save them. From December, 1812, when he addressed the Congress of New Granada, he proclaimed the identity of the cause of Venezuela with that of the whole continent, a truth which that august body also recognized. After Bolívar's victory in the campaign of 1813, whose principal object was the reconquest of Caracas, the course of events confirmed his conviction that it was necessary, if fruitful results were to be obtained, to unite with the efforts of his compatriots those of the Colombians, whom he warmly praised for their aid in forming the Venezuelan Republic "out of nothing." Furthermore, in a letter dated December 16, 1813, he expressed to Gen. Santiago Mariño his point of view in regard to the dangers inherent in any division between eastern and western Venezuela, asserting that even all of this territory, together with New Granada, would hardly form a nation capable of commanding respect from others.

Throughout the long years of battle, the Liberator was exquisitely careful that the harmony and glorious fraternity in arms between Colombians and Venezuelans should not be broken; and while the laurels of Boyacá were still fresh, he sought and obtained from the representatives of New Granada and Venezuela, in congress assembled, the passage of a law creating the Republic of Colombia (December 17, 1819). He believed that the stability, permanence, and prosperity of the new nation were bound up with the union of the Viceroyalty of Santa Fe with the Captaincy General of Caracas, for, if they were separate, Venezuela could be destroyed independently of New Granada. Casting his eagle glance over the whole continent, he was fascinated by the vision of an America miraculously united, which appeared to his mind now as a single State, now as a confederation of independent and sovereign nations.

The clear insight of Bolívar, however, could not fail to make him conscious of the insuperable difficulties tending to prevent the fusion of the whole New World into one nation, for, although the bonds of custom, religion, and language were strong, no less potent were the disjunctive factors of climate, distance, local conditions, opposing interests, and disparity of temperament. When he was suffering the bitterness of exile in 1815, this dream of continental solidarity took



THE TENERANI STATUE OF BOLÍVAR IN THE MAIN PLAZA OF BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

"LIBERTADOR: Delante
De esa efigie de bronce nadie pudo
Pasar, sin que a otra esfera se levante,
Y te llore, y te cante,
Con pasmo religioso, en himno mudo."
—MIGUEL ANTONIO CARO.

on the form of an impressive congress to meet on the Isthmus of Panama, an assembly whose importance for the nations of America would, he felt, exceed that of the congress of Corinth for the Greeks. There the representatives of American States should discuss the lofty concerns of peace and war with delegates from the other three parts of the world. With the vision of a seer he propounded in clear and splendid terms an organization that a hundred years later became a reality in the League of Nations.

The idea of a society of nations, nearly as ancient as humanity, which found, in the first half of the seventeenth century, an eloquent exponent in Grotius, and more than a century and a half later a supporter in the philosopher Kant—that idea which the able and far-sighted policy of Henry IV of France could not succeed in putting into effect in the Old World, was to find in Bolívar the first Chief Executive to have the glory of proposing it in official and solemn form. It should be noted, however, that the plan of a confederation of Spanish American Republics had its inception, as did so many other projects, in the brain of that great and tragic hero, Miranda. It was propounded in April, 1810, by the Supreme Council of Caracas, and almost realized by New Granada and Venezuela in their treaty of alliance and federation of May 28, 1811, wherein it was stipulated that admittance to this alliance, with equality of rights and representation, should be granted to any other States which might be formed in the rest of America. This proposal was given a ready response by eminent patriots in widely separate latitudes: Don Juan Martínez de Rosas, in Chile; Don Juan de Egaña, in Peru; Don Cecilio del Valle, in Central America; and in Argentina by Dr. Bernardo Monteagudo, who discussed it in brilliant pages. It was also converted into a project for Europe by the noted Portuguese internationalist, Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira, in 1822. There can be no doubt, however, that, from the outbreak of the revolution, this idea found in Bolívar its most tenacious and conspicuous proponent.

During his stay in Jamaica, when considering the intricacies of sociology, a science then in its infancy, Bolívar affirmed that the Spanish Americans constituted a class between the indigenes, whom in his hatred of Spain he called the legitimate owners of the soil, and the Spanish invaders; and that the separation from Spain, hastened by the French invasion, had been prejudicial in the sense that the creoles were not prepared for it. Furthermore, he suggested that the States separated from the Peninsula still needed supervision by some paternal government, and he went so far in giving shape to his dream of continental unity as to suggest that the condition and geographical position of Mexico qualified that nation to be the mother country.

In one of his famous letters written from Jamaica, he made plain that he believed it impossible, in spite of the many attractive aspects of the project, to make one great republic of the whole continent, and outlined a plan for a powerful confederation. Three years later, in the midst of the dangers of a campaign, he wrote to the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, congratulating him on the triumph of Argentine arms, and telling him that his compatriots would now be received in Venezuela not as sons of a sister republic but as fellow citizens of one country. "There should be but one fatherland for all Americans," he wrote, "now that we have attained perfect unity." It is apparent that at that time his mind was especially preoccupied with the ideal of an American union which, uniting all parts of the continent in one body politic, should enable it to appear before the world with a majesty and grandeur unequaled in the annals of history.

Greater Colombia was now well established upon a foundation of glory and strength under the guidance of the Liberator, the titular President, and General Santander, the Vice President, who were agreed regarding foreign policy. Several diplomatic missions were sent to the new republics of the continent—Joaquín Mosquera to Peru, Chile, and Buenos Aires; Antonio Morales to Central America; and Miguel de Santa María to Mexico. Identical instructions were given to these envoys to arrange an assembly of plenipotentiaries which should adjust all difficulties arising among the peoples united by similar habits and customs. All treaties signed by Colombia at that time with her sister nations—Peru, Chile, and Buenos Aires in 1822, Mexico in 1823, and Central America in 1825—laid foundations for a great confederation, a perpetual league to uphold the independence and assure the mutual prosperity of the high contracting powers, each State agreeing to consider as its own the citizens of other States belonging to the confederation, and to hold for the common benefit all ships and products. The contracting States also bound themselves to call a great American congress for cementing their alliance; not to accede to demands or claims to indemnity on the part of Spain or any other nation which would infringe on their independence, and if necessary, to support each other with their military and naval forces in such a cause.

Monteagudo, who, with San Martín, represented in the Rio de la Plata Provinces the tendency toward continental organization (an orientation which, with Rivadavia, an enemy of the Panama Congress, drew so far away from its original purpose as to become essentially nationalistic) accepted with enthusiasm, in the middle of 1823, the plan for an American assembly. The glorious bugle calls of Ayacucho were about to sound when the Liberator, as the supreme chief of Peru, sent from Lima, December 7, 1824, to the Governments of

Colombia, Mexico, the Rio de la Plata, Chile, and Guatemala his famous circular[4] which had for its object the establishment of a basis

[4] The text of this invitation was as follows:

LIMA, *December 7, 1824.*

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: After fifteen years of sacrifices devoted to the liberty of America to secure a system of guaranties that in peace and war shall be the shield of our new destiny, it is time the interests and relations uniting the American Republics, formerly Spanish colonies, should have a fundamental basis that shall perpetuate, if possible, those Governments.

To initiate that system, and concentrate the power of this great political body, implies the exercise of a sublime authority, capable of directing the policy of our Governments, whose influence should maintain uniformity of principles, and whose name alone should put an end to our quarrels.

Such a respectable authority can exist only in an assembly of plenipotentiaries, appointed by each of our Republics, and called together under the auspices of the victory obtained by our arms over the Spanish power.

Profoundly imbued with these ideas, I invited, in 1822, as President of the Republic of Colombia, the Governments of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres to form a confederation, and hold on the Isthmus of Panama, or some other point agreeable to the majority, a congress of plenipotentiaries from each State "that should act as a council in great conflicts, to be appealed to in case of common danger, and be a faithful interpreter of public treaties, when difficulties should arise, and conciliate, in short, all our differences."

On the 6th of June of said year, the Government of Peru concluded a treaty of alliance and confederation with the Colombian plenipotentiary. By said treaty both parties bound themselves to interpose their good offices with the Governments of America lately Spanish, so that, all entering into the same agreement, the general congress of the confederates could be held. A similar treaty with Mexico was concluded on the 3d of October, 1823, by the Colombian envoy to that country; and there are strong reasons for hoping that other Governments will also adopt a policy dictated by their higher interests.

Longer to defer the general Congress of the Plenipotentiaries of the Republics that in fact are already allied awaiting the accession of the others, would be to deprive ourselves of the advantages which that assembly will produce from its very incipiency.

These advantages are largely increased, if we but contemplate the spectacle that the political world, and particularly that of the European continent, presents to us.

A reunion of the plenipotentiaries of Mexico, Colombia, and Peru would be indefinitely delayed, if it should not be brought on by one of the same contracting parties, unless the time and place for the carrying out of this great object be determined by another and a special convention.

Considering the difficulities and delays presented by the distance separating us, together with other grave motives the general interest suggests, determines me to take this step with a view of bringing about an immediate meeting of our plenipotentiaries, while the rest of the Governments may conclude the preliminaries already gone through by us concerning the appointment and commissioning of their representatives.

With respect to the time of the opening of the Congress, I make bold to think that no obstacle can oppose its verification within six months from this date; and I shall also go so far as to flatter myself that the ardent desire animating all Americans to exalt the power of the world of Columbus will diminish the obstacles and delays that the ministerial preparations demand, and the distance separating the capitals of each state and the central point of the meeting. It seems that if the world should have to choose its capital, the Isthmus of Panama would be selected for this grand destiny, located as it is in the center of the globe, having on one side Asia, and on the other Africa and Europe. The Isthmus of Panama has been tendered for this purpose in existing treaties by the Colombian Government. The Isthmus is equally distant from the extremities of the continent, and on this account ought to be the provisional seat for the first meeting of the confederates.

Yielding myself to these considerations, I am seriously inclined to send to Panama the delegates from this Republic immediately upon having the honor of receiving the desired reply to this circular. Nothing, certainly, can so realize the ardent desire of my heart as the agreement I hope for on the part of the confederated Governments to accomplish this august act of America.

Should your Excellency not adhere to this I foresee great delays and injuries, at a time, too, when the movement of the world hurries everything on, and may accelerate to our harm.

The first conferences between the plenipotentiaries once held, the seat of the Congress, as well as its powers, can be solemnly determined by the majority, and then everything will have been realized.

The day our plenipotentiaries make the exchanges of their powers will stamp in the diplomatic history of the world an immortal epoch.

When, after a hundred centuries, posterity shall search for the origin of our public law, and shall remember the compacts that solidified its destiny, they will finger with respect the protocols of the Isthmus. In them they will find the plan of the first alliances that shall sketch the mark of our relations with the universe. What, then, shall be the Isthmus of Corinth compared with that of Panama?

God preserve Your Excellency,

Your great and good friend,

SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

JOSÉ S. CARRIÓN,

Minister of Government and Foreign Relations.

(International American Conference, Reports . . ., Washington, 1890, vol. iv, pp. 159-161.)—EDITOR

for assuring the existence of these countries through a congress to be held on the Isthmus of Panama. Authority, he wrote, could reside only in an assembly of plenipotentiaries of the nascent republics, now victorious over Spain; and he believed that such an assembly should not be postponed in the hope of adhesion by other nations, for such delay would mean loss of the benefits to which the congress would undoubtedly give rise from the moment of its inauguration. He wrote in masterly phrases:

> The day our plenipotentiaries make the exchange of their powers will stamp in the diplomatic history of the world an immortal epoch. When, after a hundred centuries, posterity shall search for the origin of our public law and shall remember the compacts that soldified its destiny, they will finger with respect the protocols of the Isthmus. In them they will find the plan of the first alliance that shall sketch the mark of our relations with the universe. What, then, shall be the Isthmus of Corinth compared with that of Panama?

Bolívar, tenacious and consistent adversary of a national federa system for any Republic of Spanish America, considered, on the other hand, that their federation was the only means to secure their existence, at least in their early years. Suspicious lest the Empire of Brazil might be an agent in the New World of the principles of the Holy Alliance, he nevertheless deemed it necessary to imitate its methods of union as far as political security was concerned, with the difference that the league of free peoples was to be based on the dictates of justice.

In regard to the members who should constitute the assembly of plenipotentiaries at Panama, prevailing circumstances so influenced the Liberator as necessarily to reduce the compass of that body. He desired that there should be representatives of Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Chile, and Bolivia; he thought that the United States and Haiti, because of their different origin, would not form a homogeneous part of the assembly and should not intervene in Spanish American arrangements, and that, furthermore, Buenos Aires would oppose the project; but he finally decided to invite all the countries of the New World, also adding England in accordance with his own wishes.

Chile, upset by internal disorders, sent no representatives, its Government alleging that the appointment was the duty of Congress. As the Liberator had foreseen, the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, distrustful of the policy of the President of Colombia, received with coolness the idea of an American assembly, suspecting that Republic of sinister designs against the other countries and, according to Rivadavia, thinking the plan to establish a supreme authority to regulate the most important affairs between the countries of the continent a danger from many points of view and a germ of disastrous war between the very nations which sorely needed peace.

Brazil and the United States accepted the invitation[5], but their plenipotentiaries, for different reasons, were not present at the congress, nor were those of Bolivia, who were appointed very late. From motives of delicacy, the Liberator, guiding genius of three nations and Supreme Director of Peru, abstained from interfering in instructions to the representatives of that Republic.

Bolívar was, in truth, the guiding genius of three nations, now that there had appeared in the constellation of America the nation that was to bear, as a symbol of greatness, his own name. When, on passing the Desaguadero, Sucre, as general in chief of the liberating army, acting with perfect logic and in agreement with the real desires of Bolívar himself, convoked an assembly of representatives of the Provinces of Upper Peru to decide their future (January, 1825), the Liberator, bound by obligations which his character as head of the Peruvian nation imposed upon him, disapproved of this step, although he thus offended the Marshal of Ayacucho, as a violation of the principle of *uti possidetis juris*, for Buenos Aires claimed those Provinces as part of the old Viceroyalty of La Plata and the Congress of Peru had made no decision in this complicated matter. Complicated it surely was, for, as the Liberator said in analyzing the situation, Upper Peru belonged to the Rio de la Plata by law and to Spain in fact; it was free and independent by the will of its people; and the Viceroyalty of Lima, which had formerly held it, also had claims to its territory. Therefore his opinion was that the matter should be decided by the assembly of plenipotentiaries at Panama, for to turn it over to the Government of Peru would constitute a violation of the principles of justice which had been proclaimed; and to form a new republic would be an innovation from which he at first recoiled.

But the temptation to create a new nation which would bear the impress of his genius through the centuries and be friendly to Colombia flattered his noblest ambition. He reflected that nature itself was opposed as much to the domination of Lima over Upper Peru as to that of Buenos Aires, for the capital would be at a distance of more than 500 leagues from either, a circumstance that in itself

[5] In this connection, the following quotation from a message of President Adams to the House of Representatives in reply to a Resolution of Inquiry of March 5, 1825, may be of interest:

"Among the topics enumerated in official papers, published by the Republic of Colombia, and adverted to in the correspondence now communicated to the House as intended to be presented for discussion at Panama, there is scarcely one in which the result of the meeting will not deeply affect the interests of the United States. Even those in which the belligerent States alone will take an active part will have a powerful effect upon the state of our relations with the American and probably with the principal European States. Were it merely that we might be correctly and speedily informed of the proceedings of the congress, and of the progress and issue of their negotiations, I should hold it advisable that we should have an accredited agency with them, placed in such confidential relations with the other members as would insure the authenticity and the safe and early transmission of its reports. Of the same enumerating topics are the preparation of a manifesto setting forth to the world the justice of their cause and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers, and to form a convention of navigation and commerce applicable both to the Confederated States and to their allies." (James D. Richardson, "Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789–1897," Washington, 1896, vol. ii, p. 332.)—*Editor.*

should determine the creation of a new country. Meanwhile, events conspired to prove that Sucre was right. The Congress of Peru decided that the upper Provinces should remain under the protection of its forces until the question of sovereignty should be decided by a treaty with the Rio de la Plata. This latter Government arranged to send a mission to congratulate Bolívar on his victories, to settle with him the difficulties connected with the freedom of Upper Peru, and to ask the assembly convoked by Sucre to send representatives to the general congress of the Rio de la Plata, leaving upper Peru at liberty to decide its own fate. Marshal Álvarez de Arenales, the commissioner and commander of the troops of upper Peru, declared that, for his part, his instructions were the same, and the Liberator (who had thought to solve the problem by convoking a congress of the three interested nations), when he saw that the opposing interests coincided, ended by decreeing, in his turn, the convening of an assembly to define the situation *ad referendum* to the Congress of Peru, which he represented, meanwhile leaving Upper Peru under the authority of Sucre. The assembly, meeting in Chuquisaca, recognized Upper Peru as an independent and sovereign State, gave it the name of Bolívar, and, proclaiming him Father of the Country, invested him with the supreme command, asking him to draw up a constitution and organize he new nation, which was finally recognized by Colombia, a also by Peru and the Rio de la Plata, although not without arousing disturbing complications with the last named in connection with the Province of Tarija.

The relations between the Governments of Colombia and Buenos Aires had suffered, up to this time, from the opposing orientations of their foreign policy. The agreement made by the Rio de la Plata with Spain in July, 1823, in which, under the influence of Rivadavia, the contracting parties pledged themselves to celebrate a definite treaty of peace and friendship, was not regarded with approval by the Liberator, whose guiding motive was continental independence; he therefore took no part in the affair when his opinion was asked. To th's cause for estrangement was soon added the insurrection of the Rio de la Plata troops on the surrender of Callao to Spain. But the attitude of the Government of Buenos Aires changed radically when the invasion of the Province of Chiquitos by Brazil brought the views of the Liberator in regard to the Brazilian Empire into accord with those of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, whose Congress had declared the Banda Oriental (now Uruguay) part of its national territory. General Alvear and Dr. Díaz Vélez, the plenipotentiaries sent to Bolívar, then exerted themselves to the utmost to persuade him to assume command of an allied army: They suggested that, in the name of the Spanish American Republics, he demand satisfaction from Brazil for having invaded the Provinces of Moxos and

Chiquitos; invite that country to sign the treaty of peace guaranteed by Great Britain; and, in case of Brazil's refusal, celebrate a secret treaty of defense, the result of which would be the invasion of the Empire under the supreme command of the Liberator himself. Alvear and Díaz also suggested that the President of Colombia be the protector of the whole continent, and they painted in brilliant colors the picture of a confederation of the Rio de la Plata and Bolivia which should bear his name, flattering him with the assurance that the Argentine people looked to him as their guardian angel.

Bolívar was, for the moment, perplexed by these events. If Brazil had invaded the Banda Oriental on her own initiative, it seemed to him a foolish adventure of the Emperor; but if it were the result of advice from the Holy Alliance, it constituted a serious menace, of the greatest importance to America. Sensitive to the flattery of being the arbiter of peace on Argentine soil as well, he believed that glory called him even to Tierra del Fuego, and that the nations of the south needed the conquerors of Ayacucho to assure their peace and liberty. He therefore asked Vice President Santander to solicit from the Congress of Colombia on his behalf, as he personally would request from that of Peru, permission to follow his destiny for two years wherever glory and danger should call him, confident that not only the invincible generals Sucre and Córdoba, but also all the army, shared these fiery sentiments. Consequently, he prepared to make use of the Bolivian troops, as he was convinced that if the Emperor should succeed in dominating the Rio de la Plata he would control Bolivia, too. It was his conviction that England would not accept the rôle of mediator between Brazil and Buenos Aires for fear of giving the Holy Alliance a motive for interfering in American affairs and that, therefore, it was his duty to undertake this task, and also to seize the opportunity to free Paraguay from the anachronistic dictatorship of Doctor Francia.

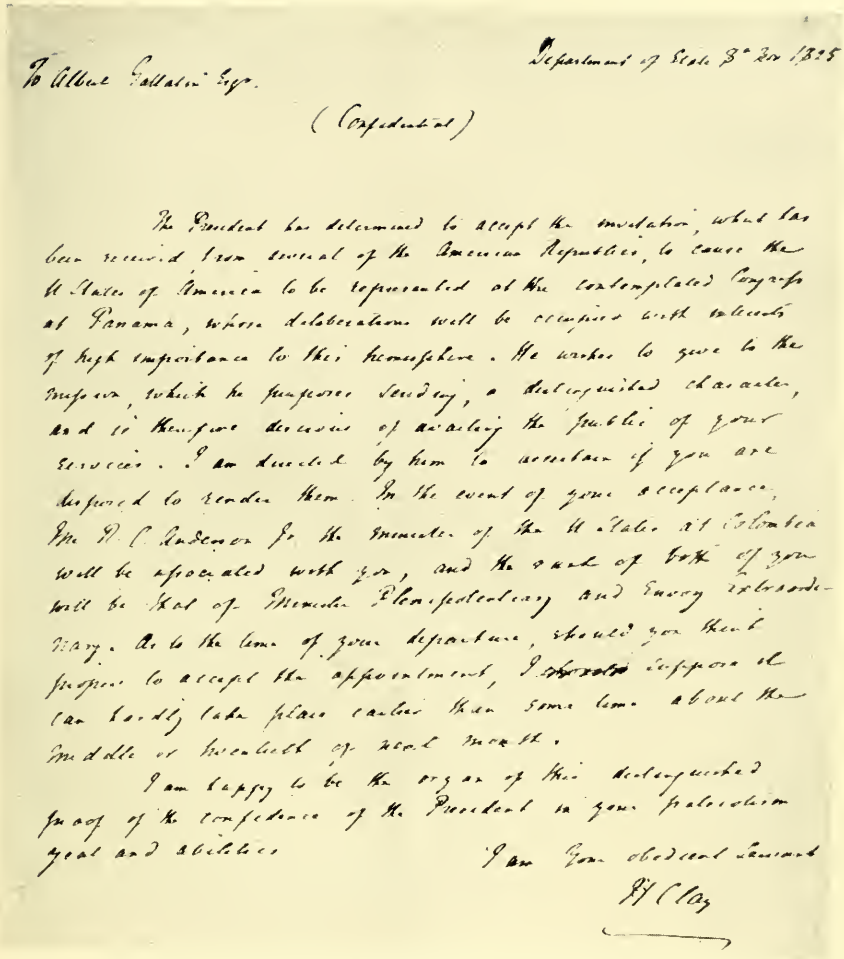
This enthusiasm lasted but a moment. The Liberator soon perceived that, as Santander pointed out, Colombia did not wish to participate in the struggle against the Brazilian Empire, with whose representative, at that time openly in sympathy with Bolívar, they maintained cordial relations. He learned, too, that Colombia had acceded to the request of the Peruvian delegates that he remain in their country in exercise of the authority conferred upon him, on condition that he should not pass over into Argentine territory. Nor was Bolívar oblivious to the irreconcilable antagonism of Rivadavia, and when he knew that England frowned upon the possibility that other Spanish American countries, especially Colombia, might embroil themselves in a war against Brazil, Bolívar, who had prudently been noncommittal with the mission from Buenos Aires in Potosi, drew back, but without wholly showing his hand. He did

offer, however, to use his influence with the Congress of Panama, which would control the federation forces, and also with the Governments of Colombia and Peru, to arrange measures of cooperation in the defense of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata. As for taking any action himself, he felt bound not only by the laws of his country which prohibited his leaving his native land without permission, but also by his consideration for the above-mentioned policy of Great Britain. He gave orders to sound the British Government to learn whether the Holy Alliance would cooperate with Brazil, or whether the Court of Rio de Janeiro was acting independently, and also whether Great Britain would agree to be the mediator in the dispute, bringing its plans into harmony with those of Colombia.

Threats of a South American conflagration were soon dissipated. The Emperor Dom Pedro categorically disapproved the invasions; the Congress of Buenos Aires again incorporated the Banda Oriental in the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, and, by the treaty of 1828, both contending parties agreed to recognize the independence of the Province of Montevideo. This solution was in accordance with the wishes of Bolívar, who, in that same year, decided that war with the Court of Rio de Janeiro would be inevitable if the Banda Oriental were not left free to govern itself and if an attempt were made to set up another throne in America.

From June 22 to July 15, 1826, after overcoming many obstacles, the plenipotentiaries of Colombia, Central America, Peru, and Mexico met in the city of Panama. England appointed an observer, whose duty was to assist the Congress with his advice upon request, without taking part in its deliberations; he preserved an attitude of tactful impartiality. There was also an observer from the Netherlands. The plenipotentiaries proved, on the whole, worthy of their high mission, and their conclusions were embodied in agreements worthy of careful and intelligent study.

In the Treaty of Union, Alliance, and Confederation, "which contained admirable principles of American policy and great designs for the future," and which was ratified by Colombia only, it was set forth, in accordance with the proposals of the plenipotentiaries of that Republic, that none of the signatory nations could declare war or order reprisals against an aggressor nation without having first taken the case to the general assembly, whose opinion was to be binding. The general assembly was to act as adviser in major conflicts, as a means of liaison in common dangers, as a faithful interpreter of public treaties if difficulties should arise, and as arbitrator, conciliator, and judge in disputes and differences; any member of the alliance not conforming to the decisions of the arbitrator was to be excluded from the confederation. The treaty further fixed the permanent character of the alliance, provided for an Areopagus, in which the individual



To Albert Gallatin Esq.

Department of State 8th Nov 1825

(Confidential)

The President has determined to accept the invitation, which has been received from several of the American Republics, to cause the U States of America to be represented at the contemplated Congress at Panama, whose deliberations will be occupied with interests of high importance to this hemisphere. He wishes to give to the mission, which he purposes sending, a distinguished character, and is therefore desirous of availing the public of your services. I am directed by him to ascertain if you are disposed to render them. In the event of your acceptance, Mr. R. C. Anderson, Jr., the Minister of the U. States at Colombia will be associated with you, and the rank of both of you will be that of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. As to the time of your departure, should you think proper to accept the appointment, I ~~should~~ suppose it can hardly take place earlier than some time about the middle or twentieth of next month.

I am happy to be the organ of this distinguished proof of the confidence of the President in your patriotism, zeal and abilities.

I am your obedient servant

H Clay

LETTER REGARDING UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE CONGRESS OF BOLÍVAR

This letter, written by Henry Clay to Albert Gallatin, now in the Library of Congress, Washington, reads as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *8th Nov.*, 1825.

"TO ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq.

"(*Confidential*)

"The President has determined to accept the invitation, which has been received from several of the American Republics, to cause the U. States of America to be represented at the contemplated Congress at Panama, whose deliberations will be occupied with interests of high importance to this hemisphere. He wishes to give to the mission, which he purposes sending, a distinguished character, and is therefore desirous of availing the public of your services. I am directed by him to ascertain if you are disposed to render them. In the event of your acceptance, Mr. R. C. Anderson, Jr., the Minister of the U. States at Colombia will be associated with you, and the rank of both of you will be that of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. As to the time of your departure, should you think proper to accept the appointment, I ~~should~~ suppose it can hardly take place earlier than some time about the middle or twentieth of next month.

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"I am your obedient servant,

"H. CLAY."

sovereignty of each nation in the federation was assured, and invited the other nations of America to become signatories. Colombia, and Bolívar as its President, endeavored at every opportunity to have the principle of arbitration solemnly and effectively incorporated in the public law of the continent. This principle is conspicuous in the treaties celebrated by Colombia during the course of its entire existence, not only in the conventions of 1822, 1823, and 1825 already mentioned, but also in the pact which ended the war with Peru in 1829.

Bolívar was clear and definite in his opinions on the matters to be regulated by the Congress of Panama. He considered that the penalty of exclusion for any country unwilling to adjust itself to the decisions of the assembly was an essential basis for American federation. He did not think that the assembly should intervene in disputes between a member of the federation and an outsider, for such conduct would lead the federation to meddle in the affairs of foreign nations; but, on the other hand, he felt strongly that the assembly should arbitrate in the case of differences between its members. Plenipotentiaries should not be empowered to celebrate treaties of alliance, not even purely defensive ones, except *ad referendum*, so that all pacts might be subject to the approval of the respective governments. The treaty signed as a protest against the Holy Alliance established non-intervention as a definite principle and blocked effectively all imperialist policies.

As for the convention on military and naval forces to be made up of contingents from each country, the Liberator considered its provisions futile and ineffectual; if put into practice they would have been altogether too burdensome for Colombia and the other members of the confederation. He was also opposed to transferring the Congress from Panama to Tacubaya in Mexico, thinking that such a change would put it under the control of that country and of the United States.

Bolívar asked that the pacts signed in the Congress should not be ratified until his arrival in Bogotá. During the journey from Peru to Colombia he was overcome by pessimism in regard to the practical results of the proposed federation, which seemed to him merely an empty phrase. "The Congress of Panama," he said, "a body that would be admirable if it were more effective, resembles nothing so much as that mad Greek who from his rock tried to direct the course of the ships sailing by. Its power will be a shadow and its decrees nothing more than advice."

It was a real calamity, as the distinguished Colombian plenipotentiary, Don Pedro Gual, said on reporting the termination of the Congress in Tacubaya [whence it had adjourned from Panama], that, just as the most beautiful institution ever seen, created to assure

the existence of the Spanish-American countries, was being established, those countries should have fallen into terrible internal disorder, affecting profoundly the results to be expected from that august assembly. But, after all, the Congress of Panama stands out in history as the first gathering of the representatives of countries which endeavored, definitely and solemnly, to establish a league of nations.

At that time the international policy of the Liberator was intimately connected with the constitution which he had drawn up for Upper Peru, or Bolivia, as it came to be known, which he hoped all Spanish American nations would adopt. As Bolivia emerged a full-fledged nation, the restless brain of its creator busied itself with elaborating a new and strong constitution; he wished the young republic to be a mean between a monarchy and a federal republic, with the advantages both of the republican system and also of a government like that of Holland, having an executive with full powers, a life tenure of office, and the necessary freedom of action. The return of the Peruvian plenipotentiary, Pando, from Panama with alarming news of Spanish preparations to subjugate its former colonies with the aid of the Holy Alliance, and the impossibility of counting on the help of England, who wished the democratic foundations of the American nations to be modified, were facts which gave added stimulus to the activities of those who dreamed of an Andine state, and led the Liberator to believe that the moment had arrived for launching his project of a federation between Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. In the proposed federation the nations were to be united in a close bond, each administering its own laws, but all subject to the Federal Congress in matters pertaining to the federation. He hoped also that all three would adopt the constitution of Bolivia. Pando wrote a summary of the arguments in favor of the project, which were those for American opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, then supposed to have extended itself to the Empire of Brazil; he declared that Bolívar was the man who personified all the aspirations of South America.

In Peru the Government Council, presided over by Santa Cruz, proclaimed the Bolivian code as the national constitution, and therefore hailed Bolívar as Life President, "with the beautiful title of Father and Savior of the Country conferred by a grateful Congress." The electoral college of Lima, in its turn, after manipulations whose irregularity is notorious and which justify the charge that it wished to bring pressure to bear on Congress, proclaimed the Liberator as head of the nation for life. Bolivia elected Sucre President, and decreed a federation with Peru and Colombia. By the treaty of Chuquisaca the Bolivian plenipotentiary and that of the Government Council of Lima arranged the basis of the federa-

tion, whose Chief Executive, with life tenure of office, was to be the hero of America. This agreement was left pending until Colombia should join the federation. Sucre hoped that the project might be realized if Peru were divided into two States. In that case the federation would be composed of six countries—Bolivia, Peru, Arequipa, Quito, Colombia, and Venezuela. Their common executive would be commander in chief of the army and have charge of foreign relations, while each member of the league would manage independently its treasury, courts, and internal administration. Bolívar believed that Santander and his ministers in Colombia were also in favor of the plan. Such was the prestige of Bolívar's name at that time that the Province of Cordoba invited him to be the protector of the federation between the Río de la Plata, Chile, and Bolivia, a plan which seemed to have the approval of O'Higgins and the wealthiest Chileans.

The Liberator, to whom the idea of being a monarch was repugnant, condemned the project in an admirable statement, when Páez offered him the crown. He emphasized the fact that Colombia was a republic and never would be a kingdom, that it was surrounded by republics, and that in Spanish America "a throne would be alarming as much for its height as for its brilliance." Enamored as he was of the constitution which he had drawn up, he was sure that only a strong government could prevent anarchy; that in the constitution he had succeeded in harmonizing true liberty with the necessary stability; and that the hoped-for federation would make of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia a nation more powerful than even the United States. His ambition rose at the prospect of being the protector of so great a State; he would appoint the Vice President, a position which Sucre could very well fill. He feared, however, lest Bolivia, whose federation with Peru he considered the foundation of the structure, would disappear under the pressure of the Brazilian Empire and of Buenos Aires. He felt, too, that for Colombia, as for Bolivia, there was no other road to salvation except one nation, one banner, one army.

The convulsions through which the continent was passing soon destroyed all favorable auguries. The drama of dissolution of Greater Colombia was begun with the action taken by Congress on the accusation against Páez, followed by the regrettable revolt of the chieftain of Queseras del Medio. Venezuela, where conditions were daily growing more critical, demanded the presence of Bolívar. The Liberator was convinced that anarchy could be controlled only by force and terror; this imposed on him the duty of assuming supreme authority. It was his intention to return to Lima in September, 1827, for the opening of the new Congress, convoked in conformity with the Bolivian constitution, and to see that assembly which, on federating the republics that were the children of his glory, would bestow upon

him the supreme honor of his splendid career. This purpose began to weaken when the conspiracy discovered in Lima, not ostensibly directed against him, to be sure, but against the Government Council which represented him, destroyed his illusion regarding the love and respect of the Peruvians for the Colombian Army and its commander. This was followed by the revolt of the Third Division, on the pretext of respect for the constitution of Colombia, a movement approved by Vice President Santander and his Minister of War, Soublette. This was a cruel wound for the Liberator, who believed that the real object was to detach the southern departments of Colombia itself in favor of Peru. The Congress of Peru declared null and void the sanction of the Bolivian constitution by the electoral colleges and, with the appointment of Marshal La Mar as Chief Executive, inaugurated a hostile policy toward its neighbor on the north. Military revolt also broke out in Bolivia, and events all indicated that America was entering on a period which might see the disappearance of all the hard-won benefits of years, even of independence itself.

The counter-revolution in Peru and the action taken in favor of the dictatorship of Bolívar—action which tended to become systematic after the happenings in Guayaquil—inspired him, for the moment, with new optimism; but his faith in liberty as a remedy for the misfortunes of the Republic was by this time completely wrecked. He found no other remedy than that same dictatorship, which he now frankly defended. Meanwhile he waited for the convention which was to amend the constitution ratified by the Congress of Cúcuta: this had been made obligatory for 10 years. He believed that the critical situation of Colombia was caused by the legislators through the laws that they had enacted, laws, in his opinion, absurd; and he raised a warning cry that this road led toward a dangerous precipice: "I can not consider it either useful or glorious to comply with the existing laws." The criticisms of his beloved constitution exasperated him, and he spoke in the harshest phrases of those who dared attack it. The moral and political unity of America ceased to be his aim. He now accepted the dissolution of his most beloved creation as preferable to the adoption of a federal regimen. He advised the Peruvians to adopt plans exclusively Peruvian, declaring that first of all comes one's native land, and that only for the sake of Venezuela had he labored for the emancipation of the New World. An American in Lima, a Colombian in the campaign of the south, but inflexible against the Granadan politicians who opposed his plans for a dictatorship, he then declared that he renounced everything except being a Caracan; and in that state of mind, unworthy of his genius, he placed himself openly on the side of Páez in his indefensible rebellion against the legally established government.

But the Liberator, a title which he now used himself with perfect understanding of his powerful personality, was first of all a man eminently fitted to cope with difficulties, in the face of which he grew to conquering stature. Under pressure from the diplomatic corps in Bogotá, the army, and his numerous adherents he abandoned his decision to resign the command, and assumed the supreme power. His interest was then concentrated on maintaining his authority and securing the execution of the decrees which he issued, and a decision was made to convoke the "great convention" so as to amend the constitution according to popular desire. Convinced of the necessity of a strong military organization to maintain order and preserve the independence and unity of Colombia, he gave from day to day greater importance to the army as the support of the administration. The latent strife between various sections led him to conclude, on some occasions, that it was impossible to preserve the unity of Greater Colombia, and he considered with Santander and his ministers the pacific division of its territory into three States. For a little while before the meeting of the Convention of Ocaña he was optimistic, because he believed that the partisans of his ideas would be in a majority. When he learned of whom it would be composed, he declared that, if the constitution there passed did not create an executive with ample powers, he would abandon the chief magistracy; and he approved the dissolution, by the retirement of the minority, of that assembly from which he had expected the miracle of pleasing all the diverse and irritated political groups. The attempt of September 25 on his life forced the Liberator into the exercise of supreme authority with no other limitations than those which, in his judgment, circumstances might demand, and he became more than ever convinced that now it was no longer possible to avoid the dissolution of his work; Greater Colombia must be divided into three or four States which should band together for common defense.

Besides the complications originated by the failure of the Convention of Ocaña and by his assumption of dictatorial powers, Bolívar soon had to face those arising from the relations, daily less friendly, between the Governments of Lima and Bogota. The contrary attitude of the Congress and the President of Peru, and the proposal not to restore to Colombia the division of troops stationed in Bolivia produced the following results: The insurrection of those troops against their leaders; then the attempt at Chuquisaca against the life of the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho; the invasion of Bolivian territory by General Gamarra; and the treaty of Piquiza, which exiled Colombians from the republic named for Bolívar, acquiesced in the occupation of Bolivia by Peruvian forces, and was the motive for Sucre's resignation of the Presidency.

In Bogota the notes exchanged between the Peruvian plenipotentiary, Villa, and the Colombian Minister of Foreign Relations (contrary to the advice given the latter by the Liberator not to enter into controversies), far from removing difficulties, made them still more pronounced. Colombia censured Peru for delay in settling the boundary questions and paying her debts for assistance in connection with the war, and charged her with having wished to enlarge her territory at the expense of Colombia, incited disloyalty among the troops, and expelled Colombia's diplomatic agent from Lima. Peru denied these charges, as also that of having ill treated Colombians, and, on her part, declared her neighbor on the north was not guiltless in having marched an auxiliary division through Peruvian territory to Bolivia; she also brought counteraccusations. The Colombian Government gave Villa his passports, and war became inevitable between the two sister nations, so recently allied in epic deeds.

A proclamation, as fiery as impolitic, by General Flores, who controlled the southern departments of Colombia, and another, unusually aggressive, by the Liberator himself (who believed that, if the break were inevitable, it would be better to invade rather than to be invaded and who was preparing an expedition to the south to prevent its being occupied by La Mar at a time when Gamarra was in possession of Bolivia) hastened the *casus belli*, which the Council of Ministers and the Liberator endeavored to avoid by intrusting a mission of peace to O'Leary. He achieved no substantial result, however, and the conferences of the commissioners at the bridge of Saraguro were also fruitless. In vain did Chile, acting in accord with Buenos Aires, offer her mediation to end, by fraternal negotiations, the Colombian-Peruvian dispute. The bellicose emotions of Bolívar, born of the wrath which the insults received had awakened in him, disappeared when he considered the evils that would descend on both republics from the conflict and the rude blow that the prestige of America would suffer throughout the world, just when the fear of an invasion by Spain made war even more unpopular. But all efforts for peace were unavailing, and the military leaders of Peru presented to Sucre, general of the Colombian forces, inadmissible proposals. At the Portete de Tarqui, America contemplated with stupefaction a combat between peoples destined to fraternity and not to slaughter, resulting in the complete destruction of the Peruvian Army. Sucre, always moderate, always magnanimous, perfectly understood that a frank reconciliation in the future would be impossible if onerous conditions were imposed on the conquered foe, who would not always be an adversary; and in the agreement of Girón provisions were adopted "that appeared to the whole world only too ample—provisions in which Sucre had consulted the generosity of his noble heart rather



Courtesy of Nivardo Piña

MONUMENT TO THE LIBERATOR, IN BOLÍVAR, SPAIN

Erected by the Venezuelan Government in the town of Bolívar, Province of Viscaya, the birthplace of Simón de Bolívar, ancestor of the Liberator, who went to Venezuela in 1588, after living in Santo Domingo for more than 30 years. In both colonies he held public office.

than political exigencies and the interests of his country." But when the Peruvian Government, headed by La Mar, wished, in violation of this agreement, to continue the war, the movement in Lima which carried General La Fuente into power, defeating Marshal La Mar, determined a course favorable to harmony with Colombia. This harmony was confirmed in the treaty of Guayaquil; although the question of boundaries, so fraught with grave possibilities, was then decided in a form that did not meet the urgent need of both nations for a precise and unmistakable delineation of their frontiers.

But not even the outcome of events in Peru diminished the profound pessimism which overwhelmed the Liberator as he beheld the growing anarchy of America. In a letter dated July 13, 1829, he wrote that this continent was condemned to destroy itself and become the slave of Europe, and he was eager that the partition of Colombia should be made lawfully and not in the midst of the horrors of civil war. He knew that Venezuela and Colombia were united only by his personal authority, which was nearly at an end, and he thought that, if peaceful separation were impossible, a constitutional amendment establishing a life presidency and a hereditary senate should be undertaken as the only barrier against the tumultuous waves of demagogy. In a letter from Popayán, written on November 2 of the same year, he definitely disapproved, perhaps somewhat late, the steps taken by the Council of Ministers to establish a constitutional monarchy at his death, and he asked that Congress be given all the liberty desirable to decide the best means for assuring the future of the Republic.

This disapproval disconcerted his immediate supporters, who for six months had heard no word against the cherished project, and who, as General Urdaneta said, had thought that the Liberator was at bottom in favor of the establishment of a monarchy, but had abstained, through delicacy, from participating directly in the organization of the plan which, whether propounded in good faith or artfully turned to advantage, hastened the dissolution of Greater Colombia. Venezuela withdrew and disowned the authority of the government at Bogota. The Congress of 1830, known as "the Admirable Congress," of which Sucre was President, was powerless to avoid this withdrawal, and the constitution of April 29 was issued in vain. The Chief Executive himself, Gen. Domingo Caicedo, who succeeded the Liberator in the absence of Don Joaquín Mosquera, the President elect, thought a constitution should not be issued for Greater Colombia, which was then only a memory, but rather one forming a provisional government for New Granada. Flores detached the Departments of Ecuador, Azuay, and Guayaquil to form a new republic, into which he proposed to incorporate part of the southern Provinces of New Granada. The annals of history record in that

year of sorrows, 1830, the death of Bolívar and the end of Greater Colombia, thus confirming the fact that only the genius of the creator could keep alive his work.

BOLÍVAR AND ENGLAND—RELATIONS WITH EUROPE—BOLÍVAR AND THE UNITED STATES—BOLÍVAR AND MEXICO

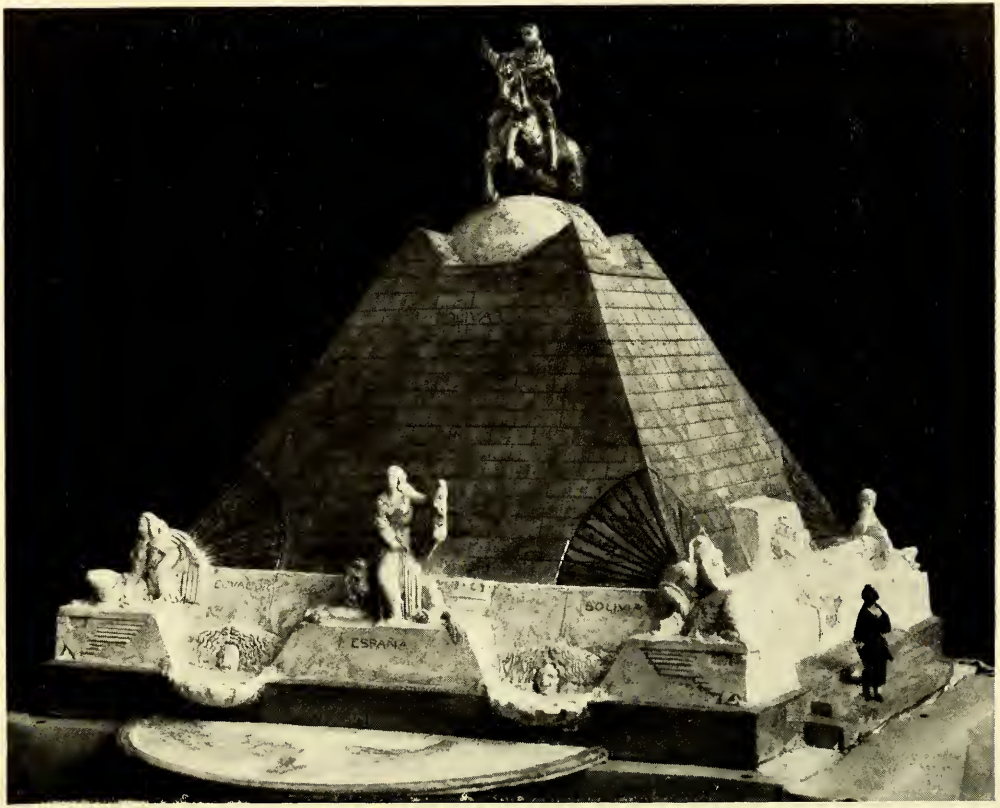
The attraction that England held for the spirit of the Liberator throughout his career, whether on account of the nature of its political institutions and the character of the people or because of the prestige of its traditions, dated from his youth and was linked in his mind with happy recollections of his early career.

Great Britain and Spain were united by the treaty of January 14, 1809, under which the former pledged herself to aid the latter in her war against France, while the Castilian monarchy promised not to cede any possessions to Napoleon. This agreement did not, as a matter of fact, prevent Great Britain from showing, from the very beginning of the revolution, sympathy with the Spanish American patriots. And the Supreme Council of Caracas had promised in 1810 to maintain a permanent and indissoluble alliance with Great Britain, as well as friendship with her allies and with those of Spain.

In accordance with this policy, the council sent to England, the same year, a mission composed of Bolívar, López Méndez, and Andrés Bello. The envoys were not officially recognized, but conferences were held with the Marquis of Wellesley, who explicitly approved the declarations of adhesion to Ferdinand VII and the determination of the Venezuelans to oppose France, but not the formal separation of Venezuela from Spain, and in consequence he suggested conciliatory measures for bringing about a union between them. The commissioners proposed that England provide maritime protection, so that the New World could maintain itself against the French Emperor; they also suggested mediation to avoid war with those Provinces that had recognized the regency then functioning on the Peninsula, as well as an English guaranty for any arrangements made with the former mother country in regard to friendship, commerce, and exchange of support, with proper instructions to the governors of the British possessions in the Antilles. As a result of these conferences, the Government of George IV issued a circular order in which it stated that it was bound by no pledge to support any part of the Spanish monarchy against another in differences of opinion over the form which their respective systems of government should take, providing the legitimate sovereign was recognized. Bolívar, as well as the Supreme Council of Caracas, then considered that the mission had achieved its object.

Bolívar continued to consider the sympathy of England for the emancipation of the Spanish colonies to be of the greatest importance. Thinking that only a formal declaration to that effect could avert civil war in Venezuela, he left no stone unturned in his effort to obtain such a statement. In letters to Sir Richard Wellesley he manifested his interest in the country of that nobleman, to which he added an expression of his warm affection for Sir Richard's family, and of his belief that British victories over Napoleon would further the cause of American independence. Frustrated and in exile after the tragedy of 1814 and the disagreements with the authorities at Cartagena, he wrote from Jamaica, for which he sailed in May, 1815, the admirable letters which must be taken into account in referring to any of the phases of the Liberator's work. In them he prophesied, with the vision of a seer, the success which, on account of the lack of union among the patriots, might attend a Spanish expedition under the command of a soldier of Morillo's ability. After recognizing the sad truth that, although all thoughtful Americans were in favor of emancipation, the enormous mass of the people were ignorant of their rights and blind to their highest interests, he begged for the immediate intervention of England, not only because delay in mediation might involve the ruin of the continent, but also because such a step was to the interest of that great maritime power. Otherwise English trade would lose the millions of pesos which its relations with the insurgent colonies were producing; but these colonies, if protected by British forces, could produce in 10 years more precious metals than all the world supply at that time. So serious did Bolívar then deem the state of the New World and so imperative the aid of Great Britain, "the liberator of Europe, the friend of Asia, the protector of Africa, who should be the savior of America," that he even considered ceding the provinces of Panama and Nicaragua to England, for the eventual establishment there, by the opening of canals, of the center of world commerce.

The genius of Napoleon had an irresistible attraction for Bolívar who, nevertheless, in his eagerness to liberate South America, considered that its future was bound up with British interests. Therefore he felt that the colossus overthrown at Waterloo should be prevented, as a harbinger of disaster, from attempting to take refuge in the New World. For him the support of the implacable enemy of this erstwhile leader was indispensable, because of the vastness of British resources; the lack of means sufficient to enable the Spanish colonies to triumph by their own efforts showed that an alliance with England was the goal to be reached. In the course of his campaigns he never lost sight of this objective. He took care that there should always be representatives of the new nations at the English



Courtesy of Alberto Urbaneja

MODEL OF MONUMENT TO BOLÍVAR TO BE ERECTED IN MADRID, SPAIN

court, and did not permit the relatively small success of the first commissioners to lessen his eagerness to win the friendship of the Mistress of the Seas. And, in the midst of liberating Peru, the most complicated and difficult enterprise of all he had yet undertaken on account of the diverse factors entering into it, and the most important for America, he fixed his eyes on Europe and, with the wisdom of a Fabius, ordered that nothing should be risked while the result of European events was unknown, for "the course of our affairs," he wrote, "is being determined at the cabinet meetings in London and on the battle fields of the Peninsula."

The gratitude that Restrepo, historian of the revolution in Colombia, claims for England in return for the great services which her merchants and soldiers rendered to the cause of American liberty, was expressed by the Liberator at every opportunity. Moreover, toward the end of 1827 he begged the English sovereign to pardon the British subjects who, in violation of the restrictions imposed in 1819, had rendered aid in the war of emancipation. His partiality for England, however, did not keep him from seeing the dangers presented by her policy, which once led him to exclaim that the lion would attend the banquet to devour the fellow guests. But the declarations of Canning, admitting that the separation of the Spanish colonies from the mother country was a definite fact, and that Great Britain would not permit them to be ceded to France or any other power, aroused deep gratitude in the heart of Bolívar and gave encouragement to the patriots. These sentiments were intensified when the British ministry, still headed by Canning, decided to send consuls and commissioners to Colombia, in view of the victory of the French expedition, led by the Duc d'Angoulême, over the defenders of the Constitution of Cadiz. These emissaries declared to the Government of the young Republic that Great Britain might be counted on as a firm and faithful friend to resist France if the latter nation tried to aid Spain against her colonies. The undecided policy of the French cabinet toward America kept the leaders in constant anxiety. Bolívar, with far-seeing discernment, did not believe that Louis XVIII, who had until then preserved neutrality, would go so far as to commit hostile acts against the American Republics; but the fact that his envoys labored to promote discord among them, and the continuous reports of the departure of auxiliary expeditions from French ports, gave color to the rumor that the Holy Alliance was about to make a desperate attempt to extirpate liberty from the New World.

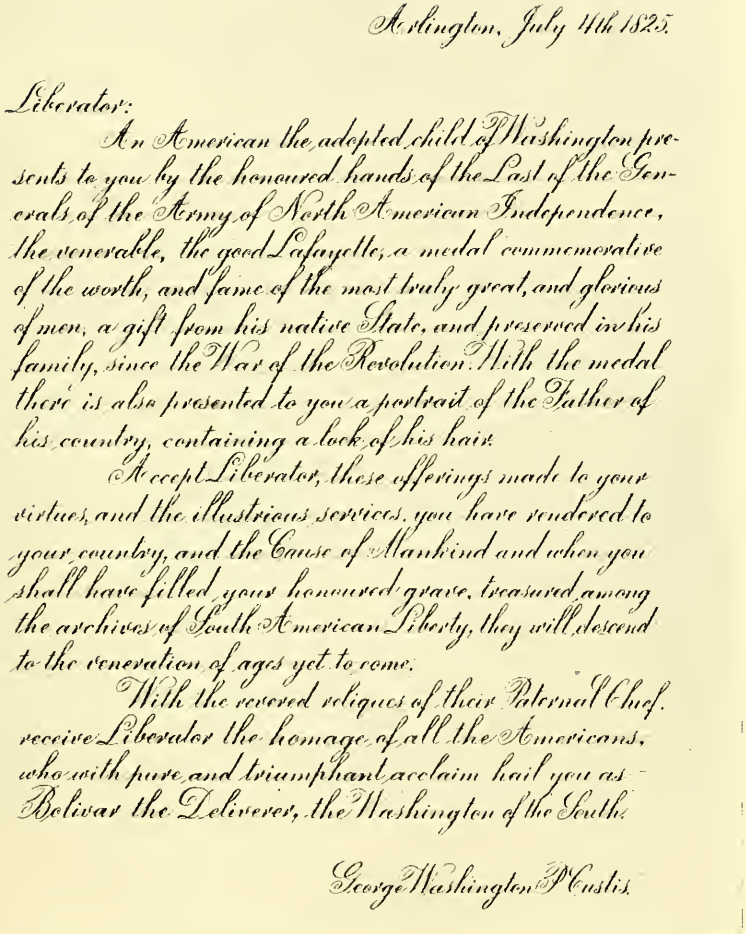
The horizon, however, gradually cleared. Portugal was the first nation to recognize, or manifest its intention of recognizing, the Spanish American Governments (1821). The scales were definitely tipped against the ambitions of Ferdinand VII of Spain by the important interview between Canning and Prince de Polignac (October 9,

1824), in which the English statesman declared that his Government would finally find itself obliged to recognize the independence of the Spanish colonies, and the prince replied that in no case would France employ force to subject them to the rule of their mother country; and weight was added by the failure of the conference proposed by the court of Madrid to settle American problems, a failure caused by the refusal of the British Government to participate, alleging that any European intervention not based on recognition of independence would be useless.

As the culmination of its fair and extremely able policy, Great Britain recognized, on January 2, 1825, the independence of Colombia, Mexico, and Buenos Aires; but the favor was dearly bought by certain stipulations of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation signed in Bogota the same year which, to use Bolívar's accurate figure, implied the equality of a gold dollar with one of lead. It was an agreement which, by putting the two high contracting powers on the same level, inflicted a heavy blow to the interests and nascent marine of Greater Colombia.

Nevertheless, the Liberator continued to fix his hopes on Albion. When the idea of uniting Colombia and Mexico, Guatemala and Peru, Chile and Bolivia in a single federation of free peoples was his one obsession, he believed that such a federation could not be maintained without English protection. Therefore he felt that Great Britain should be invited to subscribe to an offensive and defensive alliance which, if it could be brought about, would be a victory even greater than that of Ayacucho. In his opinion, the advantages outweighed the objections; for by such a tie the existence of the Spanish American nations would be assured, but, he added, if the alliance were not celebrated, they would be irrevocably lost. He thought that Great Britain would not recognize him as the head of the federation, since that position virtually belonged to the English Government. Obliged, then, to choose between England and the United States, since the latter was the only rival of the former in America, he decided to do without the powerful Anglo-Saxon Republic in his plan for federation. By no means did he fail to realize the possible danger that England, as the motive power in the confederation, might come to dominate it because other countries would be afraid of incurring her displeasure; but rather he considered this danger of little account in comparison with the benefits to be obtained from a British alliance.

Bolívar decided to keep on good terms with the Mistress of the Seas because, he said, such was her omnipotence that on the one hand she could dissolve the young nationalities of the New World into smoke and, on the other, the Holy Alliance could not prevail against her principles and her resources. His conviction that the cautiousness of the English cabinet resulted from a repugnance to the democratic



Arlington, July 4th 1825.

Liberator:

An American the adopted child of Washington presents to you by the honoured hands of the Last of the Generals of the Army of North American Independence, the venerable, the good Lafayette, a medal commemorative of the worth, and fame of the most truly great, and glorious of men, a gift from his native State, and preserved in his family, since the War of the Revolution. With the medal there is also presented to you a portrait of the Father of his country, containing a lock of his hair.

Accept Liberator, these offerings made to your virtues, and the illustrious services, you have rendered to your country, and the Cause of Mankind and when you shall have filled your honoured grave, treasured among the archives of South American Liberty, they will descend to the veneration of ages yet to come.

With the revered reliques of their Paternal Chief, receive Liberator the homage of all the Americans, who with pure and triumphant acclaim hail you as Bolivar the Deliverer, the Washington of the South.

George Washington P. Custis.

Courtesy of Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti

COPY OF A LETTER FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS TO BOLÍVAR

The original letter accompanied the medallion presented by the adopted son of George Washington to the Liberator. Both the medallion and letter are included among the exhibits in the House of Bolívar.

principles prevailing throughout the American Continent and from a desire to have those principles modified was so deep rooted that for a moment he almost brought himself to the point of sacrificing them, a sacrifice which, however, would have meant destruction of the prestige of those contributing to the change. When he learned that Polignac desired monarchical or, at least, aristocratic governments for Spanish America, without caring whether European princes or revolutionary generals should become kings, he was convinced that England and the United States were his allies only for the time being and for their own selfish ends, and it seemed to him opportune to enter into cordial relations with other European powers and thus gain time. His aim was continental independence, and for a moment he almost went to the extreme of permitting France to be told that he, the Liberator, was on the point of subscribing to the ideas of the Holy Alliance, in order to avoid a disastrous war. To save America he felt the following to be necessary: A large army; a friendly policy toward Great Britain, the United States, and the great nations of the European Continent, but one which carefully played them off against each other; and a political and military agreement with England. In the case of the last factor Bolívar would pledge himself to use his influence for such modification of the political structure as would conduce to European recognition of the new nations and result in world peace. Later, when the fear of powerful French expeditions had passed, he no longer believed it necessary to sacrifice his popularity in favor of so hazardous a project, and therefore abandoned the proposal.

In order to pay the debt of Peru he advised selling to England all mines, land, estates, and other property of the Government of that Republic, granting to British subjects political equality with Spanish American nationals; arranging a truce or peace with Spain to obtain the support of England; and amending the laws to give extraordinary power to the Chief Executive. In the eyes of the Liberator, Great Britain was responsible for the welfare of the nations, and she alone was capable of realizing Napoleon's dreams for benefiting the human race. Canning was "the protector of liberty throughout the two hemispheres," and Bolívar deplored his death as an irreparable loss to world liberty.

After his return from Peru to Colombia, while events were leading up to the dissolution of Greater Colombia, Bolívar followed British policies with as much interest as he did those of his own country, and his hopes and fears for the future of America varied accordingly as the British cabinet proved favorable and liberal or the contrary. Strong in the belief that he enjoyed the support of the representative of King George IV in Bogota, as well as that of the French monarch, he was ready to disobey the Great Convention of Ocaña if it did not

pass the laws which, in his opinion, were indispensable for strengthening the Government. The growing pessimism that tormented his spirit, together with his constant predilection for England, caused him to urge the Council of Ministers in April, 1829, to begin negotiations to induce the great maritime power to intervene in the differences arising between American nations, and take the New World under its protection. Such a step was not approved by his ministers, who considered themselves neither instructed nor empowered by the other Republics to subject them to the protection of a foreign nation, to the detriment of national sovereignty. Moreover, it seemed unlikely that Great Britain would break with Spain by taking so significant a step, one which, instead of bringing peace, would only intensify the differences between the American Republics



WASHINGTON MEDALLION PRESENTED TO BOLÍVAR

This gift sent to Bolívar by George Washington P. Custis through General Lafayette is now reverently preserved in the Bolívar Museum, Caracas

and convince them that, in reality, Colombia intended to be chief among them. Nor did the scheme take into account the fact that the United States would not admit the interference of a European nation in the New World.

The Council of Ministers, in its turn, then decided to open secret and complicated negotiations with the diplomatic agents of England and France, with the idea of establishing in Colombia, on the death of the Liberator, who would be titular president for life, a constitutional monarchy under a European prince. As the council foresaw strong opposition to the project on the part of the United States and other countries of this continent, it considered an active and effective intervention on the part of those two great European powers necessary to protect Colombia; but Bolívar, by refusing his frank support, thwarted by a stroke of his pen the daring project of his ministers.

At that time English policy aroused conflicting sentiments in Venezuela and New Granada. Gratitude was inspired by the petition of the merchants and property owners of London, in 1829, requesting the King to interpose his good offices to end once and for all the war in America; but the English cabinet, while denying that it had put obstacles in the way of the expedition of emancipation to Cuba and Porto Rico, insisted on its policy of strict neutrality. Yet the cabinet felt that such neutrality did not prevent it from giving friendly counsel to Spain to put an end to the struggle and abandon the illusions of victory which had been strengthened by the anarchical conditions in its former colonies. On the other hand, it was thought at the time that the manoeuvers of Great Britain, as carried out by the admiral in Barbados, tended to accelerate the dissolution of Greater Colombia. Such a belief was shown to be erroneous, however, for the English plenipotentiary in Bogota during the revolt of the Callao battalion and the dictatorship of General Urdaneta, was outspoken in his sympathy for Bolívar's party, and later notified the Colombian Government that, if Congress should approve the separation of Venezuela and New Granada, regarded as inevitable by Vice President Caicedo, the existing treaties would be annulled *ipso facto*, and his diplomatic mission would terminate. Therefore it is to be supposed that the desire of the English cabinet was limited to maintaining the strong government of the Liberator in Greater Colombia for as long as possible. That its esteem for the hero was constant is to be inferred from the fact that it did not listen to the petition of some residents of Panama, presented in 1830 to the Government of Jamaica, for the separation of the Isthmus from Colombia. The authorities of that island, moreover, on receiving notice of the illness of Bolívar, showed intense concern over his health; but their generous solicitude that he be provided with the best medical assistance was too late, for the Father of Colombia was already dead.

The suspicion and distrust which, for a long time, France inspired in Bolívar, as a result of the absolutist policy of the Bourbons, began to fade when, early in 1827, Charles X sent to Colombia his first consul general and gave orders that the Colombian flag was to be admitted to the ports of the Kingdom. But these measures, imposed by the demands of commerce, did not signify that the King had resolved all his doubts, for he still vacillated between national interests and family ties in regard to the advisability of establishing relations with the Republics of America. As a result, Commissioner de Bresson was sent to report on the situation in Colombia. De Bresson, by his disinterested praises and his skillful diffusion of monarchical ideas—or at least those tending to modify institutions in the direction of increasing authority—definitely altered the feelings of the Liberator toward France. The commissioner stated categorically

that the unstable conditions in Colombia were the cause of France's delay in recognizing that country, and he did not conceal his predisposition for a government such as the Liberator desired. Moreover, de Bresson had no small influence in the abortive plan for establishing, at the death of Bolívar, a constitutional monarchy; but as the Prince de Polignac in Paris did not favor such an idea at all, the Council of Ministers that had elaborated it was obliged to take in sail. As was natural, the accession of Louis Philippe of Orleans to the throne after the revolution of 1830, brought the great French nation still nearer to America, whose political theories have always shown its influence. Nevertheless, circumstances relating to the domestic policies of the American nations caused a postponement of the formal recognition of Colombia by the new King.

Bolívar, from his reading of Rousseau and the Encyclopedists, as well as from his innate sense of statesmanship, never for one instant failed to realize the necessity of excluding religious controversies from the Spanish American democracies, and of maintaining harmonious relations with the Holy See, as chief authority of the religion professed by almost all the inhabitants. Consequently he considered of the utmost importance the celebration of a concordat that would settle any points likely to cause differences between the civil and the ecclesiastical powers, and he called attention to the fact that the Pontiff showed himself a worthy head of the Catholic nations by giving equal recognition to monarchists and republicans. General Santander was more impatient, and after considering the deliberation with which the Holy See dealt with the needs of the American churches, suggested that an agreement be signed between the federated countries whereby they should unite in demanding as the basis of relations with the Holy See the creation of a Patriarch with the powers that this dignitary had in the primitive church. This suggestion was to be incorporated in the pact of alliance and confederation which the respective plenipotentiaries were to sign at the Congress of Panama. But in the end such steps were superfluous, thanks to the skillful policy of the Government of Colombia. Don Ignacio Sánchez de Tejada, an envoy as firm as he was tactful, obtained in 1827 the acceptance by Rome of the Colombian plenipotentiary, although not with diplomatic status. He also secured the official appointment of those bishops and archbishops suggested by his Government, in spite of the indignant protests of the Spanish ambassador.

The geographical proximity and the brilliance of the republican institutions of the United States were reasons why the Liberator paid especial attention to the relations of Colombia with the older Republic. But the delay of the Washington Government in aiding or favoring the independence of the Castilian colonies ended by irritating him, for he thought that it was a matter of indifference to the United

States whether or not the people of the southern continent were triumphant in their struggle with the mother country. Furthermore, he never approved the influence which the institutions of the United States had on the Spanish Republics, for he was convinced that the federal system was not only inadequate but dangerous for them and, consequently, that imitation of the United States would be disastrous on account of differences of resources, race, and circumstances between that country and the rest of America.

Early diplomatic relations, moreover, were not auspicious, for the first representative of the White House, Mr. Baptis Irvine, limited his activities to presenting energetic claims for reparation for the acts of Colombian privateers, demands that at once encountered an unyielding and haughty attitude on the part of the Liberator. But Bolívar could not fail to understand the vital importance that the friendship of the Anglo-Saxon Republic held for the rising nation; he therefore hailed with great satisfaction Mr. Irvine's presence in the patriots' camp and addressed him as ambassador although he was only a commercial agent, in order to give importance to his mission (July, 1818). He followed with careful attention the course of events between the United States and Spain relating to the purchase of Florida, being convinced that, once this problem was solved, the former nation would seize the opportunity to win the friendship of the Spanish colonies and open an immense field to her commerce. He foresaw the amazing future of the United States, which he rated as a very powerful nation, rich and with unlimited possibilities, opposed to Europe and naturally, to the policies of England, "who wishes to lay down the law to us and who will inevitably do so."

In the dilemma of choosing between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, whose rival influence in the New World was already perceptible, Bolívar preferred, as has been said, to seek an alliance with England, even when the Government of the United States was wholly in sympathy with his cause. He was glad that the Washington Government would not enter the proposed federation, thus avoiding any discord with Great Britain. Nevertheless, once the cession of Florida was settled and the course of action of Great Britain and France defined, Henry Clay secured by his eloquence (March 28, 1822), the recognition of the new American nations by their elder sister. In consideration of this and of the fact that the White House, after the promulgation of the famous message of President Monroe (December 2, 1823), the simple origin of the now complicated doctrine bearing his name, came to be a factor of prime importance in assuring the stability and development of these same nations, in 1825 the Liberator spoke of the desirability of an intimate and close alliance of Colombia with England and the United States.



James Monroe

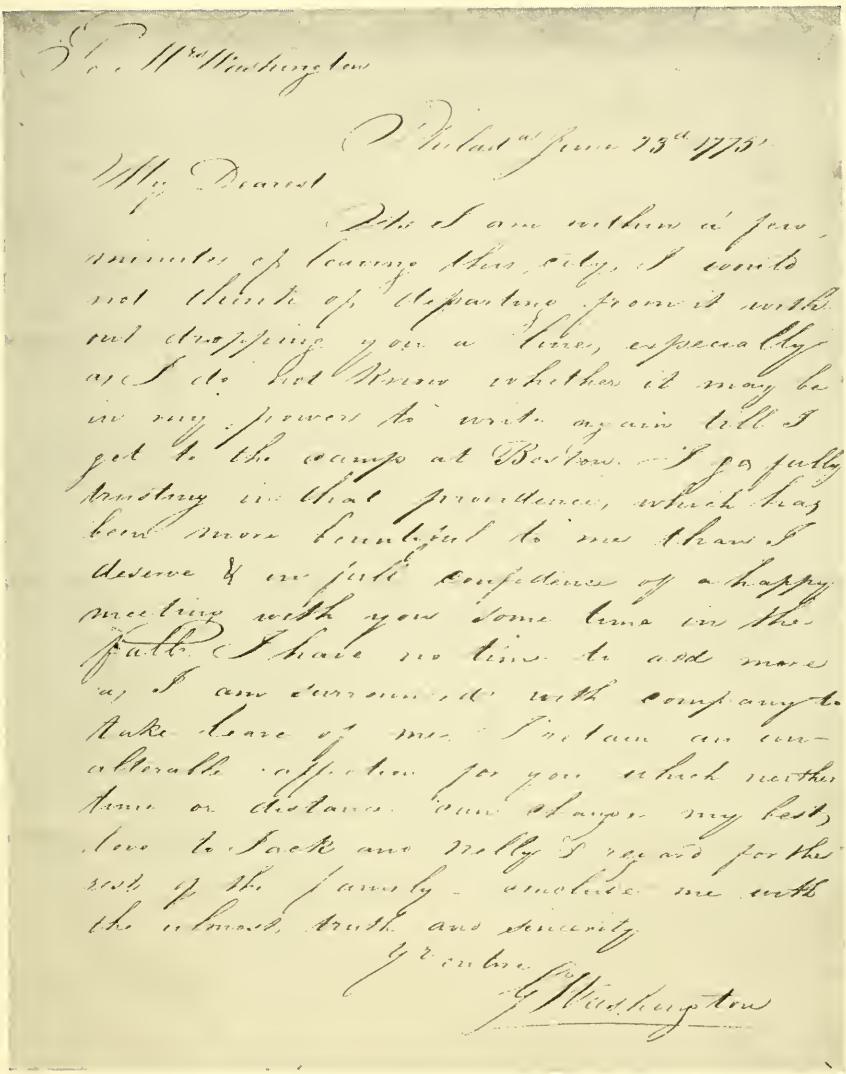
(1758–1831)

The fifth President of the United States and author of the Monroe doctrine

The United States Government which, through its agents in St. Petersburg and Madrid, carried on skillful negotiations in favor of the emancipation of Spanish America—agreed on this point with Great Britain—exerted its influence as strongly as possible for the suspension of the proposed expeditions to free Cuba and Porto Rico, inasmuch as Washington preferred that these islands should remain under Spanish control lest her own serious problem of negro slavery should be complicated. She also asserted that negotiations with the Emperor of Russia and his allies gave hopes that it would be possible to induce the mother country to make peace with the former colonies in America. Nevertheless, in the instructions to the representatives sent by the United States to the Congress of Panama (who did not arrive),[6] the Secretary of State reaffirmed the policy of strict neutrality in the struggle between Spain and the new Republics, at the same time stressing the principle of the freedom of trade—"free ships make free goods"—which so greatly favored the interests of his country. This principle was recognized in the treaty of friendship and commerce between Colombia and the United States celebrated in 1824, in which the plenipotentiary of Colombia proposed the clause that any differences between the high contracting powers should be submitted to the decision of some friendly power; but the American representative did not accept this clause, considering the submission of the sovereign rights of one nation to the arbitrament of another to be a very delicate matter.

Notwithstanding the preference of the Liberator for England, Mr. Watts, the chargé d'affaires of the United States, like his British colleague, begged Bolívar to leave Lima and return to Bogota to assume supreme command there and save Colombia. On the other hand, General Harrison, Mr. Watts's successor and a future President of the United States, did not conceal the disapproval with which he viewed the policy of Bolívar, whose liking for that country naturally was not fostered by the conduct of its representative. Harrison so comported himself in the fulfillment of his mission as to give reason to believe that President Adams wished to intervene in the internal affairs of Colombia as he had done in Mexico. Cordiality was reestablished, however, by the appointment of Colonel Moore to succeed General Harrison. The new envoy was a courteous diplomat of Jackson's Democratic administration; he declared that the United States would abstain from interfering in the domestic affairs of the nation to which he was accredited.

[6] In a message to Congress on Dec. 26, 1825, President Adams nominated Richard C. Anderson jr., minister of the United States to La Gran Colombia, and John Sergeant of Philadelphia, as delegates to the Congress of Panama. Confirmation of these nominations by the Senate was obtained only after lengthy discussions, so that Secretary of State Clay did not issue his instructions to them until May 8, 1826. Mr. Anderson died on his way to the congress, and Mr. Sergeant did not arrive before its adjournment.



MEMENTO OF WASHINGTON IN THE HOUSE OF BOLIVAR

Copy of a letter from General Washington to his wife, which was sent to Bolívar by Eliza Parke Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. Washington. Dr. Vicente Lecuna presented to the Pan American Union a copy of this document together with a copy of the letter addressed to the Liberator transmitting this memento. These copies are displayed in the exhibit hall of the Pan American Union.

In the course of the fighting with Peru, Bolívar suggested to the Council of Ministers the desirability of asking the mediation of the United States to end the dispute, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement of Girón; and at his death, Colonel Moore sent to the Government of Colombia one of the most fervent and heartfelt tributes of admiration to the Liberator.[7] And it is pleasant to recall once more that Washington's family had sent relics of the Father of his Country as a worthy present to the Liberator of Greater Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia.[8]

The position of prime importance which the viceroyalty of New Spain held among the Spanish colonies determined Bolívar's action in giving to Mexico its due importance as the sentinel of Spanish America. It has been seen that when, in Jamaica, he envisioned the creation of a single continental entity, he thought that Mexico might be the center of the confederation of the newly constituted Republics. He showed himself always ready to respond to the call of a sister nation when Spanish expeditions threatened Mexican ports. The relations established by the treaty of 1823 remained cordial, in spite of the change of régime imposed by Iturbide, until the Liberator received word that the Mexican nation was crediting the report that he meant to dominate it and subjugate all Spanish America. And as the Mexican chargé d'affaires, Colonel Torrens, showed himself decidedly hostile to the Liberator when General Córdoba revolted, Bolívar ordered that Torrens be given his passport.

Bolívar manifested especial sympathy for the Netherlands and for Sweden and Norway. This was based on the conduct of those monarchies toward the new continent; for while it is true that they remained neutral in the war against Spain, that did not keep them from showing themselves well disposed toward the American Republics, to which they sent accredited consuls in due season. The commercial treaty of 1829 with the Netherlands was, undoubtedly, more liberal and less burdensome for Colombia than that with Great Britain.

GENERAL IDEAS OF THE LIBERATOR—HIS CONTINUED LABORS IN THE CAUSE OF INTERNATIONALISM

The length of this article does not permit the summary here of all the Liberator's ideas on international questions. Nevertheless, before concluding, it is desirable to cite a few of his opinions.

In regard to the boundaries of the Spanish American nations, Bolívar firmly maintained the principle that they should be determined in conformity with the *uti possidetis juris* of 1810, that is,

[7] See p. 1216

[8] See Bolívar's letter of thanks, p. 1323.

To General D'Evereux, I confide these sacred memorials of my adored Parents — He did not arrive in the United States, till the Father of this Country was no more — but he was presented by me to Mrs. Washington & received an honor'd guest at Mount Vernon ——

I have ever regarded him as an adopted Brother, and deem the Ardent friend and Soldier of Liberty, worthy to receive these precious relics, and transmit them to Bolivar the Liberator of Colombia —

Presented as a mark of hon-
high consideration, for the Liberator
and the Republic of Colombia
by the granddaughter of
Mrs. Washington
Eliza Parke Custis —

New York November 8th 1826 ——

Courtesy of Dr. Vicente Lecuna

NOTE ACCOMPANYING WASHINGTON MEMENTO SENT TO BOLÍVAR

Final page of the note written by Eliza Parke Custis and sent to Bolívar with the copy of Washington's letter to his wife.

that to each should belong not only the territory which it actually occupied, but also all to which it had a right in accordance with the royal acts of the Spanish sovereigns, so that the boundaries of the new Republics should follow those of the former viceroyalties, presidencies, and captaincies general. He cited that principle in favor of Colombia when she claimed the Province of Jaen from Peru; and because of it he hesitated to authorize the creation of Bolivia as an independent nation. He kept it in mind when laboring to incorporate Guayaquil in Greater Colombia, as well as when directing the foreign policy of the latter, as is shown by the treaties signed in that period and by his ideas in regard to the tasks incumbent on the Congress of Panama.

In regard to the interoceanic canal, he dreamed of building it or at least of constructing a road across the Isthmus of Panama, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific; and he even thought of visiting that region to superintend the work personally. Nevertheless, he believed that neither he nor Vice President Santander should take part directly in such an enterprise, and he refused to sponsor the company organized for that purpose.

During the period of active war against Spain, he insisted on the necessity of permitting privateering, as this was, in reality, the only means of offense against the marine of the mother country; but, from 1828 on, he favored the suppression of such activity, and in the following year issued a decree to that effect.

In the interests of upright administration and efficient justice he favored stipulations in the international treaties of Colombia for the extradition of criminals and thought that the suppression of articles relative to this matter and to intervention between governments, in the pacts celebrated by the diplomatic agent Mosquera with Peru, Chile, and Buenos Aires, destroyed the very purposes of those treaties.

Whatever might be the institutions of the other Hispanic American nations or the political form of their governments, the Liberator believed they should be respected and treated with due consideration and attention in order to preserve international harmony. It is sufficient to recall that, although Iturbide and he were far apart in their ideas, during the adventure of Agustín I in imperialism Bolívar repudiated the action of his envoy, Don Miguel Santandería, in openly opposing the Mexican monarch, and ordered that suitable satisfaction be given the latter.

It is obvious that many of Bolívar's opinions have now lost their significance and timeliness because they were the product of temporary circumstances, and that others should be modified in accordance with the course of events. But the general outline of his international policy remains clear and brilliant, a lesson and an example for America.

And as long as memory recalls his efforts to mitigate the terrible consequences of war and regulate it by civilized standards, to impose arbitration as the best solution of international disputes, and finally to unite, under the standards of law and justice, the interests of all nations by leaguing them in service for humanity, the Liberator will amply deserve for his efforts in the cause of internationalism, as for his other manifold activities, the magnificent eulogy of Rodó: "If the collective thought of free and united America has not lost its essential virtue, those men of the future who, like us, behold in the snow-crowned peak of Sorata the highest crest of the Andes, will also recognize, with us, that in all the records of glory none is greater than Bolívar."

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BOLÍVAR MEDAL STRUCK BY REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

Commemorating the dedication of the Tenerani statue of the Liberator in Bogota in 1846.



STATUE OF THE LIBERATOR IN BOLÍVAR PLAZA, CARACAS, VENEZUELA

THE LETTERS OF THE LIBERATOR

By Julio Planchart

THE letters of Bolívar, embodying as they do an authentic revelation of his own thoughts and feelings, are of special significance; their collection and publication are the most direct means of understanding the psychology of this great man, and constitute the most suitable homage for any commemorative occasion, an homage enriched by the fruits of that understanding. The commemorative observances of 1930 would pay less than due honor to his memory were they not signalized by the publication of the most complete collection yet made of his letters.

To render this homage in the most fitting manner was a task to which Venezuela set herself and which she has just accomplished. The archives left by the Liberator had to be obtained, together with others assembled by compilers and collectors. It was essential that the person entrusted with the editorial supervision of this mass of material should have special qualifications as to his knowledge of history and of the archives in question. Dr. Vicente Lecuna, the editor,[1] is the author of important and penetrating monographs on the military aspects of Bolívar's life, and has compiled and edited the letters and documents included in *Papeles de Bolívar*. He has also edited a series of documents dealing with the creation of Bolivia, and arranged and completed the Bolívar archives contained in the O'Leary papers, with part of the papers preserved by Juan de Francisco Martín, as well as the Soublette and Salom archives. Most important of all for this purpose, his personal study has enabled him to recognize many errors in dates, proper and geographical names, including those of addressees, as well as to detect mistakes of earlier editors and deal with the various problems of authenticity and forgery that arise. For these reasons the Government of Venezuela decreed in 1928 that the centenary of Bolívar's death should be celebrated by an edition of his letters which should include all available material, and entrusted the work to Doctor Lecuna.

Even during the Liberator's lifetime, some of his letters were published as a result of political exigencies. Thus a number appeared in the *Gaceta de Caracas*, an official paper, in the government organ of Colombia, and in other journals of the day, to confirm a particular

[1] Editor as Baralt defines the word: "The man of letters who revises and publishes the work of another, seeing that it is correctly and carefully printed, and generally throwing light on the text by notes, comments, and explanations."

fact or to express Bolívar's opinion on a specified subject. The preservation of many of his letters is due to such publication.

Bolívar himself, however, was displeased to see his private correspondence given to the press. On October 21, 1825, he wrote imperiously to Santander: "Do not have any of my letters published, in my lifetime or after my death, for they are very freely and carelessly written." A year later, in another letter to Santander, he was even more emphatic: "I do not like at all having my private correspondence given to the public. I regard it as a breach of faith and of friendship. In Europe it is considered a crime." This displeasure, which changed to anxiety toward the close of his life, found expression in his words to Urdaneta, written from Soledad, November 4, 1830: "Finally, I will say this: I wish you to deliver to Colonel Austria all my letters of this last period; in case of a revolution they might fall into the hands of my enemies and produce a false impression, in spite of the fact that in all of them, if I have renounced the supreme power once, I have done so a thousand times, and have consistently declared that I have had no share in this reactionary movement. Austria will send them to me, and if you wish I will return yours or burn them, although yours are edifying because of their noble sentiments. Also I beg you to tear up at once the letters that I write you, since I must sometimes speak to you very frankly, for I am convinced that you are all passing through a stormy period, and I can not but sympathize with such old and tried companions."

This feeling on Bolívar's part led him to insert a clause in his will stipulating that his papers, then in the hands of Señor Pavageau, be burned. Fortunately the executors, with some definite or indefinite realization of their obligation to the Liberator himself as well as to history and to posterity, played the rôle of Augustus to this new Virgil, and neither examined nor delivered to any profaning hand the literary and historical treasure they had been commanded to consign to the flames; and posterity, approving their decision and deeply appreciating the treasure, has ignored both the early command and the wish expressed to Santander in the letter of October, 1825, and made mandatory by Bolívar's will. This fact explains the seeming inconsistency of using the very words of that command as an epigraph for the first volume, and hence to the whole of the Lecuna collection, and then proceeding to print so many Bolivarian letters.

Bolívar's attitude is a curious case of misgiving in one who was entirely undaunted by persons, by nature, or by feats of appalling difficulty and danger. He had qualms lest the freedom, impulsiveness, and vehemence with which he pronounced judgment upon men and political affairs in his letters might be interpreted unfavorably to liberal principles. These qualms were apparently tinctured with literary scruples.

In the eyes of the Liberator, a man sensitive to the opinion of others, literary work should be presented to the public suitably attired, as if in full-dress uniform; and in letters there is necessarily much of the disarray of field garb. Accordingly, in what he wrote for the public his style is a trifle stilted, as in *Mi delirio sobre el Chimborazo* and the *Resumen Sucinto de la Vida del General Sucre;* and he held himself in check even in the splendid prophetic letter[2] whose contents are so characteristic of its author. Yet in his letters his spontaneity and torrential flow of ideas are given free rein.

In his subtle and witty letter on the victory of Junín, the Liberator wrote to Olmedo (July 12, 1825): "Haste is a great crime in a poet"; and further on in the same letter, "And so, friend, revise again and again to polish the works of man." A year later, in sending to this same Olmedo a copy of the proposed Constitution of Bolivia, which he characterized as "a poor piece of work"—twinges of a scrupulous literary conscience—Bolívar asked him to polish it before having it translated into French and English. He passed judgment on his own epistolary style, or rather on the traits of character indicated by that style, when he commented in a letter to Santander dated May 20, 1825, on Mollien's disparaging remark:[3] "He says I am diffuse. It would be more correct to say I am not precise, for in truth I am too hasty, careless, and impatient. I do not see how an impatient and impetuous man can be diffuse. I multiply ideas in very few words, but without order or harmony." From this self-criticism, which was also implied by his revisions, corrections, and refinements, arose his disinclination to have any of his unrevised writings, such as letters, made public.

This attitude must have had some bearing, if only indirectly, upon the fact that only a few of his letters appear in the *Documentos relativos a la vida pública del Libertador de Colombia y el Perú, Simón Bolívar*, published during his lifetime (1826 to 1829, supplemented by an appendix which appeared in 1833), by the Devisme Brothers' Press of Caracas. The decisive factor in this case, however, was that the compilers, Francisco Javier Yanes and Cristóbal Mendoza, had nothing more in mind than the publication of the more or less official letters bearing on the contents of the documents. For various reasons the time was not yet ripe for giving greater publicity to the private letters of Bolívar; it fell to a later generation to initiate the work of collection and classification.

After the Liberator's death, the admiration of his close friends, the veneration of his comrades in arms, and the necessity for recording

[2] The so-called *Letter to a Gentleman of Jamaica.*—EDITOR.

[3] "Il ne manque pas d'éloquence; ses harangues ont de la chaleur; mais elles sont souvent diffuses. La langue espagnole, il est vrai, est difficilement concise." G. Mollien, "Voyage dans la république de Colombia en 1823," 2d edition, Paris, 1825, p. 208.

Al Exmo Sor. General en
Jefe José Antonio Paez
J. J. J.

San José de Cucuta a
11 de Diciembre 1826

Mi querido General.—

Al entrar en esta villa, he sido las actas que se han celebrado en Venezuela; y he tenido la noticia confusa de lo que ha pasado en Caracas y Puerto Cabello. No puedo menos de estrañar, que despues de haber llegado Guzman al Cuartel General de Vmd, hayan tenido lugar sucesos tan estraordinarios; y que mi nombre haya servido de juguete a las mas infames intrigas. Vmd sabe, muy bien, que Guzman no ha ido á Roma sino a proponerme, de parte de Vmd, la destruccion de la Republica á imitacion de Bonaparte, como Vmd mismo me lo dice en la carta, que tengo en mi poder original. Por el Coronel Ybarra y Urbaneja mehe mandado Vmd proponer una

historia entera; Yo fio en él, como en mi espada, que no me volverá jamas contra mi pecho; y ambos estan con Vmd, con toda la sinceridad de un Amigo que le ama

de corazon

Courtesy of Dr. Vicente Lecuna

FACSIMILE OF TWO PAGES OF A LETTER FROM THE LIBERATOR TO GENERAL PÁEZ

their history felt by all nations, made it inevitable that this task should be undertaken by collectors and historians. Two of the great man's companions and subordinates, José Félix Blanco and Daniel Florencio O'Leary, undertook it separately.

Blanco, a fervent patriot and devoted follower of Bolívar, was a priest and soldier of great achievements during the War of Independence and after the establishment of the Republic. Although he began his task at a later date than O'Leary, his work appeared first; it is, moreover, a continuation of that of Yanes and Mendoza, in conception and even in title, but improves on the earlier publication in plan and in the choice and amount of material. The *Documentos para la Historia de la Vida Pública del Libertador de Colombia, Perú y Bolivia* appeared from 1875 to 1877, published at the expense of the Venezuelan Government under the direction of Ramón Azpurúa, who in 1856 had urged Blanco to compile the documents, and who enlarged, revised, and completed the work. This collection gives tacit importance to the Liberator's private letters, and contains many especially valuable ones from Bolívar to Sucre of which the originals have never been found; in this respect as in many others the work of Blanco and Azpurúa is still fundamental.

O'Leary, an Irishman who came to Venezuela in 1818 with the British volunteers for the Liberating Army, was aide-de-camp to Bolívar, and a man of ability, distinction and no little diplomatic skill; it was he who vanquished Córdoba in that formidable general's last and fatal battle, a victory by some regarded as a stain on the conqueror's glory. O'Leary was a witness of the Liberator's last moments, and from one of Bolívar's executors, Juan de Francisco Martín, he obtained in Jamaica the hero's papers, unscathed by the flames to which by the terms of the will they should have been consigned. O'Leary took a good part of the papers, and left the rest in the hands of the executor. The Irish leader, an able historian who wrote with insight, fluency, and an agreeable style, preserved the treasure and put it in some kind of order. He also wrote his memoirs in English; they were ably translated into Spanish by Simon B. O'Leary, his son and competent successor in the labor of compilation and editing. The title was inaccurately extended to cover not only the *Memorias*, sometimes called *Narración*, but the collection of documents as well, on the publication of the entire work in 1883.

Another editor, Felipe Larrazábal, intended his *Vida del Libertador* to be an introduction to the *Correspondencia General del Libertador*, a project tragically frustrated by the shipwreck which ended his life. In the prologue to the *Vida* he tells us how his grief at the loss of two of Bolívar's letters inspired him to collect as many of the others as possible. This excellent Venezuelan writer and musician was a genuine exponent of creole romantic prose, given to exaggeration in con-

sequence of being both creole and romantic, eulogist by virtue of his very hero-worship, gifted with penetration and also possessed of an excellent sense of proportion. Larrazábal succeeded in accumulating a fairly numerous collection of Bolívar's letters. In December, 1861, he wrote to Gen. Bartolomé Salom that he possessed the original, or a copy, of 976; in 1862 he told the same correspondent that he had 2,013; and in 1863, he spoke to Pedro José Rojas, the editor of the Caracas newspaper *El Independiente*, of having 2,722; the total number is traditionally fixed at 3,000. Had Larrazábal distinguished between personal and official letters, he would undoubtedly have claimed a smaller number, for it is hard to see how a present-day collection like that of Lecuna, which includes some official letters, could contain only 2,126, while Larrazábal had gathered 900 more, unless we accept the hypothesis that in the sinking of the *Ville du Havre* many originals of which no copy is extant, and to whose existence no reference can be found, were lost with this writer, whose death thus seems a tragic act of destiny. At all events, in the *Vida del Libertador* there are fragments of letters whose originals are unknown; it may well have happened that they were lost at sea.

Another Venezuelan, the unforgettable Arístides Rojas, was a delightful, picturesque, versatile, and well-informed writer and true son of Caracas, possessed of a pleasing style, who belonged to the generation following closely on that of Larrazábal—he was 10 years younger, having been born in 1826. Rojas, too, was influenced by the romantic movement, although not as much as the enthusiastic and ill-fated biographer. In 1877, the year in which the publication of the work of Blanco and Azpurúa was completed, Rojas, perhaps in the spirit of a collector more interested in historical events than in the men who bring them about, was completing another collection, not only of the letters of Bolívar but also of documents, including, however, a goodly number of letters—a collection which might serve as an appendix to such a work as that of Blanco and Azpurúa. In that same year Rojas offered to the Caracas paper *La Opinión Nacional* one document every day for publication in that journal. Of the 2,000 offered, only a small number were printed; and after Rojas' death in 1894 his collection of Bolívar's letters passed into the hands of Pérez y Soto.

This active and interesting Colombian wrote in a confused and redundant style, but he was a fervent admirer of Bolívar, and perhaps the most active collector of Bolivariana, for he journeyed throughout America in search of material. He added the Rojas collection to the letters which he already possessed, thus accumulating a large number still unpublished when he died; his collection passed to the Venezuelan Government in 1926. The originals of the Santander correspondence had come into the possession of Pérez y Soto after their publication;

they included many very important letters from Bolívar to the Colombian hero.

These collections contained in themselves enough material for the publication of an extensive compilation of Bolívar's letters from verifiable sources; but in 1928, when the first volumes of Lecuna's work were published, the Venezuelan Government acquired that part of Bolívar's papers which Juan de Francisco Martín had retained at the time of the division with O'Leary in Jamaica. A grandson of the executor, Don José María Quiñones de León, then Spanish ambassador to France, presented them to Gen. J. V. Gómez, at that time President of the Republic, who transmitted them to the Government; thus they supplemented the rich and valuable sources already at hand.

These united treasures were increased and made more valuable by the letters which Señor Lecuna himself had collected—originals, copies, rough drafts, and extracts from widely scattered publications, as he states in the introduction to his work; and the sum total is augmented by new material in another collection now being published in Spain by Señor Rufino Blanco Fombona, material of which the original or source is not easily accessible from Venezuela. All these circumstances have made it more fitting than ever to commemorate the centenary of Bolívar's death by this comprehensive publication of letters, carefully collated and corrected.

The Lecuna collection consists of 10 volumes. The first nine contain 2,126 letters and an appendix; there are 30 more letters in the second appendix which, with an analytical index, makes up the tenth volume. The nine volumes of text range in size from 332 to 438 octavo pages. The letters run in chronological order beginning with 1799, the year in which the earliest is dated. That youthful effort, childish in spelling and expression, was written at the age of 15, when the future Liberator and master letter-writer was starting for Spain to continue his education. The letters indited during the years of private life show no signs of epistolary gifts, but from 1812 on they reflect his incessant activity in their abundance and copiousness. The letters continue almost until the very end, for they stop only six days before his death with the letter to Justo Briceño, an epistle whose tone is reminiscent of the dark chords of Beethoven's Heroic Symphony, and in which Bolívar expounds in masterly phrases his convictions on the preservation of Greater Colombia and the welfare of her supporters.

The chronological arrangement, at once the simplest and most natural, and the abundance of material make this work an intimate, personal, and therefore true revelation of one of the noblest natures known to history. The letters are a day-by-day revelation of that great soul, with a consecutive exposition of his inner and outer self, a sort of autobiography, more penetrating than a formal one could ever be, since no attitudes are struck, no facts are colored, and none of the

efforts at interpretation so often found in confidential conversations are made; they are open and spontaneous to the utmost degree. Perhaps it was his appreciation of this informal aspect of his correspondence that impelled the Liberator to command that it be burned. The more complete a chronological edition of Bolívar's letters, the better it would perform this autobiographical function of delineating faithfully the psychology of its subject. The *Documentos* of Blanco and Azpurúa, in which the letters are interspersed among official matter, scarcely fulfill it at all; the O'Leary collection, nearly all of which is a chronological repetition of material published in the earlier work, is an improvement by the mere fact of the continuity secured by the chronological arrangement; while the Lecuna collection still further improves upon its predecessors.

By temperament and through force of circumstances, Bolívar was a wanderer. He journeyed on foot from Paris to Rome, not only through the influence of the romanticism of Rousseau and Don Simón Rodríguez, but also because he felt the need of motion. Distance was in this case a species of the genus difficulty, and so did not exist for him. A fond illusion, born of his need for rest, was that idea of his that but for his wife's death he would have passed a tranquil life as mayor of San Mateo. He was the embodiment of every Venezuelan characteristic, and in his continual life in the saddle he was one with the llanero. Bolívar's travels, longer and more varied than those of Don Quixote, and, moreover, actual instead of imaginary, await the commentary of some less Quixotic and more Bolivarian Azorín. From the dates of this rich chronological collection of letters the itinerary may be made out in detail.

If the Lecuna collection is preeminent for the abundance and arrangement of its material, it has also a further advantage over earlier collections in that errors in dates and addresses and distortions of the text itself have been rectified. The correction of wrong dates, of which there were many, was necessary for the greatest possible accuracy and faithfulness, but it has no deeper significance. While the same may be said of the results obtained by straightening out confusion in the names of persons addressed, perhaps it will not be amiss to cite here the most striking example of the emendations introduced in this edition: In Volume XXIX of the O'Leary collection there are 8 letters dated 1824, 6 of which are addressed to Sucre and 2 to Gamarra; in Volume IV of the Lecuna collection, they are printed with the name of the actual recipient, General Lamar. The editor arrived at his conclusion by collating documents, taking into consideration the contents of each letter, and studying the places where Sucre, Gamarra, and Lamar were at the time each epistle was written.

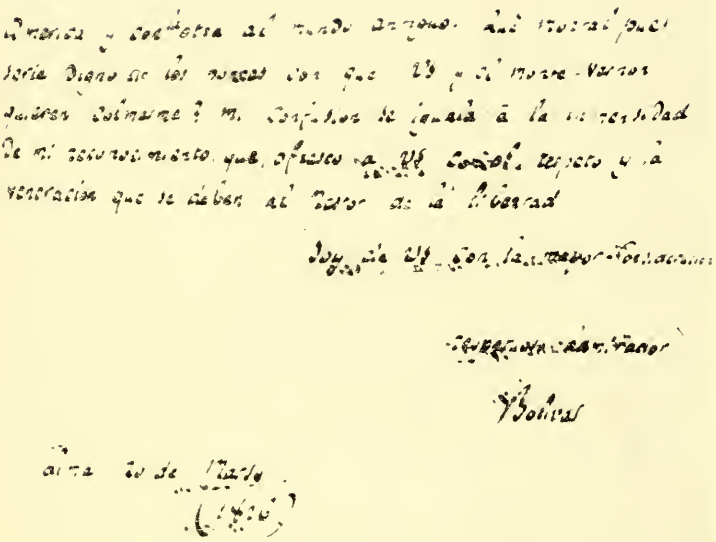
Of the corrections of falsifications in the text, by far the most important are the exposures of the forgeries introduced into the Liberator's letters by José Domingo Díaz.

When seen through the eyes of patriotism and love for the heroes who won our independence, this Venezuelan writer, penning his libels in Caracas, has something of the tragic buffoonery common to all petty, spiteful, and acrimonious defenders of oppression and tyranny; he is like Triboulet in Victor Hugo's *Le Roi S'Amuse*, and with that character might well have said, comparing himself with any one of the royalist *Saltabadiles* of the War of Independence, as Díaz himself calls the commanders Boves, Zuazola, or Antoñanzas:

> Nous sommes tous les deux à la même hauteur
> Une langue acérée, une lame pointue.

Díaz was supposed to be the son of the barber and quack doctor Juancho Castro; but, according to his enemies and to a diatribe attributed to the Liberator himself, he preferred to pass himself off as the son of a priest in order to boast of a strain of blue though dissipated blood, rather than accept the name of his humble protector. He was something of a Venezuelan Marat, always urging the extermination of everyone even suspected of sympathizing with independence. His *Recuerdos sobre la Rebelión de Caracas* impress the patriotic reader as having been written with the aim of ultimately obtaining from Fernando VII a fitting reward for the long services of himself and his family, their exile in Curacao, and all their toil and vicissitudes, the reward to consist of the Governorship of Porto Rico. The memoirs are written for the most part in a correct style which bespeaks the man of letters, but which is flat and cold notwithstanding the hatred behind them—a sample of the ponderous academicism of Spanish and Latin American writers of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, produced by French and Luzanesque [4] influences. Although at the beginning of the revolution he had collaborated with Sanz in editing the liberal periodical *Semanario de Caracas*, Díaz shows in this book his utter lack of sympathy for the men who brought about the events of April 19, 1810. He portrays most of them as led astray by the turbulence of rash youth, eager for change; he evinces not so much dislike as violent and implacable hatred toward these youthful spirits who finally achieved our independence. The epithets he applied to Bolívar furnish a complete vocabulary of insults. This defiant enemy of the Liberator and all other patriots, a man whose vindictive insinuations still find their way into certain minds through crannies opened by doubt and pessimism, was not above falsifying the letters of Bolívar

[4] Ignacio de Luzán (1702–1754) was a Spanish writer whose treatises on philosophy, grammar, rhetoric, and similar subjects were very popular in his day.—EDITOR.



Courtesy of Georgetown University

BOLÍVAR THANKS LAFAYETTE FOR THE WASHINGTON MEDAL

According to the Lecuna edition of Bolívar's correspondence, this letter, in the possession of Georgetown University, is a draft of that sent to General Lafayette thanking him for the medal illustrated on p. 1301. A translation of the final form of the letter reads:

Lima, March 29, 1826

To General LAFAYETTE.

Dear General:

I have had the privilege of seeing for the first time the illustrious writing of that hand which has accomplished so much for the New World. I owe this honor to Colonel Mercier, who presented to me your esteemed letter of October 15 of last year. Through the public press I have learned with inconceivable joy that you have been good enough to honor me with a treasure from Mt. Vernon. The portrait of Washington, a revered relic, and one of the memorials of his glory, are to be presented to me by your hands in the name of the brothers of the Great Citizen, of the first son of the New World. I find no words to express how I shall treasure in my heart this gift with its implication of high esteem. Washington's family honors me beyond my greatest hopes, for Washington, presented by Lafayette, is the crown of all human rewards. He was the noble champion of social reform, and you the "hero-citizen", the Colossus of liberty who on the one hand served America and on the other the Old World. Oh, what mortal could ever be worthy of the honors which you and Mt. Vernon have deigned to heap upon me! My confusion is as great as the gratitude which I offer you together with the respect and veneration which all men owe to the Nestor of Liberty.

With highest regards, I am

Your respectful admirer.

BOLÍVAR

and some of his associates, in his attempts to create dissension by thus offering evidences of calumny and misrepresentation.[5] How Díaz would have enjoyed being able to say of the death of Piar what Juan Montalvo exclaimed so pithily, and perhaps boastfully, on hearing of the death of García Moreno: "It was my pen that slew him"! He does claim, in a long, awkward, dull, but cynical explanation, to have been the *deus ex machina* in the execution of the patriot chief. He says in the *Recuerdos:* "A chance combination of favorable circumstances enabled me to cause his death. All that was necessary was a knowledge of the rash impulsiveness, the suspicious disposition, and the extreme irritability of Simón Bolívar. In this way I was able, without leaving my room, to work on his feelings through third parties and by means of a concatenation of documents and real or imaginary events. When he was thoroughly frightened and viewed his colleague with suspicion and distrust, a Caracas newspaper put in his hands brought matters to a head and he dashed off to Guiana to have him [Piar] shot." Of these assertions, colored by a sordid and mendacious Machiavellism and by ignorance of the complex factors involved in certain events, nothing remains but the explicit confession of an attempted and unprofitable incitement to crime and of falsification of papers and documents. Whatever extenuating circumstances may be admitted in considering the motives of such statements and the psychological basis for such conduct, from an ethical standpoint both are unpardonable, and they reveal the libeler in so contemptible a light that the wickedness of *Triboulet* is quite cast into the shade.

As early as 1818 a patriotic protest was published in the *Correo del Orinoco* against such frauds: "The editor of the *Gaceta de Caracas* is an old hand at forgery as well as lying"; and Bolívar, surely in an unguarded and uninspired moment, wrote the diatribe already alluded to, a dialogue between Díaz and an imaginary Juan Triviño. Blanco and Azpurúa refer at length to these forgeries, and publish a letter from the Liberator to Bermúdez side by side with the same letter as falsified by the journalist. It fell to Señor Lecuna, however, to produce irrefutable proofs on this point—two original and authentic letters of the Liberator and his secretary, Briceño Méndez, which had been seasoned to royalist ends in the *Gaceta* by the addition of various touches.

In Volume I of the Lecuna collection there is an extended note under the heading "Falsified Letters" explaining the process in detail; in their chronological order in this collection are five letters from Bolívar and one from Briceño, as they were written and as Díaz published them, and in addition, a facsimile of a letter from the

[5] Those which he falsified he obtained from the spoils taken by the royalists after their victories at La Puerta and La Madera.

Liberator to Briceño as irrefutable proof of the virulent interpolations of Díaz in the letters of Bolívar and his associates.

Of the other textual reconstructions, the most important are those in two letters from Bolívar to Santander. To the originals themselves words out of harmony with those already there had been added to certain phrases, words indicating caustic and hostile motives on the part of Bolívar, and nullifying or distorting the meaning of what had really been written. Published in the falsified form in the *Archivo de Santander*, they are corrected in the Lecuna collection, and the justice of the correction is demonstrated by two facsimiles. Other mistakes rectified are errors chargeable to Bolívar's amanuenses, to copyists, proof readers, or editors, and only the most obvious are amended. Such corrections, besides improving the text, are a stimulus for the work of revision that still remains to be done in future collections.

The work already done, however, has made it evident that the letters themselves are the most interesting part of the material; Bolívar's letters are to be read not only for their historical interest—to verify a fact, or to penetrate the mind of the man whose will was at one period a decisive factor in the history of several countries at once—but with the eager attention given to the reading of a great epic written in language that befits it. The gift of words was prominent among those left by the fates in the hero's cradle—words tempered like his sword, precise and energetic like his action, noble and brilliant like his life, and with the same rhythm, vigorous, thoroughbred and spirited, like the triumphant pace of a high-stepping war horse.

The reader who examines with an inquiring mind the numerous volumes containing the Liberator's letters is likely to find himself confronted at first by the difficulty of sheer quantity; he will need to be fortified by an earnest desire to know at first hand the most genuine and tangible record of Bolívar, in order to venture at all into this epistolary forest; but once fairly within, his attention and interest will be held in spite of himself. At first he will find letters whose value lies only in the fact that Bolívar wrote them; then he will pass over that written to Fanny de Villars in 1804, a letter whose construction, form, and lack of enthusiasm, precision, and wit give it all the earmarks of spuriousness, to the communication to General Miranda dated July 12, 1812, forceful, precise, unified, a model letter, in which Bolívar vindicates his defeat at Puerto Cabello with the dignity of a man conscious of having fulfilled his duty.

Next to hold the reader's attention will be the Iturbe letters, with their unreserved expressions of frustration and disappointment, to which the Liberator devotes thoughtful and effective paragraphs on several occasions, and their declarations of friendship, clothed in phrases worthy of any anthology.

Then the reader will pause before a new phase, in the *Memoria a los Habitantes de Nueva Granada,* usually known as the *Manifiesto de Cartagena.* Here Bolívar becomes the Liberator; his purpose in this memorial is "to free New Granada from the fate of Venezuela, and to redeem Venezuela from the lot she now endures." In the *Manifiesto* his personality passes to yet another phase, and discloses the expounder of ideas, of clear-cut and well-formed ideas on the subject of the disintegration which resulted in the downfall of the first Venezuelan Republic. These views are expressed with so much of the persuasive power innate in Bolívar's writings that they are moving and convincing even to-day, and enable us to understand the effect they produced on his contemporaries. The *Manifiesto,* the Letter to a Gentleman of Jamaica, and the Angostura discourse form an outstanding trio in the remarkable political writings of the Liberator.

The reader will come next to the letters dealing with the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, each one exemplifying that force and singleness of purpose which Bolívar was demanding for the Government of the new Republics and the command of the army; then to the letters of 1815, one of the most brilliant periods in the Bolívar correspondence. Among the latter are the vigorous, expressive, and vivacious letters dealing with the persistent and troublesome animosity of Brigadier General Castillo, which was a factor in the failure of the campaign against Santa Marta. One can not read these letters without a keen regret that Bolívar did not withdraw from political activity in 1826, the year which marked the end of his actual career as Liberator, and apply himself to writing the story of his life and campaigns; the Bolivarian nations would thus have had something comparable to Napoleon's *Memoirs* and Frederick the Great's *History of the Seven Years' War.* Among the letters dealing with important events, that addressed to Gual from Mompox in February, 1815, is characteristic in its variety and shrewdness; it expresses sentiments rooted in the beauty and vigor of his spirit, and thoughts whose significance is undimmed by the passing of the years.

Like a traveler journeying through a land remarkable for its scenery and monuments, who suddenly finds himself spellbound before a view or an edifice which seems to embody all the charms hitherto seen separately, so the reader pauses at the Letter to a Gentleman of Jamaica, struck with admiration by the unity of the whole resulting from the harmonious development of the central idea of each part, by the elevation and clarity of these ideas, and the forcefulness and flexibility of the language in which they are expressed. This letter sums up the reflections and aims of Bolívar at a time when, though defeated and defenseless, he was nevertheless blessed with courage, the insight of genius, and the experience gained by intimate contact with two American nations, Venezuela and New Granada; it merits

perfectly its title of "prophetic letter," for it contains within its pages statements which time has transformed into fact. It is a justification of war to the death, on the ground of Spanish cruelties since the conquest; it is a survey of the conditions and resources of the countries fighting for their freedom, and a prophecy of their future; it is a plea to Europe for help; it is a study of the kind of constitution adapted to those countries, and of the course open to the man who shall achieve their emancipation by uniting them; and lastly, it is an exhortation, urging this union as the only road to independence.

This extraordinary letter falls short of presenting a complete panorama of Bolívar's literary accomplishments only in its lack of a certain humor which he had, a humor that is now wit or repartee, now flavored with irony, now gaiety, now anger, now sadness. By the very nature of its subject and purpose, the Letter to a Gentleman of Jamaica could not display the fine shadings of Bolívar's emotions, so varied and so sensitive.

Two other letters, also written in 1817, one to Briceño Méndez and the other to Martín Tovar y Ponte, do reveal this humor. In the first, Bolívar smiles a little at Briceño's fears over the possible results of dissension among the patriots; forcefully and picturesquely he asserts his confidence in his own strength: "While I hold my sword in my hand there will be no tyrants here, nor yet anarchy," and then seeks to inspire confidence in his fearful correspondent with this kindly smile of encouragement: "Breathe freely, speak freely, act with decision, and have no more fear of my beloved Briceño than I have."

In the second he laughs in friendly derision at an ill-timed proposal for a scheme of government: "I have your May letter, very late, and the proclamation it contained. It strikes me as a very good proclamation, but it is not expedient. I shall have to quote you Socrates's remark to a friend who presented him with a fine defense against the persecutions of his enemies. He said: 'This is very good, but it does not fit my case; shoes may be ever so well made, but there are bound to be feet that can not wear them.' The Canon set up such a government as you wish to establish, and it lasted as long as cassava in hot soup."

A journey through the letters of Bolívar will richly repay the traveler who embarks on it with the needed historical and literary equipment; and no doubt there will be those who will undertake it. The Liberator and his letters are a subject to kindle the heart, and can not fail to find their own Rodríguez Marín. Such a feat, however, can not be performed in the scant space of a few pages and without the store of patience, love, and wisdom which that author has brought to the interpretation of Cervantes. And yet I feel impelled to continue our short excursion in this "realm of gold" and touch upon a few more of the outstanding features of Bolívar's correspondence.

There are the letters to Santander. From their nature they can not give a complete idea of Bolívar's epistolary style, but they contain paragraphs of great value, and offer a wealth of material on his psychology. They are a sort of *Diario de Bucaramanga*, but more direct and forceful, and without indecision. Bolívar was tactful to a high degree; certainly he knew how to adapt his letters to the position and circumstances of his correspondents. By this means the Liberator was in intimate contact with the hero of New Granada; Santander, besides being a worthy and understanding correspondent, was, as the Liberator himself said, one to whom he could write at any time as to another Bolívar. Consequently these are letters of great intimacy and frankness, and the spirit of the great letter-writer seems to flow whole-heartedly from his pen.

Then there are the letters to Sucre. He was a correspondent whom Bolívar loved and respected, yet who could on certain occasions inspire feelings of rivalry even in the magnanimous soul of the Liberator. Almost all of this correspondence is concerned with military and political instructions, and is of special value, not only to history, but to the appraisal of Bolívar's military career. There are a few, however, which present a full-length portrait of their writer; such a one is the letter of September 4, 1824, written to appease Sucre's resentment at having been put in command of the rear guard after the victory of Junín. It is a work of art from beginning to end; the opening gives an idea of its tone, and of the nice adjustment of thought and feeling in Bolívar's prose: "I shall answer your letter which Escalona brought me with a quotation from Rousseau: Julia's lover, feeling insulted by the money she sent him, complained, 'This is the only stupid thing you have done in your life.' I think your good judgment must have deserted you entirely when you conceived the idea that I could have done you wrong. I am deeply pained by your pain, but I have not the least remorse for having wronged you." In the letter of January 20, 1825, the rare paragraph beginning "I seem to see you growing vexed and impatient at all these fears, delays, and recent operations," shows Bolívar's skill in insinuating an idea into another's mind so that he would think of it as his own. The letter of April 26 of the same year is also admirable, delineating in a masterly phrase one aspect of Sucre's character: "You will always suffer as long as your high-strung sensitiveness vibrates at every touch."

Now we find the correspondence addressed to the Marquis of Toro, and to Peñalver, kindly, cordial, and expressive of the friendship for these two men which the Liberator always cherished in a special corner in his heart; and the letter to Simón Rodríguez from Pativilca, dated January 19, 1824: "Oh my teacher! Oh my friend! Oh my Robinson! You have been in Colombia, you have

Bx Proclamas No 11.

EL LIBERTADOR

A LOS

COLOMBIANOS.

COLOMBIANOS: Hoi he dejado de mandaros.

Veinte años ha que os he servido en calidad de soldado i majistrado. En este largo período hemos reconquistado la patria, libertado tres repúblicas, conjurado muchas guerras civiles, i cuatro veces he devuelto al pueblo su omnipotencia, reuniéndo espontaneamente cuatro congresos constituyentes. A vuestras virtudes, valor i patriotismo se deben estos servicios; à mi la gloria de haberos dirijido.

El congreso constituyente, que en este dia se ha instalado, se halla encargado por la Providencia de dar á la nacion las instituciones que ella desea, siguiendo el curso de las circunstancias i la naturaleza de las cosas.

Temiendo que se me considere como un obstáculo para asentar la República sobre la verdadera basa de su felicidad, yo mismo me he precipitado de la alta magistratura à que vuestra bondad me habia elevado.

COLOMBIANOS: he sido víctima de sospechas ignominiosas, sin que haya podido defenderme la pureza de mis principios. Los mismos que aspiran al mando supremo se han empeñado en arrancarme de vuestros corazones, atribuyéndome sus propios sentimientos; haciéndome parecer autor de proyectos que ellos han concebido, representándome, en fin, con aspiracion á una corona que ellos me han ofrecido mas de una vez, i que yo he rechazado con la indignacion del mas fiero republicano. Nunca, nunca, os lo juro, ha manchado mi mente la ambicion de un reino, que mis enemigos han forjado artificiosamente para perderme en vuestra opinion.

Desengañaos, colombianos, mi único anhelo ha sido el de contribuir à vuestra libertad i à la conservacion de vuestro reposo: si por esto he sido culpable, merezco mas que otro vuestra indignacion. No escucheis, os ruego, la vil calumnia, i la torpe codicia que por todas partes ajitan la discordia. ¿Os dejareis deslumbrar por las imposturas de mis detractores? ¡Vosotros no sois insensatos!

COLOMBIANOS: acercaos en torno del congreso constituyente: él es la sabiduría nacional, la esperanza lejítima de los pueblos i el último punto de reunion de los patriotas. Penden de sus decretos soberanos nuestras vidas, la dicha de la República i la gloria colombiana. Si la fatalidad os arrastrare à abandonarlo, no hai mas salud para la Patria: i vosotros os ahogareis en el oceano de la anarquía, dejando por herencia à vuestros hijos el crímen, la sangre i la muerte.

COMPATRIOTAS: Escuchad mi última voz al terminar mi carrera política: à nombre de Colombia os pido, os ruego que permanezcais unidos, para que no seais los asesinos de la patria i vuestros propios verdugos.

Bogotá enero 20 *de* 1830.

BOLIVAR.

Impreso por J.A. Cuilla.

Courtesy of Department of State

PROCLAMATION OF THE LIBERATOR ANNOUNCING HIS RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC SERVICE

Issued in Bogota, Colombia, January 20, 1830, on his resignation as President of Colombia. The copy from which this was photographed was transmitted to the Department of State by the American Minister in Colombia.

been in Bogota without telling me, without writing me," a letter whose exalted tone has immortalized its recipient. Whatever the personal merits of Simón Rodríguez, his pupil has made him great by this letter; no finer tribute to a teacher has been written than this by Bolívar.

Finally, there are the letters of his last years. Here the style, so flexible and youthful in the early writings, so vigorous and mature in his prime, has become serious. It recalls the deep full chords, resonant with melancholy, of certain andante movements in Beethoven's great symphonies. The tone of this period takes on the solemnity demanded by circumstances and by death; to himself and to us, Bolívar seems close to the grave. These final letters are notable among the Liberator's correspondence in their detachment from personal interests; the time had come when the man of action was already dead, when the hero was limited to his thoughts; he was vanquished at last, but only by the approach of death. His voice acquired a new accent, the tone of one placing his experience at the service of others, after having compressed centuries of activity into 47 years of existence. Two periods in Bolívar's life call forth the sympathy which the defeat of a great man always claims, tinging with compassion our respect for his greatness; they are the years 1815 and 1830. The second time he knew his defeat to be final, hence the note of tragedy in the letters dated in that year. Together with the Liberator's death and the disintegration of his political work, they supply the catastrophe for the great epic of his life as unfolded in his letters.

Such a writer as Bolívar must always show a certain degree of unevenness in the literary quality of his work, or rather in the grammatical and rhetorical quality. It is not always correct; his own explanation of this has already been given. The grammatical structure was very often involved or faulty, even in his most brilliant paragraphs. He committed many Gallicisms, not only as a result of his French reading, but because the Latin American was and still is by nature something of a Gallicist. On some occasions the Liberator carried this to extremes, as for instance when he wrote "*El Perú es una renta viajera sobre mi cabeza*," corrupting the Spanish adjective *vitalicio* into a travesty of the French *viager*. This may have been an attempt at a sort of Gallicizing pun, but if so, it was certainly not a felicitous one. Bolívar talked rather than wrote; he dictated his letters, hastily, restlessly, and impatiently, and this fact, together with his lack of literary discipline, produced the imperfections in his style. It had another result, however, that of making his letters a reflection of the spoken language of the northern part of Latin America, especially of Venezuela, and even more particularly of Caracas; for Bolívar, while he belongs to all America,

is essentially a son of the city of El Avila. Although I can not now go deeply into this phase of the letters, it seems to me that we have here a valuable source of information on the Spanish spoken by the Latin Americans of northern South America at the time of the war for independence.

Bolívar's work shows faults, but they are the faults of a great writer who is obliged to be negligent, like Santa Teresa, with whom he had some degree of spiritual kinship. René Pichon, the eminent French student of literary history, tells us that in spite of Cicero's own insistence on purity of style his letters were never shorn of diminutives, neologisms, archaisms, colloquialisms, and free and almost incorrect expressions; yet the correspondence of the great Roman writer is not considered a minor part of his work on this account, but quite the contrary. So it is with Bolívar's letters, because of their remarkable rhythm, their psychological significance, their dramatic and historical interest, their warm-heartedness and delicacy, their manifestations of a forceful character, and above all, that single-mindedness which was the basic quality of the Liberator's spirit. What he thought and believed and felt in his youth contained the germ of what he was to think and believe and feel then and always, for he had to a high degree that sense of wholeness which has been set forth in so masterly a way by the American philosopher Waldo Frank. It was that which made Bolívar's character so constructive, so well-rounded, and so great. And since the nations he created serve as a pedestal for that greatness, they should strive unceasingly to maintain a development that shall do honor to the memory of the Liberator.



PATIO IN THE HOUSE OF BOLÍVAR, CARACAS

BOLÍVAR AS DESCRIBED BY CONTEMPORARIES

I

SIMÓN BOLÍVAR [1] is descended from one of the richest Creole families of the Province of Caracas: he was born about the year 1780, and, by an indulgence rarely granted at that time by the court of Spain to its South American subjects, was sent to Europe for the completion of his education. Having spent some time at Madrid for that purpose, he afterwards visited great part of Europe, and, in his twenty-third year, returned to Venezuela, with a mind enlightened by a familiarity with the liberal institutions of the age, and indignant at the degraded condition of his native country. The attempts of Miranda to liberate the South American Colonies from the yoke of Spain, affording the opportunity, shortly after his return, for an avowal of his sentiments, and a display of that ardent love of freedom and devotion to the welfare of his country which have so conspicuously marked his subsequent career, he hastened to enrol himself under his banners; and, at the commencement of his public life, set his countrymen a glorious example of disinterested patriotism, by the manumission of his slaves, and the sacrifice of his patrimonial wealth to the sacred cause in which he had embarked.

After the defeat and death of Miranda, the hopes of the patriots of Venezuela were fixed almost exclusively upon Bolívar, and he was appointed to the command of their armies, and invested with provisional powers, which conferred on him the most absolute authority; fourteen years have now elapsed since he was first entrusted with this important charge, and during the whole of that time he has been engaged in unwearied efforts to secure the independence of his country—an object which he has pursued with a zeal and steady perseverance, of which history affords but few examples.

He was not bred to the profession of arms; but the activity of his mind, and the ardour with which he embraced a military life, supplied the want of a more regular education, and enabled him to acquire as much tactical knowledge as was requisite for the state of warfare in which he was engaged. . . .

When the fortunes of the Patriots were at the lowest ebb, and under circumstances which would have sunk an ordinary mind into

[1] From "The Present State of Colombia," by An Officer Late in the Colombian Service, London, 1827, pp. 54–5, 56–9, 113–15.



SIMON BOLIVAR

After the portrait by Espinosa

despondence, he never despaired of ultimate success, or suffered misfortune for a moment to disturb the equanimity and patient courage by which he inspired confidence in the breasts of his countrymen, and infused the vigour and animation which have led to so successful a result. To form, however, a correct estimate of his merits, and of the difficulty of the task he has performed, it is necessary to know the people with whom he has had to deal, and the country which has been the scene of his operations; for a great part of his followers had scarcely passed the confines of civilisation, and many even of those, who, from their superior education and habits of life, might have been expected to co-operate with his views, were as often his rivals as his coadjutors; nothing, therefore, but a firmness and decision of character which has rarely been equalled, and never surpassed, could have enabled him to control the various passions brought by the revolutionary ferment into a state of unusual and dangerous excitement, and give them a direction beneficial to the public interest. The necessity, likewise, of encouraging or keeping in awe, by his presence, the different parts of the extensive country subject to his command, and the difficulty of traversing the plains and mountains, in which the traveller is exposed to every extreme of climate, and the commander obliged to share the hardships of the meanest soldier, compelled him to lead, during the whole of the revolutionary war, so laborious a life, that, had he not been gifted by nature with extraordinary powers, both of body and mind, he must have sunk under the fatigues which he has undergone.

By the ability and energy he has displayed in the difficult circumstances in which he has been placed, he has acquired a wonderful ascendancy over all classes of his countrymen; some few, indeed, of the persons who were opposed to him, in the civil troubles which existed during the early part of the revolution, may still regard him with a jealous eye, but the greater part of the chieftains entertain for him the most cordial and enthusiastic esteem, and the soldiery and people look up to him with sentiments little short of religious veneration. Bolivar, therefore, stands quite alone at the head of the Colombian government, nor can any person in the republic be considered as occupying even the second place: Paez, Mariño, Urdaneta, Bermudez, Santander, Montilla, and other generals, are men of undoubted courage, and some of them possess cultivated understandings, and polished manners; but beyond the province in which they were born, or in which they have acquired an interest by military command, they are altogether destitute of influence. Paez, for instance, is as little thought of in New Granada, or Santander in Venezuela, as either of them can be in any country of Europe. Till the government, therefore, is more firmly established, and the people, by becoming more familiar with freedom, feel a deeper interest in the

support of their new institutions, everything depends upon Bolivar: he was one of the earliest champions of his country's independence; he has firmly and courageously maintained his post throughout the arduous struggle, and all parties now tacitly acknowledge his superiority, by referring themselves to his arbitration in the dissensions which at present threaten to disturb the tranquillity of Colombia. . . .

In these different expeditions [of British], at least six thousand British subjects left their native shores to engage in this contest, which, from its nature and character, was so well calculated to impose upon the judgment, and dazzle the imagination of the young and the adventurous. The men were for the most part veteran soldiers, and many of the officers had borne rank in the service of their country, and were men of talent and respectability, who, when their services were no longer required at home, embarked in this cause, with the laudable desire of improving their condition in life by the honourable exercise of their profession: others, carried away by the ardour and enthusiasm of youth, embraced this opportunity of commencing their military career, little prepared for the dangers and hardships which awaited them; and, perhaps, some few, actuated by less disinterested motives, entered this service for the purposes of gain, or of liberating themselves from embarrassments which beset them in their native country. But, whatever were their several motives, a similar fate has overtaken nearly the whole of them; for, at the close of the year 1823, not more than one hundred and sixty of the men survived, who were all collected in the battalion of Carabobo, and served still to give a character to the regiment, although it was then filled up with natives. It is not easy to ascertain the number of officers who have escaped the general destruction, as several have at different times returned home; and, besides those remaining in the battalion of Carabobo, there are still some few serving in the native regiments, but I should not think the number of survivors exceeds half that of the survivors amongst the men.

Of the gallant spirits who have thus fallen sacrifices to the establishment of the independence of Colombia, few have fallen by the sword; for, except at the battle of Carabobo, where the British regiment left one-third of its number on the field, they suffered little from the enemy; fatigue, privations, and the climate, thinned their ranks, and in so short a time caused such a reduction of their numbers. The Creoles of the country suffered likewise, nearly in the same proportion; and to this extraordinary waste of human life is to be attributed the extreme depopulation of the country; for their armies, of which so much has been heard in Europe, have seldom exceeded two or three thousand men.

The conduct of Bolívar to the foreigners in his service has been uniformly marked by kindness and attention to their wants; his

ardent temperament, on all great emergencies, required exertions and sacrifices from his troops; and the British were never so well satisfied, as when called upon, on such occasions, to execute his orders; but in the tedious marches and miserable bivouacs in the woods and plains of Colombia—always without shelter, and frequently without food—they ever found him an indulgent and considerate commander. From some of the inferior chiefs, foreigners have not always experienced similar treatment, particularly those who were placed in Creole battalions; but of Bolívar and the government no one has cause to complain. During the early part of the war, the government had indeed rarely the means of paying any part of its troops; but as soon as an improvement in their circumstances gave them the opportunity, they honourably redeemed the pledge given to their foreign defenders, by accounting for their arrears of pay, and making them a liberal compensation for their services, in proportion to their respective ranks. . . .

II

During my residence in Columbia,[2] the President Bolivar was in Peru, commanding the independent army composed of Columbian and Peruvian troops opposed to the Spanish army under the command of the Viceroy La Cerne and General Canteiac. I regretted exceedingly not having had the good fortune to be personally acquainted with Bolívar, who is at this time, without any disparagement to other highly gifted men in America, the greatest man and most extraordinary character which the New World has ever produced. Bolivar is descended from one of the oldest Spanish families in Caraccas termed "Mantuanoes," to shew that they are lineally descended from the Spanish warriors who accompanied Cortes, Pizarro, Gonsalvo de Ximines, and other chiefs in their conquest of Mexico, Peru, Columbia, Chili, &c. Bolivar is about forty-one years of age. I have been told that he looks considerably older, from the great fatigues and various privations he has undergone in his numerous campaigns in South America. In person Bolivar is small, but muscular, and well made, and able to go through astonishing fatigues, which I have heard confirmed by one of his aides-de-camp and Colonel Santa Maria, who, with others of Bolivar's staff, had frequently been left behind by their chief, in his long and tedious journeys over the mountains and vast plains of Columbia and Peru. The eyes of Bolivar are very dark, large, full of fire and penetration, and denote energy of mind and greatness of soul; his nose is aquiline and well-formed, his face rather long and prematurely furrowed by care and anxiety; his complexion sallow. In society, Bolivar is lively in his manner, full

[2] From "Travels through the Interior Provinces of Colombia," by Col. J. P. Hamilton, London, 1827, vol. i, pp. 229–235. Colonel Hamilton was Chief Commissioner from his Britannic Majesty to the Republic of Colombia from 1823–1825. The spelling and punctuation are Colonel Hamilton's.—EDITOR.

of anecdote and conversation; he possesses the happy knack, like Buonaparte, of reading at once a man's character, and placing him in a situation where his talents and abilities will prove most useful to the country. One great and rare virtue belonging to the character of Bolivar is his thorough disinterestedness, and the little regard he pays to himself under the most severe privations, always anxious to share what he has with his companions in arms, even to his last shirt. To confirm this, it will not be amiss to relate an anecdote of him, told me by another of his aides-de-camp.

Soon after his entry into Bogota after the defeat of the Spaniards at Bojaca, he gave a grand entertainment to many of the first families of the place; and just before dinner, an English colonel arrived. Bolívar looking at him, said "my good and brave colonel, what a dirty shirt you have on for this grand dinner; how happens it?" The colonel replied, "he was really very sorry, but to confess the truth, it was the only shirt he had." On hearing which Bolívar laughed, and sending for his major domo, desired him to give the colonel one of his shirts; the man hesitated, and remained looking at the general; when he again said rather impatiently, "why don't you do as I desire you, the dinner will soon be on the table." The major domo stammered out "your excellency has but two shirts, one is on your back, the other in the wash." This made Bolivar and the colonel laugh heartily; the former remarking jokingly, "the Spaniards retreated so quickly from us, my dear colonel, that I have been obliged to leave my heavy baggage in the rear."

It is a well known fact that Bolivar is at this time a poorer man than when first the civil war broke out. He had then some of the finest estates in the neighbourhood of Caraccas, cultivated by slaves, producing excellent cocoa, tobacco, indigo, &c. He gave liberty to almost all his slaves, making only one condition, that they should not serve against the cause of independence. Most of the Negroes entered into the Columbian service, and proved excellent soldiers.

Bolivar's determined perseverence under the most disheartening circumstances; his skill, ability, and dexterity in amalgamating the different materials which now form the state of Columbia; his courage and coolness in action, and his prudence and foresight in seizing instantaneously all the advantages to be derived from victory, cannot be too much admired; and leave the great Bolivar supereminent over all others in the Temple of Fame. No man ever yet existed, how great soever the qualities of his mind, who had not some foibles to throw a certain degree of shade over the more brilliant parts of his character. Bolívar is rather hasty in his temper, and frequently on these occasions makes use of intemperate expressions, for which he is afterwards extremely sorry, and anxious to make atonement to the person whose feelings may have been wounded in these unguarded

moments. But revenge was never harboured in the bosom of this great man; and nothing short of the atrocities and cruelties committed by the Spaniards against his troops, could ever have induced Bolivar to have carried on against his enemies "une guerre à l'outrance." Bolivar is famed for his hospitality, and delights in seeing his friends happy around him. He is temperate in his diet, drinks a moderate quantity of wine, no spirits, seldom smokes, and is generally the last to retire to rest and the first to rise. Dancing is one of his favourite amusements, which he performs gracefully; and on these occasions I am told the hero reaps a plentiful harvest of smiles from the American beauties. . . . Bolivar is a widower, without children; he was married at Madrid when young, to a daughter of the Marquis of Ulsturon.[3] He speaks French and Italian well, having resided in those countries; also a little English, in which he has improved of late years, by having always had on his personal staff one or two English officers and an English medical man.

III

. . . The revival of the revolution in Venezuela[4] was, however, principally owing to the same individual, who sustained and carried it through a long and sanguinary contest and finally brought it to a conclusion; securing for his country, independence and liberty, and for himself the well-earned title of The Liberator. As the history of the revolution in Venezuela and New Granada, from this period, is in a great measure identified with that of the life and services of Don Simón Bolívar, it may be proper to introduce him more particularly to our readers, and to show what part he had acted previous to this period. Bolívar is a native of Caracas and belonged to one of the most respectable and wealthy families of that city. In his youth he went to Spain to complete his education, and there obtained permission to travel into France, England, and Italy. His liberal education, improved by travel, and an acquaintance with many of the enlightened men in Europe, early imbued his mind with liberal sentiments; and having witnessed the condition and character of an independent, if not a free people, he was deeply affected with the degradation and oppression of his native country. At Paris he attended on all public lectures and attracted notice by his talents and learning; here he contracted an intimacy with Baron Humboldt

[3] Apparently a confusion with the name of Bolívar's guardian in Madrid, the Marquis de Ustáriz. Bolívar's wife was María Teresa Rodríguez de Toro, niece of the Marquis de Toro.—EDITOR.

[4] From A View of South America and Mexico, New York, 1827, vol. i, pp. 68-69. This interesting survey of current conditions in other American countries was first published anonymously "By a Citizen of the United States," but a later edition (Hartford, 1839) gives the author as John Milton Niles, United States Senator from Connecticut.

and Bonpland,[5] the celebrated South American travelers; in company with whom he visited England, Italy, Switzerland, and a considerable part of Germany, and made himself acquainted with the political condition, the character, and habits of the people in these different countries. He had a fair opportunity of discovering the wonder-working influence of political and religious institutions on the human race; that the social character of man is formed by them and that they are the sources of the power and prosperity of nations, as well as of their degradation, impoverishment, and oppression.

He discovered that liberty is the natural element of man, where alone his faculties attain their just growth and full development, and which alone gives to him his proper rank and dignity in creation. As his soul warmed with the love of liberty, he more deeply lamented the enslaved and degraded condition of his own country. With these sentiments, he returned to Venezuela just at the breaking out of the revolution.

IV

During our stay in Valencia,[6] Mr. ——— read us a most interesting letter which he had received from Bolivar. It was quite a friendly and private communication; and the more valuable, as shewing the unreserved opinions of the writer. Its principal object was, to be informed of the state of affairs in Venezuela; in all probability previous to the President's making up his mind as to going to the assistance of Peru; taking at the same time a glance at the moral and political condition of the several republics of South America. The sentiments it contains are not only those of a true patriot, but bear all the impression of a noble and generous mind, ardent in his country's cause for her benefit alone, in which his whole soul seemed to be engrossed. With a spirit of prophecy highly creditable to his judgment as a statesman, he laments, in the liveliest terms, the evil that must accrue to Mexico from the ambition of Iturbide, and speaks of the time as arrived, when, in the Western Hemisphere, despotism *must* bow before *public opinion;* in fact, from its ingenuous expressions—the nature of the communication—to one of his oldest friends and active coadjutors in the regeneration of America—a man who is looked upon as one of its ablest senators—nothing could have been more interesting to us than the opportunity of perusing such a document. The mind of the illustrious writer shone forth in every line, and excited in us a degree of admiration and respect for his character, that I know not how to describe.

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[5] Aimé Bonpland (1773–1858), the French naturalist and traveler in South America.

[6] From "Letters written from Colombia . . . in 1823," Anon., London, 1824, pp. 28–9.



Photograph by Navarro, Caracas

BOLÍVAR AND HIS GENERALS DISCUSSING THE CAMPAIGN OF THE ANDES

This famous painting by the German artist, Erwin Ochme, is at present in one of the halls of the Federal palace at Caracas. It is a picture of the war council held on May 23, 1819, in the town of Setenta where Bolívar explained to his generals the plan of the stupendous campaign of crossing the northern Andes.

BOLÍVAR IN WAR AND COUNCIL 1818–1821

By a Citizen of the United States[1]

THE indefatigable Bolívar, whose extraordinary exertions for the emancipation of his country, have, by the unanimous voice of America and Europe, justly entitled him to the illustrious appellation of the Washington of South America, now conceived the bold project of emancipating New Granada, when Morillo supposed that the whole efforts of the patriots would be required in Venezuela. In opening a campaign in New Granada, numerous difficulties were to be overcome; unexplored tracts of wilderness were to be traversed; rapid and dangerous rivers, swelled into lakes by the rains, were to be crossed, and mountains, apparently inaccessible, to be passed; and with an army hastily collected, a considerable part of which were destitute of discipline, and unaccustomed to the hardships of service; badly equipped and clothed, and scantily provided with the means of subsistence. Formidable as were these difficulties, they did not surpass the resolution of the chief of the republic, or shake the firmness of his purpose. The liberation of New Granada, whether regarded with reference to the relief it would afford to the oppressed inhabitants, the importance of the acquisition, or the influence it would have on the revolutionary cause, was an object demanding the utmost efforts of the republic. The cause of Venezuela and New Granada were *(sic)* essentially identified, and reciprocally influenced each other. Animated by the magnitude, and even by the difficulties of the enterprise, Bolívar made every possible effort his situation and resources would admit of, in preparing for this important campaign.

But the preparations for the approaching campaign did not engross the entire attention of Bolívar, who was not only the liberator, but the legislator of his country; not only the commander in chief of her armies, but the head of the government, and the founder of her institutions. The congress of Venezuela was installed at Angostura in February or March 1819, to deliberate on the form of a constitution for the republic. The session was opened by a long and elaborate speech by the president, exhibiting his views of the most suitable government for Venezuela, under existing circumstances. . . .

[1] From "A View of South America and Mexico," by A Citizen of the United States, [John Milton Niles, later United States Senator from Connecticut and Postmaster General], New York, 1827, vol. ii, pp. 99–118, 123–4.—Editor.

Having discharged this responsible duty respecting the establishment of a system of government for the republic, Bolívar directed his whole attention to preparations for the liberation of New Granada. He organized a select corps composed of Irish and English foreign auxiliaries, and some of his best troops. General Paez, whose name had become a terror to the royalists, was to remain behind, entrusted with the important duty of watching the motions of Morillo, and defending Guiana and the territories of Venezuela in the possession of the republicans. Every thing being in readiness, taking advantage of the rainy season when the royalists had abandoned the plains, and were reposing in security, the army commenced its march in the month of April, on an enterprise, the importance of which was only surpassed by its intrinsic difficulties. The constancy and fortitude of this army, in sustaining the fatigues and hardships which it had to endure, and surmounting the numerous obstacles that opposed its progress, will not suffer from a comparison with the army with which the Carthagenian hero conquered the Alps. "The rainy season," says Bolívar, "had commenced, and the plains presented only vast sheets of inundations; the frozen summits of the Andes lay in our route; the sudden mutations of adverse climates were to be encountered; a well disciplined army, three times our own number, were in front of us, and occupying all the military positions of those regions."

On the arrival of the army in the province of Casanare, it formed a junction with the troops of that province, under the command of general Santander; on which occasion Bolivar issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of New Granada, in which he says, that "the groans which Spanish tyranny extorted from you have reached the ears of your brethren in Venezuela, who, after having thrown off the yoke of our common oppressors, wish to share their liberty with you. A British legion, from more distant climes, has left the glory of its country to acquire the renown of saviours of America; this liberating army of friends and benefactors is now in the bosom of your country, and God, who always protects suffering humanity, will make the arms of your redeemers triumphant."

The united armies were a whole month in marching through the province of Casanare, and in overcoming the obstacles which every day appeared to multiply as they advanced. They had to cross a number of navigable rivers, which, at this season of the year, overflowed their banks, and inundated the country and the roads over the plains. It rained almost constantly day and night. The roughness of the mountains rendered them almost inaccessible, and in four days' marching over them, all the transports were rendered useless, and all the cattle provided for the army were lost. No enemy was discovered until they reached the river Guya, on the 27th of June, 1819, when the vanguard of the liberating army attacked and dis-

lodged a detachment of 300 royalists, occupying a position so strong by nature, that 100 men are sufficient to stop the passage of 10,000.[2] The destruction of the bridge across the river, by the royalists, prevented their being pursued, so that the only direct advantage of the victory was the possession of the harbour, and the provisions left by the enemy. But as this was the opening of the campaign, it had a favourable influence on the army after their incredible fatigues, as the first events are often regarded, in some degree, as presages of the final result.

This affair was immediately followed by a succession of the most splendid victories the revolution affords, and which not only speedily



BOLÍVAR AND HIS ARMY CROSSING THE ANDES

A panel of the bronze frieze in the Governing Board room of the Pan American Union.

terminated the campaign, but decided the fate of New Granada, and, perhaps, it is hardly too much to say of the revolution in the whole of Spanish America. The first action was fought on the 1st of July, in the valley of Sagamoso,[3] in the province of Tunja, between the liberating army and the main army of the royalists of New Granada, commanded by Barcyro.[4] The contest was long, obstinate, and continued until ten o'clock at night, when the Spaniards were routed and compelled to retreat in great disorder, to save themselves from destruction.

After considerable manoeuvering by both the hostile armies, they encountered each other again on the 25th of July, at Pantano de Bargas,[5] near the capital of the province of Tunja. The action lasted

[2] Despatch of Bolívar, dated 30th of June, 1819.
[3] Sogamoso.—EDITOR.
[4] Barreiro.—EDITOR.
[5] Vargas.—EDITOR.

for five hours, both parties fighting with the greatest desperation. Victory at length declared for the patriots, and the rout of the royalists was complete; they were obliged to retreat in confusion, leaving their artillery, baggage, and treasures, on the field of battle, with their killed and wounded. The Spanish army retreated by the road of Samaca, in the direction of the capital, and were pursued and overtaken by the liberating army on the 7th of August, at Boyaca. At daylight the advanced corps of the patriots discovered that the enemy intended to pass the bridge at Boyaca, when Bolívar ordered the whole army under arms for action, and to march to the high road to prevent the royalists from crossing the bridge, or force them to give battle. At two in the afternoon, the enemy's first division reached the bridge, where they saw the advance cavalry of the patriots, and supposing it a reconnoitring party, they attacked it to clear the way for the main body of the royal army. The divisions of the liberating army quickened their march, and, to the great surprise of the royalists, the whole of its infantry appeared in a column on a height commanding a view of their position. The main body of the enemy was stationed about three fourths of a mile from the bridge. The infantry of the liberating army came down from the height, and, together with the cavalry, marched along the road to give the enemy battle; who, in the mean time, made a movement by his right, which was opposed by the British legion. The battalions of Barcelona, the intrepid corps of Paez, and the squadron of cavalry of the upper plains, formed the centre of the liberating army; the battalion of the line of New Granada, the battalion of Cozadores,[6] and the guards of the rear, formed the left, and the columns of Tunja and Socorro remained as a reserve. The enemy was formed in a column on a height, with three pieces of artillery in the centre, and two squadrons of cavalry on the flanks, where they waited the attack. The patriot general, Anzoatequi,[7] directed the operations of the centre and right, and general Santander the left. The troops of the centre, comprising the invincible corps of Paez, whilst exposed to the fire of a body of the enemy posted on their left flank, attacked with great intrepidity the main body of the royalists. The enemy received them with firmness, and poured into them a tremendous fire; but the independents, regardless of this, by the most daring and active movements, surrounded all the enemy's corps, when the cavalry, charging with great impetuosity and courage, the enemy was driven from their position and thrown into disorder, which rendered all the efforts of the Spanish commander unavailing. The horse grenadiers set the first example of flight; the infantry attempted to form on another height, but were assailed so hotly, that they were instantly routed, and being enclosed on all sides, threw down their

[6] Cazadores.—EDITOR.

[7] Anzoátegui.—EDITOR.

arms and surrendered. By an almost simultaneous movement, general Santander, who commanded the left, and who had met with but little resistance from the enemy's van, charged, passed the bridge, and completed the victory. The conflict was short, but terrible, and victory was not for a moment doubtful; the slaughter was great, and the Spanish army entirely annihilated. General Bareyro, the commander in chief, Ximines,[8] the second in command, a great number of field and inferior officers, and 1600 men were made prisoners. The spoils of the vanquished which fell into the hands of the patriots were great, consisting of artillery, arms, ammunition, horses, etc. General Santander, with the van, pursued the fugitives to Venta Quemada, and the rest of the army remained all night on the field of battle. The Spanish army consisted of above 3,000 men; that of Bolivar of something less.[9]

This great and decisive action, which may be regarded as holding that place in the Colombian revolution that the victory at Saratoga did in our own, gave the patriots the possession of Santa Fe, the capital of New Granada, and the neighbouring provinces. The viceroy, Samana,[10] immediately on obtaining news of the defeat of the royal army, with a few attendants, left the capital, and reached Carthagena by way of Mompox, where he was defeated, and escaped with a handful of men to Tericabo, an elevated position about twelve miles from Carthagena. He left all his military stores at Santa Fe, and a large sum in specie in the treasury and mint, said to amount to two or three millions.

It is impossible for language to describe the joy and enthusiasm with which the inhabitants of Santa Fe de Bogota received the victorious Bolívar, who had generously come to their relief when hope had almost forsaken them; he was hailed as their deliverer, their redeemer; as the first of patriots and the greatest of heroes, who surpassed the renowned Hannibal in overcoming the obstacles of nature, and the still greater Bonaparte, in the rapidity of his movements, and the success of his bold and noble enterprises. In 75 days he performed a march of nearly 1,000 miles, fought three pitched battles, and emancipated a nation struggling under the weight of oppression, and whose wounds, inflicted by the sanguinary Morillo, were not yet healed.

Improving the advantages which fortune and his own valour had conferred on him, Bolivar immediately directed his attention to making the best dispositions of the augmented military resources now at his command. The inhabitants flocked to his standard, and two armies were raised, organized, and put in motion about the 20th

[8] Jiménez. [9] Official despatch of Bolivar. [10] Sámano.—Editor.

of September; one for the south, and the other destined to liberate the provinces of the north, still in the possession of the royalists. A provisional government for New Granada was also established, and all the necessary arrangements made for the security of the country, in which Bolivar was seconded by the inhabitants; and after submitting to Samano proposals for an exchange of prisoners, he left the capital of New Granada to return to Angostura, where the congress of Venezuela was expected to be in session. He travelled with an expedition corresponding with the celerity of his movements when



HOUSE WHERE THE CONGRESS OF ANGOSTURA WAS CONVENED

This historic building was constructed for a college in the second half of the eighteenth century by the Spanish governor, Centurión. It was here that the constitution of the Republic of Colombia was drawn up as a result of the deliberations of the Congress of Angostura. The town is now known as Ciudad Bolívar.

at the head of the army. From Pamplona to Angostura, which usually requires twenty-five or thirty days, he went in seventeen, and arrived at the latter place on the 11th of December, 1819, where he was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy, now the liberator of New Granada as well as of Venezuela.

On the 14th of December the congress was installed, on which occasion the president delivered a speech, giving a brief account of the campaign, the difficulties the army had to encounter from the inundations of the plains, the roughness and frozen summits of the

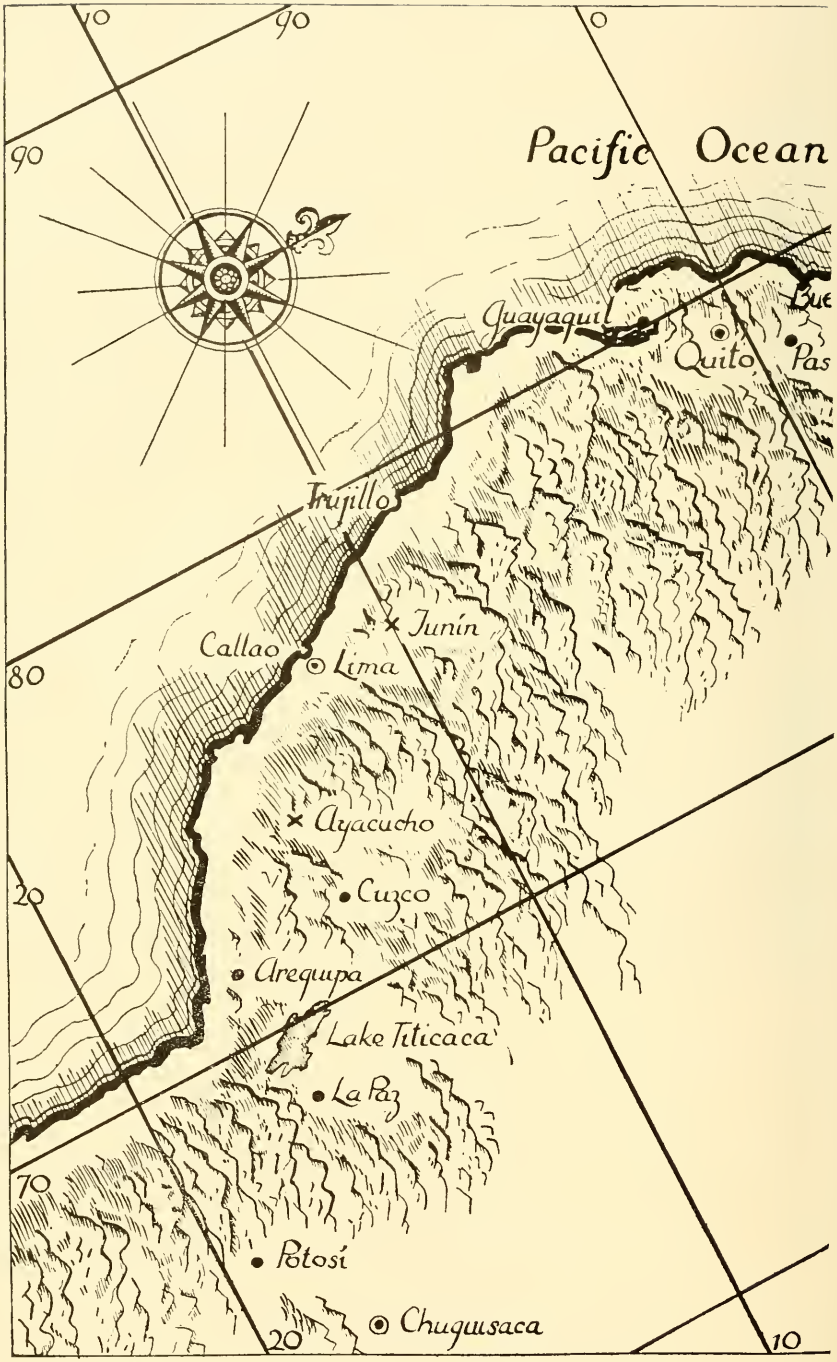
mountains, and the superior force of the enemy, which occupied all the strong positions of the country. But notwithstanding these difficulties, in less than three months this victorious army, besides overcoming the floods of the plains, and the forests of the Andes, annihilated an army of three times their number, and liberated twelve provinces of New Granada. The president does justice to the inhabitants of New Granada; "It is not alone to the liberating army that we are indebted for these signal events; the people of New Granada have shown themselves worthy of liberty; their efficient co-operation retrieved our losses and augmented our strength." He recommends the commemoration of these great achievements of his companions in arms; and concludes by informing the congress of the desire of the people of New Granada to unite their destiny with Venezuela, and his own ardent wishes for the union of the two countries. "Yes, legislators, the unanimous determination of perishing free, rather than to live slaves, hath given to the people of New Granada a title to our admiration and respect. Their ardent desire to unite their destiny with Venezuela is not less magnanimous. The inhabitants of New Granada are intimately penetrated with the great advantages to be derived from the union of both countries in one republic. The re-union of Venezuela and New Granada have [*sic*] been the unceasing object of my desires from the commencement of my military career. It is also the original wish of the citizens of both countries, *and a certain guarantee of the liberties of all South America.*

"Legislators—The time to give a fixed and eternal basis to our republic has at length arrived; it belongs to your wisdom to decree this great social act, and to establish the principles of the sacred compact upon which the republic was to be erected. Proclaim it to the whole world, and my services and those of my companions in arms will be amply remunerated, and their utmost wishes accomplished." . . .

On the 17th, the congress passed what is called the fundamental law of the republic, which unites Venezuela and New Granada into one state, under the name of the "Republic of Colombia." . . .

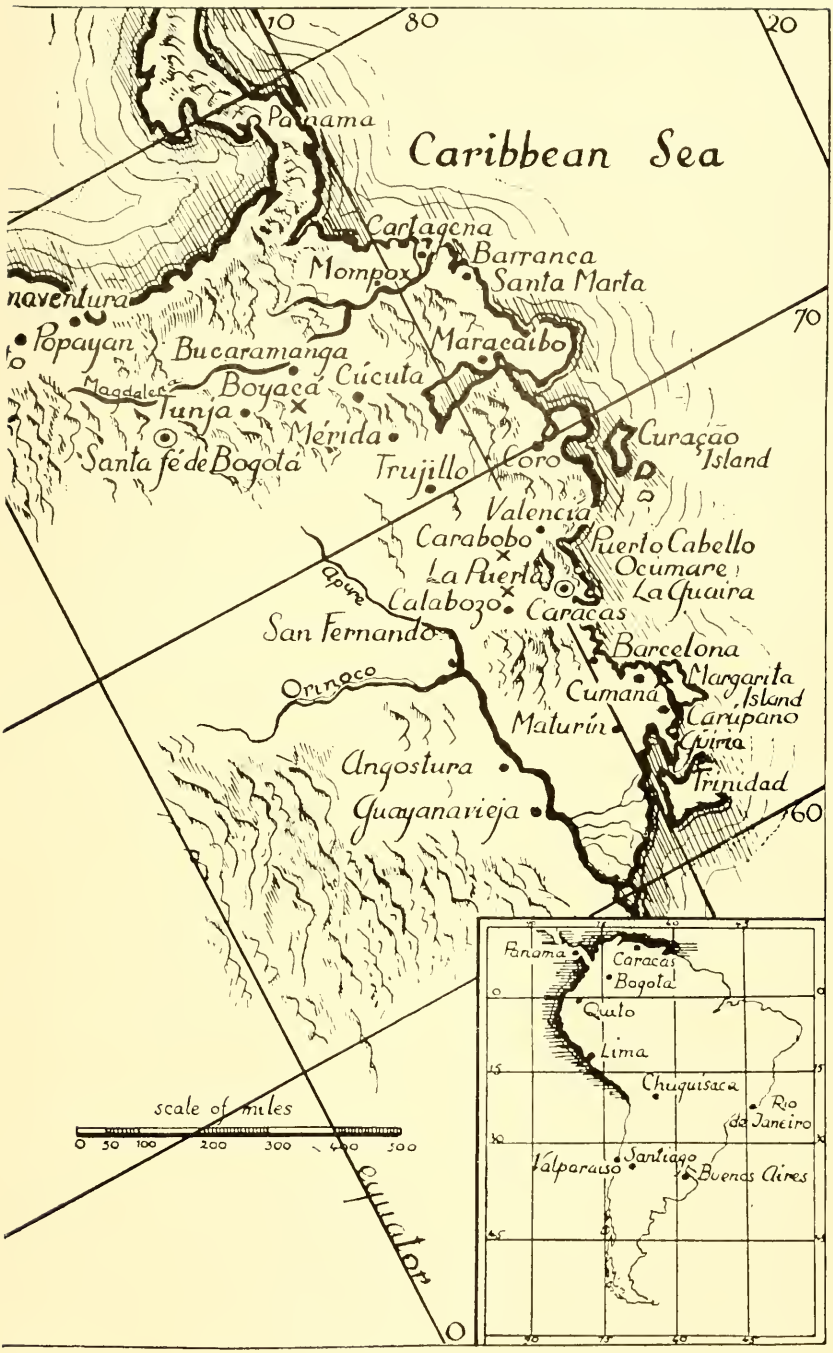
This great political measure being accomplished, the founder of the new republic directed his attention to the prosecution of the war, and to preparations for an expulsion of the enemy from it. The army brought back from New Granada was augmented by detachments of troops, to 10, or 12,000 men.

While the arms of the patriots were crowned with such signal success in the interior, some disasters occurred on the seaboard. General M'Gregor fitted out an expedition, with a force of 1,000 men, and on the 8th of April, 1819, attacked and captured Porto Bello; but after possessing the place twenty-one days, he was attacked by



From Hildegarde Angell's "Simón Bolívar," courtesy of W. W. Norton & Co., Publishers

SCENE OF BOLIVAR'S CAMPAIGNS



FROM VENEZUELA TO BOLIVIA

the royalists under general Hore, and defeated with the loss of his entire force, except a few attendants who escaped with their commander by swimming to one of their vessels. This fatal disaster did not discourage M'Gregor from his predatory warfare, and about the first of September, he sailed from Aux Cayes, with another expedition, with 250 men, and succeeded in taking Rio de la Hacha, which he held five days, when the Spaniards rallied, attacked the assailants, and after a short conflict, M'Gregor, perceiving the enemy too strong for him, fled, leaving his men to seek their safety as they were able; and finding that they could make no further defence, such was their horror at falling into the hands of the Spaniards, that they blew up the fort, by which most of them fell the victims of their own folly and delusion.

On the 20th of December, Bolivar communicated to general Santander, vice-president of Cundinamarca,[11] the fundamental law, which he desires him to carry into effect; and observes, that "the prospects opened by this ever memorable act, are as comprehensive as magnificent; freedom, power, grandeur, and stability, will be secured by such a union. By the unanimous voice of the deputies of Venezuela and New Granada, the foundation has been laid, upon which the public happiness will be established with solidity and durability, and that character has been designed, by which this infant nation shall be recognised, and its political relations established with all the world."

On receiving this despatch, Santander assembled on the 12th of February, 1820, the constituted authorities of the new department of Cundinamarca, and laid the subject of the union before them with the fundamental law. The proposed union was unanimously approved, and a solemn publication of it was ordered to be made in Bogota, the capital, which was done amidst the universal rejoicings of the people. In his answer to the letter of Bolívar, General Santander, after informing him of what had taken place at Bogota, and the unanimity with which ten provinces of New Granada had acceded to the union, concludes by offering his congratulations on this auspicious event to the illustrious president. The cause of South American independence was now gaining ground abroad, as well as at home; although no power, as yet, acknowledged its independence, or directly or indirectly afforded either of the new governments any assistance, or even countenance. In his message to congress, in December, 1819, president Monroe says, that "the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial neutrality; that our ports have been equally open to both parties, and that our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering with either, to the

[11] I. e., New Granada.—Editor.

prejudice of the other." He admits that the contest is of the highest interest to the United States, but considers it of the greatest importance to our national character, and the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented, and with a view to this, he recommends to congress to designate by law, the several ports at which foreign ships of war and privateers may be admitted. The people of the United States, however, felt an increasing interest in the success of the South American patriots. But it was to Great Britain that the patriots were principally indebted for foreign assistance. The English, Irish, and Scotch auxiliaries engaged in the last campaign, amounted to four or five hundred; one quarter of which only survived, their loss being much greater than that of the troops of Venezuela, in consequence of their not being accustomed to the climate, or to a service attended with such fatigue and hardships. This waste of the British troops, however, did not discourage their countrymen; and during the year 1819, an Irish legion of 1,000 men was raised by general D'Evereux for the service of Colombia. The troops were disembarked on the island of Margarita, where they were afterwards joined by general D'Evereux, whence they proceeded to the mainland in season for the campaign of 1820.

After the close of the session of the congress, president Bolívar repaired to the headquarters of the army on the Apure, where he made the necessary arrangements for the approaching campaign. . . .

Bolívar . . . intimated that there was a prospect of the war being soon terminated, and for the expulsion of the enemy, from the territories of the republic, he now directed all his exertions, and to hasten the movements of the different corps which had been organized to act against the royalists in Venezuela, and in the northern and southern provinces of New Granada, still in the possession of the Spaniards. The campaign commenced in April, 1820, by the capture of Rio de la Hacha by a combined attack of the land and naval forces of the republic, the former commanded by general Montilla, and the latter by admiral Brion. After this event, a detachment of this army was despatched to form a junction with the northern army of New Granada, which was descending the Magdalena.

The southern army of New Granada, commanded by the intrepid general Valdes, also opened the campaign with success. The enemy posted several hundred of his bravest troops under the traitor Lopez, at Paramo, where they waited the approach of the patriots. Lopez attacked the vanguard of the republicans with great boldness, which was compelled to give way when general Valdes ordered a charge to be made with 250 men, of which 200 were British auxiliaries, which decided the action. The enemy sustained a loss, in killed and prisoners, of about 300. Lopez escaped with the remnant of his troops, in consequence of the cavalry of the patriots not being in a condition to

LEY FUNDAMENTAL

DE LA UNION DE LOS PUEBLOS DE COLOMBIA.

NÓS los Representantes de los pueblos de la Nueva Granada y Venezuela reunidos en Congreso general.

Habiendo examinado atentamente la *Ley fundamental de la República de Colombia*, acordada por el Congreso de Venezuela en la ciudad de Santo Tomas de Angostura á diez y siete dias del mes de Diciembre del año del Señor de mil ochocientos diez y nueve, y considerando—

1.° Que reunidas en una sola República las provincias de Venezuela y de la Nueva Granada tienen todas las proporciones y medios de elevarse al mas alto grado de poder y prosperidad.

2.° Que constituidas en Repúblicas separadas, por mas estrechos que sean los lazos que las unan, lejos de aprovechar tantas ventajas, llegarian dificilmente á consolidar y hacer respetar su soberanía.

3.° Que igualmente penetrados de estas ventajas todos los hombres de talentos superiores y de un ilustrado patriotismo, habian movido á los Gobiernos de las dos Repúblicas á convenir en su reunion que las vicisitudes de la guerra impidieron verificar.

4.° Finalmente, que las mismas consideraciones expuestas de recíproco interes y de una necesidad tan manifiesta, fueron las que obligaron al Congreso de Venezuela á anticiparesta medida, que en cierta manera estaba proclamada por los constantes votos de ambos pueblos.

EN EL NOMBRE Y BAJO LOS AUSPICIOS DEL SER SUPREMO:

Hemos venido en decretar y decretamos la solemne ratificacion de la *Ley fundamental de la República de Colombia*, de que va hecha mencion, en los terminos siguientes:

ARTICULO I.

Los pueblos de la Nueva Granada, y Venezuela quedan reunidos en un solo cuerpo de Nacion, bajo el pacto expreso de que su Gobierno será ahora y siempre *Popular Representativo*.

ART. II.

Esta nueva Nacion será conocida y denominada con el título de REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

ART. III.

La *Nacion Colombiana* es para siempre é irrevocablemente libre é independiente de la Monarquía española, y de cualquiera otra potencia ó dominacion estrangera. Tampoco es, ni será nunca patrimonio de ninguna familia, ni persona.

ART. IV.

El Poder supremo nacional estará siempre dividido para su egercicio en Legislativo, Egecutivo y Judicial.

ART. V.

El territorio de la *República de Colombia* será el comprendido dentro de los límites de la antigua capitanía general de Venezuela y el virreinato y capitanía general del Nuevo Reino de Granada. Pero la asignacion de sus términos precisos queda reservada para tiempo mas oportuno.

ART. VI.

Para la mas ventajosa administracion de la República, se dividirá su territorio en seis ó mas departamentos, trazado cada uno su demarcacion particular y una administracion subalterna dependiente del Gobierno nacional.

ART. VII.

El presente Congreso de *Colombia* forma la *Constitucion de la República* conforme á las bases expresadas, y á los principios liberales que ha consagrado la sabia práctica de otras naciones.

ART. VIII.

Son reconocidas *in sólidum* como deuda nacional de *Colombia* las deudas que los dos pueblos han contraido separadamente, y quedan responsables á su satisfaccion todos los frutos de la República.

ART. IX.

El Congreso de la manera que tenga por conveniente destinará á su pago los ramos mas productivos de las rentas públicas, y creará tambien un fondo particular de amortizacion con que redimir el principal, ó satisfacer los intereses luego que se haya verificado su liquidacion.

ART. X.

En mejores circunstancias se levantará una nueva ciudad con el nombre del LIBERTADOR BOLIVAR, que será la capital de la *República de Colombia*. Su plan y situacion serán determinados por el Congreso bajo el principio de proporcionarla á las necesidades de su vasto territorio, y á la grandeza á que este pais está llamado por la Naturaleza.

ART. XI.

Mientras el Congreso no decrete las armas y el *pabellon de Colombia* se continuará usando de las armas actuales de Nueva Granada, y pabellon de Venezuela.

ART. XII.

La ratificacion del establecimiento de la *República de Colombia* y la publicacion de la *Constitucion*, serán celebradas en los pueblos y en los egercitos con fiestas y regocijos públicos, verificándose en todas partes esta solemnidad el dia en que se promulgue la *Constitucion*.

ART. XIII.

Habrá perpetuamente una fiesta nacional por tres dias en que se celebre el *Aniversario*.

1.° De la constitucion é independencia absoluta de los pueblos de *Colombia*.

2.° De su union en una sola República y establecimiento de la *Constitucion*.

3.° De los grandes triunfos é inmortales victorias con que se han conquistado y asegurado estos bienes.

ART. XIV.

La fiesta nacional se celebrará todos los años en los dias 25, 26 y 27 de Diciembre consagrándose cada dia al recuerdo especial de uno de los tres gloriosos motivos; y se premiarán en ella las virtudes, los talentos y los servicios hechos á la patria.

La presente *Ley Fundamental de la union de los pueblos de Colombia* será promulgada solemnemente en los pueblos y en los egercitos, inscrita en los registros públicos y depositada en todos los archivos de los cabildos y corporaciones, así eclesiásticos como seculares, á cuyo efecto se comunicará al Supremo Poder Egecutivo por medio de una Diputacion.

Dada en el Palacio de Congreso general de Colombia en la villa del Rosario de Cúcuta á doce de Julio del año del Señor de mil ochocientos veinte y uno, undécimo de la independencia.—El Presidente del Congreso, Josef I. Marquez—El Vicepresidente, Antonio M. Briceño—Dr. Pedro Rester po—Josef Cornelio Valencia—Francisco de P. Orbegozo—Lorenzo Santander—Andres Rojo—Gabriel Briceño—Josef Prudencio Lleur—Miguel de Torar—Josef Antonio Mendoza—Simon de Muñoz—Hilarion Muñez—Vicente Borrero—Mariano Escobar—Diego B. Urbaneja—Francisco Conde—Cerbulion Urbina—Josef Ignacio Balbuena—Josef Francisco Pereira—Miguel Domingues—Manuel Bañes—Manuel M. Quijano—Casimiro Calvo—Carlos Alvarez—Juan B. Estevez—Buenaventura Pena—Luis I. Mendoza—Josef M. Restrepo—Jose J. Borrero—Vicente Azuero—Domingo B. Briceño—Josef Gabriel de Alcalá—Francisco Gomez—Dr. Miguel Peña—Fernando Penalver—Josef María Hinestrosa—Ramon Ignacio Mendez—Joaquin Fernandez de Soto—Pedro P. Carbajal—Miguel Ibañes—Diego F. Gomez—Josef Antonio Yanes—J. Antonio Paredes—Joaquin Plata—Francisco Josef Otero—Salvador Camacho—Nicolas Ballen de Guzman—Josef Felix Blanco—Miguel de Zarraga—Pedro Gual—Alejandro Osorio—Policarpo Uricoechea—Manuel Sanchez—Juan Rodriguez—Pacheco Jaime—El Diputado secretario, Miguel Santamaria—El Diputado secretario, Francisco Soto—Es copia de la original—El Diputado secretario, Miguel Santamaria—El Diputado secretario Francisco Soto—Palacio del Gobierno de Colombia en la villa del Rosario de Cúcuta á 18 de Julio de 1821.—11.° Cúmplase y publíquese como ley fundamental del Estado en esta Capital, comunicándose para el mismo efecto á los Vicepresidentes departamentales.—Ustilo—Por S. E. el Vicepresidente de la República—El Ministro del Interior, Diego B. Urbaneja.

Caracas 13 de Agosto de 1821. 11.° Cúmplase y publíquese la Ley fundamental de la República y circúlese á quien corresponda.—C. SOUBLETTE.

Caracas por Juan Guerrero, 1821.

Courtesy of Rudolph Dolge

THE CONGRESS OF CUCUTA RATIFIES THE UNION OF NEW GRANADA AND VENEZUELA UNDER THE NAME OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

pursue. Following up this success, Valdes pursued the enemy with great celerity, obtained several advantages, and finally drove the royalists out of the province of Popayan, of which the patriots took possession; the royalists fled into Quito, where they hoped to retrive their losses. . . .

The great revolution that had taken place in Spain, which reestablished the constitution of the Cortes of 1812, produced no effect on the war in America, until June, 1820, when General Morillo, agreeably to orders received from the constitutional government of Spain, issued a proclamation, proposing a suspension of hostilities predicated on the events which had taken place in Spain. . . .

On the 22d of June, general Morillo addressed a letter to president Bolívar, informing him that he had appointed Rodriguez Toro and Gonzales Linares, as commissioners to negotiate terms of peace, and that he had given the necessary orders for the suspension of hostilities. Accompanying this despatch, was one from the Spanish general, Torres. The reply of Bolívar to Morillo, contains the most noble and dignified sentiments. . . .

He informs Morillo that he could not accede, entirely, to the amnesty which he proposes, until he knew the nature of the negotiations entrusted to Toro and Linares, who, he says, would be treated with the respect due to their sacred character.

Early in the season Bolívar took a central position at Cucuta, where he could direct and observe the operations of the several corps under his command as general in chief, and be enabled to afford assistance where it might be most wanted, or most efficacious. The army of the north, under general Urdaneta, which descended the Magdalena, captured Mompox, and proceeded to the coast, where it formed a junction with that division of the army under general Montilla, which had previously been despatched for that purpose. Admiral Brion, with the naval force, took possession of Savanilla,[12] and general Montilla laid siege to Carthagena. General Monagas, commanding a corps of cavalry, defeated the royalists in June, at Guire,[13] in Barcelona; their commander Lozana [14] was slain, and a great part of the enemy made prisoners. General Zaraza, also a commander of cavalry, surprised and defeated a small division of the royalists on the 7th of June, the whole of the enemy being killed or made prisoners. The central divisions of the republican army, in the month of October, 1820, entered the provinces of Merida and Truxillo, and drove the royalists before them, who being pressed hard in all directions, were obliged to abandon those provinces.

[12] Sabanilla.—EDITOR. [13] Guatire.—EDITOR. [14] Lozano.—EDITOR.

The republic this year had a large number of troops in the field, well equipped, and commanded by experienced generals, and although no decisive battle took place, the arms of the republic were almost every where successful, and much was done towards the liberation of the country, notwithstanding the proposition for a suspension of hostilities, calculated to damp the spirit of operations.

The cause of the revolution was gaining ground, not only by the success of the arms of the republic, but by the spontaneous struggles of the inhabitants. In the month of October, before the conclusion of the armistice, the inhabitants in Guayaquil revolted against the Spanish authorities; and with little loss, on either side, succeeded in overthrowing the royal government, and uniting the province to the republic. The success of this revolution in Guayaquil, extended its influence to the adjacent districts of Ambato, Riobamba, Quaranda,[15] and Tucunga, in all of which the inhabitants rose against the royal authorities, and liberated themselves from the dominion of tyrants. In the eastern section of the republic, the patriots also obtained possession of Barcelona, in the month of October; and all the northern part of New Granada, with the exception of the city of Carthagena, and the isthmus of Panama, was liberated at the close of the year 1820, or the beginning of 1821. Maracaibo was also soon added to the republic; the Spanish authority being overthrown by the spontaneous efforts of the inhabitants.

After an unsuccessful attempt at negotiation by the commissioners, in the month of August, an armistice or treaty for the suspension of hostilities, was concluded and ratified on the 26th of November. This treaty provides that hostilities shall cease the moment of its ratification on land, in the American seas in thirty days, and in ninety days in the seas of Europe. It defines the limits of the territories which each party is to occupy; provides for disbanding some of the guerrillas; for promoting a free communication between the territories occupied by different parties; and contains an article binding both governments, in the event of peace not being concluded, to form a treaty for the prosecution of the war according to the laws of nations, to prevent in future, the horrors and cruelty with which the contest had been characterized. This armistice was to continue six months, with a provision for renewing it for a longer period; hostilities, however, might be commenced within that time, by giving forty days notice to the adverse party. This suspension of hostilities was proposed by Bolivar, at a time when the troops of the republic were everywhere victorious, affording the strongest presages of the successful result of the campaign. But the president, as humane and magnanimous as he is brave, as long as there was any prospect of

[15] Guaranda and Tunguragua.—EDITOR.

peace, was anxious to stop the effusion of blood, which had so profusely flowed during this long and ferocious contest. . . .

The Irish legion of general D'Evereux rendered very important services in the campaign of 1820, notwithstanding many of them became dissatisfied and left the service, and great mortality prevailed among them in consequence of their being unaccustomed to a tropical climate. One division of this legion landed in Rio de la Hacha, in March, 1820, and formed a part of the army of general Montilla, which in the course of the campaign liberated the provinces of Rio de la Hacha, Carthagena, and Santa Martha. In April, 1821, general D'Evereux [16] issued an address to what remained of the Irish legion. He says, "Although unable to stem the torrent of insubordination and disaffection, which unfortunately swept away so great a portion of our force, you have on all occasions in which the enemies of Colombia have presented you the opportunity, evinced your native courage, and added fresh laurels to the crown of Ireland's fame. It gives me sincere pleasure to know, that your merits are duly appreciated by the governor general of these provinces, his excellency Marianna [17] Montilla. The possession of the provinces of Rio de la Hacha, Carthagena, Santa Martha, and Maracaibo, has been the result of the campaign of 1820; a campaign, of which our legion was the origin."

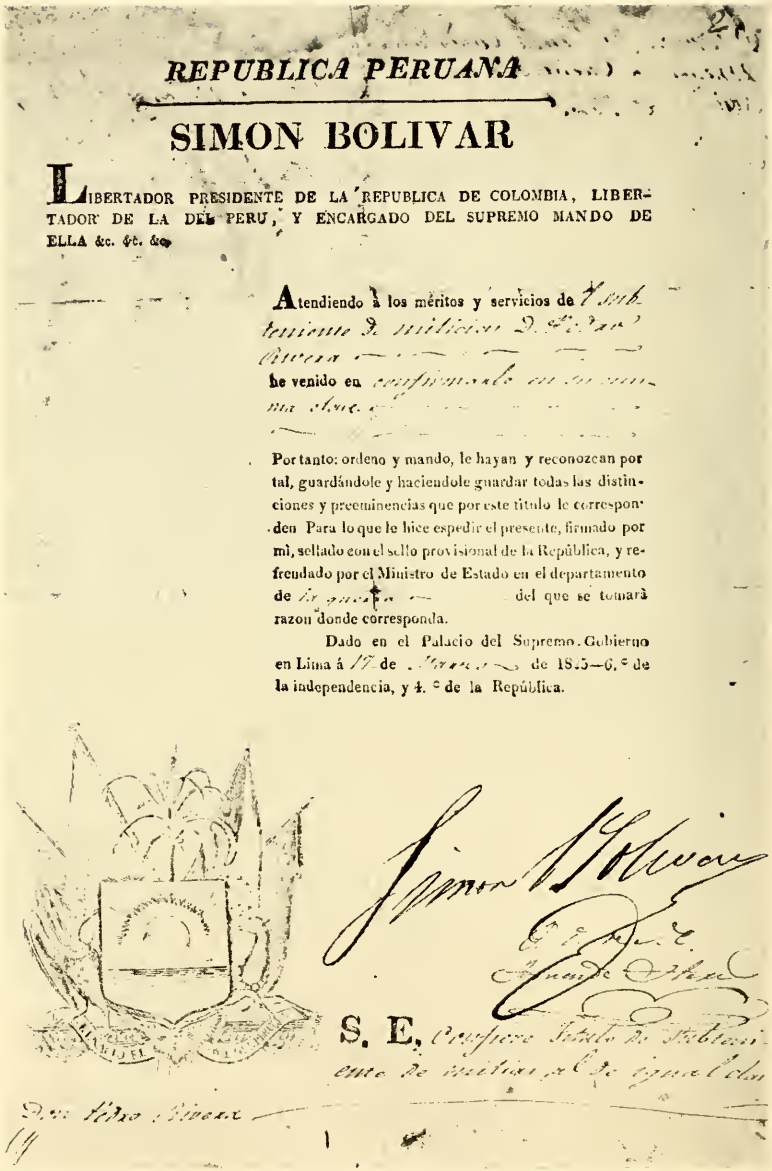
General Morillo, after the ratification of the armistice in November, 1820, retired from the command of the Spanish armies in America, and returned to Spain, with both the honours [18] and execrations of the country he had ravaged. General Morales and La Torre succeeded to the command of the Spanish forces, who, refusing to extend the armistice, both parties made preparations in the month of April, 1821, for the renewal of hostilities.

Commissioners were sent out from Colombia to the constitutional government of Spain, to attempt to negotiate a peace. The subject was taken up by the Cortes on the 3d of May, 1821, and a committee appointed to devise measures in conjunction with the ministers for terminating the dissensions in America. A plan was matured for establishing three governments in Spanish America, to be under a constitution the same with some exceptions, as that of Spain; the

[16] General D'Evereux, although a native of Ireland, was a citizen of the United States, and resided at Baltimore for several years. He devoted himself to the cause of South American independence, in a manner as disinterested as La Fayette did to that of North America. In 1815, he conveyed succours to Carthagena when besieged by Morillo, and his services during that siege obtained for him the thanks and friendship of Bolivar. Finding that nothing could then be done in Venezuela, he went to Buenos Ayres, where he gave to the patriots a large supply of munitions of war. He received a commission of general in the service of Buenos Ayres, and finally returned to the United States as an agent of that government. He afterwards went to his native country to raise troops for the Colombian service. From his distinugished and patriotic services, he is justly entitled to be regarded as the La Fayette of the South American revolution.

[17] Mariano.—Editor.

[18] Morillo was created count of Carthagena for his services in America.



REPUBLICA PERUANA

SIMON BOLIVAR

LIBERTADOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA, LIBERTADOR DE LA DEL PERU, Y ENCARGADO DEL SUPREMO MANDO DE ELLA &c. &c. &c.

Atendiendo à los méritos y servicios de Subteniente D. Militares D. Pedro Rivera he venido en confirmarle en su empleo

Por tanto: ordeno y mando, le hayan y reconozcan por tal, guardándole y haciendole guardar todas las distinciones y preeminencias que por este titulo le corresponden Para lo que le hice espedir el presente, firmado por mì, sellado con el sello provisional de la Repùblica, y refrendado por el Ministro de Estado en el departamento de la guerra — del que se tomarà razon donde corresponda.

Dado en el Palacio del Supremo Gobierno en Lima á 17 de Marzo de 1825—6.° de la independencia, y 4.° de la República.

Simon Bolivar

S. E. Cumplirá Estado de Habiendo de Militares en 2.° de Agosto

Dn Pedro Rivera

A BOLÍVAR AUTOGRAPH IN THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

A commission signed by Bolívar, appointing Don Pedro Rivera a second lieutenant in the Peruvian Army

legislative power to be entrusted to a Cortes, elected by the people, and the executive power to be exercised by a delegate to be named by the king. Ferdinand strongly objected to this project, which caused it to be abandoned. The commissioners of Mexico agreed to it, but those of Colombia were expressly instructed to listen to no terms of accommodation, short of unqualified independence. This being the only basis of peace, the Spanish government declined even to enter on any negotiation. Mr. Ravenga, one of the commissioners of Bolivar, in July, 1821, had an interview with Mr. Brent, the charge de affaires (*sic*) of the United States, at Madrid, and complained of the ignorance, illiberality, and prejudices of the government and nation as to America, and informed him that the republic of Colombia relied on the friendship of the United States, and calculated that it would take the lead in the acknowledgment of its independence. Mr. Brent stated that so far as he was able to form an opinion, the ministers of the foreign powers had exerted themselves during the agitation of the American question, to prevent any arrangement between the parties.[19] . . .

As is usual in similar cases, each party charged the other with violating the armistice, and of being the cause why peace was not concluded. The Spanish general addressed a proclamation to his troops, in which he asserts that the government of Colombia had rejected peace, which was offered on the most liberal and honourable terms, and had violated the armistice. This called forth a reply from Bolivar, addressed to the Spanish army, in which he assures them that their general is mistaken, and charges the continuance of the war to their government; he also assures them that his army will observe most religiously the treaty entered into for the regulation of the war, and that a capital punishment is already decreed against every person who shall infringe it. Bolivar was at this time at Varinas,[20] which was the head-quarters of the liberating army.

On the 6th of May, 1821, the general congress of Colombia was installed at Rosario de Cucuta, agreeably to the fundamental law; and on the 10th, the president addressed a communication to the congress, resigning the executive power. . . .

. . . The congress, by their president, F. Restrepo, now secretary of state for the home department, replied to the communication of Bolivar; and whilst they acknowledge the weight of the reasons urged by him, which they say they have not time then fully to deliberate upon, they urge in eloquent language the imperious necessity of his continuing at the head of the republic, and add, that they are persuaded he will make this additional sacrifice, and thus furnish a new proof of his ardent zeal for the welfare of his country. This appeal of the

[19] Communication of Mr. Brent to [John Quincy Adams] the secretary of state of July 10, 1821.
[20] Barinas.—EDITOR



BOLÍVAR AT THE BATTLE OF CARABOBO

This painting by Tovar y Tovar, in the dome of the Federal Palace at Caracas, shows Bolívar, on one the of heights above the battlefield, giving orders to his general staff.

national representation could not be resisted, and the illustrious Bolivar consented to remain at the head of the government, as well as at the head of the armies.

In the month of May the campaign was opened by the capture of Coro, by the division of the liberating army, under general Urdaneta, on the 11th of the month. On the 15th, another division of the army commanded by general Bermudez, took possession of Caraccas; but this was premature, for not being supported, he was compelled by Morales, to evacuate the place on the 26th, without much loss, however, on either side.

In the month of June both parties were concentrating their forces, and seemed to be preparing not only to close the campaign, but to decide the fate of the contest by a general action. The head-quarters of the royalists were on the plains of Carabobo, where they concentrated most of their forces, amounting to 6,000 men, commanded by Morales and La Torre. The divisions of the liberating army were concentrated on the fields of Tinaquillo; the first division, commanded by general Paez was composed of 1,500 cavalry, and the valiant British battalion of Apure; the second division consisted of the second brigade of the guards, the battalions of Tyradore,[21] Boyaca, and Vargas, and the squadron of Sagrada, commanded by general Sedeno;[22] the third division consisted of the first brigade of the guards, with the battalions of rifles and grenadiers, conquerors of Boyaca, and the regiments of horse, under the command of colonel Plaza. This brave army, headed by Bolivar in person, on the morning of the 23d of June, marched towards the enemy, and early the next day continued its march through the defiles of the mountains, which separated it from the enemy's camp; and by a rapid but orderly movement, it reached the plains of Carabobo by eleven o'clock, and defiled its left in front of the enemy, within reach of their fire. In its march it had to pass a rivulet, exposed to the fire of the whole royal army, on an inaccessible height, which would admit but one person to pass at a time. The action was commenced by the brave general Paez, who with two battalions of his division, and a regiment of cavalry, attacked the enemy's right wing with such resolution and intrepidity, that in half an hour it was totally routed and cut to pieces, which decided the fate of the day, and it may almost be said, of the war. The second division, except some of its light troops, was not engaged, in consequence of local barriers; but its brave general, Sedeno, impatient at the impossibility of bringing his division into action, engaged a party of infantry alone, and was killed in the midst of the enemy, fighting in the most heroic manner. The British battalion, commanded by colonel Farrier, distinguished

[21] Tiradores, or sharpshooters.—EDITOR.

[22] Sedeño.—EDITOR.

itself for its bravery, and lost many valuable officers; and the valour and activity of all the troops, led on by the invincible Paez, was never surpassed. The defeat of the enemy was complete; their entire army was annihilated; only 400 men saving themselves by taking shelter in Porto Cavello.[23] The fugitives were pursued with great ardour as far as Valencia, where the Spanish general, La Torre, was overtaken with a column, which he had formed after a defeat, and retreated on that city; this column was put to flight, and took refuge in Porto Cavello, whither colonel Wrangel[24] was ordered with his division to besiege the place. The forces of the republic were about the same in number as those of the Spaniards, but only a part were engaged. Their loss, in killed and wounded, was about 400, including general Sedeno, colonel Plaza, and many other brave officers. As a reward for the distinguished bravery and services of general Paez, in this great victory, the president, Bolivar, on the battle ground, appointed him general in chief of the army.[25] This was the second decisive victory which had been obtained by Bolivar on the plains of Carabobo.

Having ordered colonel Wrangler [26] to lay siege to Porto Cavello, and another division of troops, under Heras, to pursue the Spanish colonel Tello, who had been despatched from Carabobo to Philipe,[27] Bolivar, at the head of three battalions, and a regiment of cavalry, marched towards Caraccas, which place he entered on the 29th of June, the royalists having abandoned it on the 28th, on the approach of the patriots. On entering his native city, after having rescued it the third time from the dominion of tyrants, Bolivar was received by his fellow citizens, assembled in immense crowds, with the transports of joy, which the occasion, calling forth so many recollections of past sufferings and present hopes, was calculated to inspire. The president addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the city, in which he observes that a decisive victory has closed the war in Venezuela, and that only one fortified place remains to be subdued; and adds, that peace, far more glorious than victory, will soon put the Colombians in possession of all places, and of all the hearts of their enemies.

In the month of July the congress assembled again at Cucuta, and on the 12th, after a full deliberation, solemnly ratified the fundamental law, and re-enacted its provisions. They decreed a national anniversary festival, to be held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of December, for the celebration, first, of the emancipation and entire independence of the people of Colombia; second, of the union of the

[23] Puerto Cabello.—EDITOR.
[24] Col. Antonio Rangel.—EDITOR.
[25] See despatch of Bolivar in Niles' Register, Vol. 21, page 15.
[26] Colonel Rangel.—EDITOR.
[27] San Felipe.—EDITOR.



ANOTHER LINK CONNECTING BOLÍVAR AND THE UNITED STATES

Above: The pavilion of Romanic languages at the University of Virginia. One of the classrooms in this building will be known as the "Sala Bolívar," in memory of the Liberator and his adopted son, Fernando Bolívar. At side: Fernando Bolívar, the nephew and adopted son of the Liberator and a former student at the University of Virginia. This portrait has been presented to the Bolívar room.



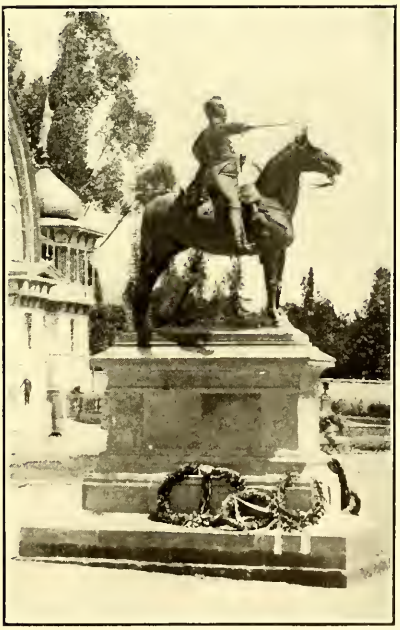
republic and the establishment of the constitution; and, third, the great victories by which these blessings have been established. The decree ratifying the fundamental law of union, is signed by all the members of the congress. At this session the congress also passed a decree for the abolition of slavery, which we have considered in another place.

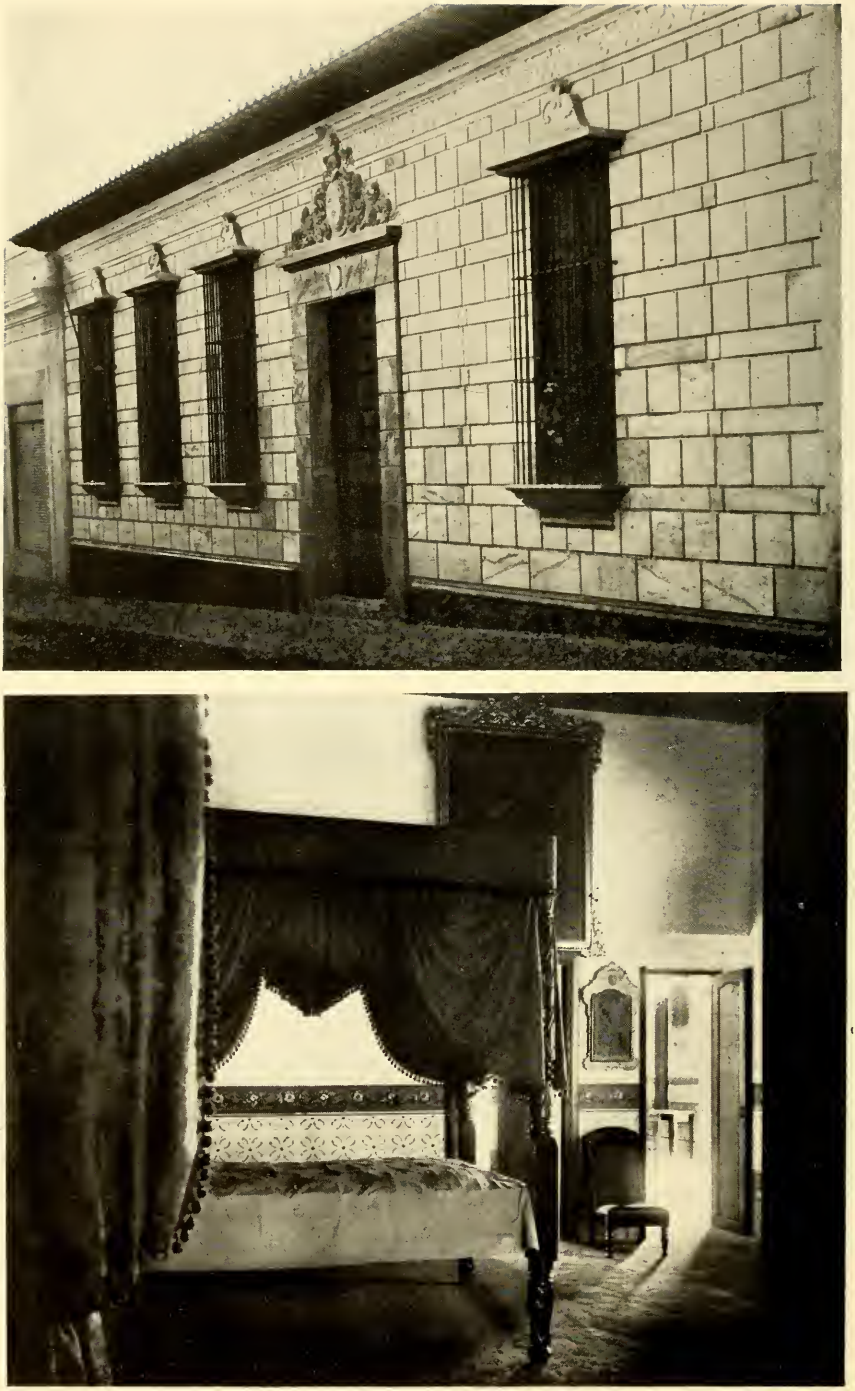
The last of June the squadron of Colombia, under Brion, entered the harbour of Carthagena, which place was invested by land and water, where it engaged the flotilla of the royalists, and in a severe action, succeeded in capturing four of the enemy's launches, and destroying the remainder. The Spaniards suffered a loss of 200 men. The city, however, from its great natural and artificial strength, held out until the 23d of September, when it capitulated. Shortly after, Cumana also surrendered to general Bermudez, which left no part of the present territory of Colombia in the possession of the Spaniards, except the fortress of Porto Cavello, the isthmus of Panama, and Quito.

In the month of May the army of the republic, under general Sucre, destined to act against the royalists in Quito, arrived in Guayaquil, which frustrated the plans of the enemy, who was intending to invade that province, which had revolted against the Spanish authorities, and liberated itself the preceding October, and established a junta for its immediate government. After the arrival of Sucre, the junta on the 15th of May, sent to Bolivar a communication, expressing their desire and expectations of being regarded as a part of the republic, and saying that their only object in throwing off the Spanish authority, was to place that province under the auspices of Colombia. Panama declared itself independent of the authority of Spain, on the 15th of December, and immediately sent deputies to the government of Colombia, to announce the pleasing event, which at the same time gave them freedom, and connected their destinies with those of the Colombian republic.

The year 1821 will ever be auspicious in the annals of Colombia; its arms were every where successful, and crowned with one of the most splendid and important victories in modern times; it witnessed the final destruction of the power of Spain, and the liberation of the whole territory of that republic, except Quito. But not more glorious in the success of her arms, brilliant as that was, than in establishing her political institutions, and the consolidation of the republic. Whilst the armies of Colombia were defeating its enemies in the field, and liberating its provinces, the congress were (*sic*) ratifying the union, and establishing political institutions, founded on the great principles of the rights of man, and calculated to secure, and give the utmost value to the blessings of independence and freedom, which

had been so gloriously won in the field, the fruits of twelve years of barbarous war, and an hundred battles. The congress continued their deliberations, and on the 30th of August, adopted the present constitution, whose highest praise, perhaps is, that the government has been administered under it for four years with stability and wonderful success, considering the condition of the country, impoverished and rent by all the evils, miseries, and horrors of war. The constitution was not only framed this year, but the government was organized under it; and the illustrious Bolivar, now the acknowledged father of his country, was elected president, and general Santander vice-president. A law was also passed, for securing the liberty of the press, which declares that it ought to be as free as the faculty of speech itself; a resolution was likewise adopted at this session, in honour of certain patriots abroad, who had taken a deep interest in the independence of Colombia. Of the number were Lord Holland and Sir Robert Wilson in England, and Mr. Clay and colonel Duane in the United States. . . .





THE HOUSE OF BOLÍVAR, CARACAS

Since its restoration by the Venezuelan Government, this house has become a national shrine. Here was born Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad de Bolívar y Palacios. Upper: Façade of the house. Lower: The bedroom adjoining the main salon, with Bolívar's bed.



THE BOLÍVAR MUSEUM

In the restoration of Bolívar's birthplace several small rooms were combined to form the museum, where numerous interesting relics are exhibited.



MAIN SALON OF THE HOUSE OF BOLÍVAR

This luxurious room contains fine examples of colonial furniture. The mural decorations by the noted Venezuelan artist, Tito Salas, are the "Apotheosis of Bolívar," at the far end of the room, and the "Landing of Columbus," at the right.



THE MARRIAGE OF BOLIVAR

Another painting by Tito Salas in the House of Bolívar. Bolívar was married in Madrid in 1802 to María Teresa Rodríguez del Toro y Alaiza, niece of the Marquis del Toro.

THE POLITICAL IDEAS OF BOLÍVAR

By Dr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde

Member of the Peruvian Academy of Letters, and Corresponding Member of the Royal Spanish Academy of Madrid: Professor of Latin American History and Institutions in the University of Miami, Florida; formerly Professor in the University of San Marcos, Lima

IN THE already vast Bolivarian bibliography, studies dealing with the Liberator's political ideas occupy a place of prime importance. Nevertheless, it can not be said that definitive conclusions upon the subject have yet been reached. Each author has interpreted Bolívar, the political thinker, in accordance with his own temperament or tendencies in matters of government. To this frequently unconscious or sentimental misinterpretation has been added that of the simplistic desire to integrate into a whole as perfect as a regular geometrical solid the extremely rich complexity of Bolívar's thought, itself a reflection of the varied and at times contradictory political conditions existing on the American Continent. We shall try in these pages to avoid both these pitfalls, presenting Bolívar's thought as objectively as possible.

At the close of the eighteenth century, the first manifestations of a political philosophy appeared in Spanish America. Two well-defined trends were evident, one progressive or reforming and the other revolutionary. The reforming trend presupposed the continuance of Hispanic unity by a monarchy or a federation of monarchies, and was closely linked with the intellectual movement of the time of Carlos III, as personified in Aranda, Campomanes and, above all, Jovellanos. Their disciples were such American reformists as Baquijano, Villalva, San Miguel, Abad y Queipo, Salas, Arango, Belgrano, and Vidaurre. Revolutionary ideas, on the other hand, found their inspiration primarily in the independence of the United States and, later, in the French Revolution; this school of thought was, therefore, more directly connected with the political principles of the latter countries. Viscardo y Guzmán, Espejo, Nariño, and, especially, Miranda, represented the radical or revolutionary movement, or the desire for absolute independence. Their program was to break with Spain; its logical conclusion, to establish the republican form of government in separate nations. Miranda, however, proposed a monarchy including all Spanish South America. As for Bolívar, conditions in Venezuela, on the one hand, and circumstances of his life and education, on the other,

placed him from an early age in direct contact with revolutionary or radical influences.

In a letter addressed to Santander in May, 1825, Bolívar refutes the statements of Mollien in regard to his education. After allusions to Rodríguez, Bello, and Padre Andújar, his first teachers, and to his studies in the Academia de San Fernando in Madrid, he says: "Certainly I am learned neither in the philosophy of Aristotle nor in the criminal code, but it may well be that M. Mollien has not studied as closely as I, Locke, Condillac, Buffon, D'Alembert, Helvetius, Montesquieu, Mably, Filangieri, Lalande, Rousseau, Voltaire, Rollin, Berthel. . . ." These words show that, in contradistinction to those who incorporated new ideas into traditional philosophy or harmonized the two, Bolívar, from early youth, was dominated by eighteenth century thought, assimilated from original sources, and uncolored by the adaptations of Spanish reformists. Education and environment and, let us add, temperament were all contributing factors in Bolívar's radical and revolutionary attitude. His deep affection for his native land, with the tremendous influence of Humboldt and the feats and warlike program of Miranda, completed the work. All this explains the unique position of Bolívar from the time of the first insurrections, as compared with that of other American leaders who long had felt the weight of reforming or evolutionary theories. Little by little, at a rate which varied in the different countries, the reformists became radicals or revolutionists; in Bolívar the revolutionist was apparent from the first.

The 1810 uprising in Caracas revealed an intermingling of reformist ideas and revolutionary beliefs. To maintain that all the leaders, from the very beginning, were inspired by the ideal of absolute independence is to ignore the evidence. There was, in the insurrection of that famous year, a confused mixture of loyalty to Spain, sentiment in favor of autonomy, assertion of creole rights, and the spirit of reform; the revolutionary sentiment for national independence appeared only in embryo. Bolívar saw the absolute certainty of a break with Spain and the inevitability of the Republic. Miranda's ideas, however, were affected by imitation of the English, or English influence, and his yearning, impossible of fulfilment, for South American unity. Bolívar, closer to his native land and more responsive to its spirit, reflected more accurately the nationalist and republican ideal. It is superfluous to cite as proof his inspired forgetfulness or violation, in his interview with Wellesley, of the instructions issued by the revolutionary junta of Caracas, or the climactic phrases of his famous speech before the patriotic society of that city. The impossibility of an imperial federation, the failure of the policy of reconciliation timidly advocated by the Spanish liberals, who were no less imperialistic than the reactionaries and, finally, the absurd absolutist



Photograph by Simón Núñez García

PORTRAIT OF BOLÍVAR BY GIL

Painted in Lima in 1825, the canvas now hangs in the Federal Palace in Caracas.

reaction, all went to prove advocacy of revolution to be not only the most perfect and most logical attitude theoretically, but the only one consonant with the needs of that historic hour.

Bolívar the revolutionist, Bolívar the nationalist, Bolívar the radical, Bolívar—let us not hesitate to say it—the demagogue, saw from the earliest days, by virtue of genius, what should be the true program for the independence of Spanish America.

But Bolívar's radicalism and revolutionary sympathies, necessary as they were to overthrow the old régime, were not merely destructive, nor did they cling to the formulas and practices of Jacobin utopianism. His talent as an organizer led him to realize that national cohesion, even liberty itself, required an authoritative and efficient government. The tragic experience of the First Republic of Venezuela and the horrors of civil war in New Granada were sufficient to give him this profound conviction. A mistaken application of the principle of sovereignty and the supremacy of the will of the people had produced maladministration and ruptures between the provinces.

In no part of America had the fall of Spanish rule caused greater anarchy and misgovernment than in New Granada and in Venezuela. While the situation in El Plata was one of anarchy in the seat of government (its consequence, provincial *caudillismo*, or armed petty chieftainship, only appeared later), in the countries forming Greater Colombia, anarchy was universal and spontaneous. Confronting it, as when confronting the problem presented by the election of the earliest juntas, Bolívar found the right answer to the problem. This is the second stage of Bolivarian philosophy, the constructive stage. Against national disintegration, unity; instead of collective and transitory executives, a single permanent executive. Cohesion, continuity, efficiency, and, transcending the boundaries of the ancient divisions of the Spanish empire, continental solidarity—such was Bolívar's program, while the Jacobin aping of sovereign assemblies and artificial triumvirates, and the anonymous and irresponsible power of revolutionary clubs, as in El Plata, still afflicted the rest of South America.

The celebrated Manifesto of Cartagena was not simply a theoretical program. Bolívar carried it out in the famous campaign of 1813; and also after the fall of the Second Republic of Venezuela when, placing himself at the orders of the Government of New Granada, he succeeded in modifying the articles of the old act of federation. Bolívar's thought and action, each perfectly balancing the other, were the embodiment of the unity and efficiency of a central government, the only means for triumphing over Spain.

In the year 1815, the taking of Cartagena by the Spaniards coincided with the victory of the reactionaries in Quito, Chile, and Charcas under the direction of Viceroy Abascal; independence seemed definitely

lost. In El Plata, a compromise with Spain on the basis of a monarchy was unsuccessfully attempted; later, the Supreme Director, Alvear, could find no other solution than a protectorate by England. At the same time, monarchists and legitimists triumphed in Europe and the Holy Alliance was formed. At this juncture Bolívar, exiled in Jamaica, proclaimed his nationalist and republican faith. Independence, he prophesied, would be attained in the end, and the New World would consist not of a single nation, but of a constellation of 15 or 17 republics. With true genius Bolívar outlined the characteristics of these nations and their future. Concerning political questions, he reiterated the ideas contained in the Manifesto of Cartagena as to the necessity of a strong and stable executive power; he affirmed thus early the advisability of adapting the English constitution to actual conditions in the new countries, and hinted at the possibility that the chief executive should hold office for life, although the post should never, under any circumstances, be hereditary.

Upon the same occasion Bolívar grappled with the ethnological problem in America. The War of Independence seemed at certain moments a civil war; many mestizos loyal to the king fought against the white aristocracy; in Peru, the indigenous population was turned by the Spanish generals against the Creole aristocracy or mesocracy. But Bolívar was aware that this situation would pass, and that soon, in all the races, the desire for independence and nationality would assert itself. Here are his words: "We have, then, reason to believe that all sons of Spanish America, of whatever color, profess a fraternal affection for each other which no machination can alter. They will tell us that our civil wars prove the contrary. No! Internal conflicts in America have never arisen from differences in caste. They have sprung from divergences of political opinion and from the personal ambition of certain men, like all strife which has afflicted other nations. There is yet to be heard a cry of proscription against any color, estate, or condition, except against European Spaniards."

Years later, in a letter to San Martín, Bolívar was to see in the fusion of races the formation of a new stock—forecast of the cosmic race of Vasconcelos—the basis of the aggrandizement of the new nations. "Neither we nor the generation following us will see the glory of the republic which we are founding. There will be a new caste composed of an amalgamation of all races, which will produce a homogeneous people."

Bolívar, with that tenacity of genius admired even by his adversaries, pursued his program of absolute independence. Three years after writing the Letter to a Gentleman of Jamaica, when he had established his base of operations in Guiana, he had fresh opportunity to express his political ideas. Bolívar's constructive thought, first expounded in Cartagena and reiterated with greater fullness in the

Letter just mentioned, reached its apogee in Angostura. Bolívar presented the bases and then the whole draft of a constitution to replace the federal constitution of 1811. Until that time, the predominant influences in America had been the federalism of the United States, French Jacobinism, and the Constitutional Monarchism of Cadiz. Bolívar broke away from all these. His formula then, as in Jamaica, was the adaptation to America of the basic principles of the British Government. It was not merely a sympathetic response to the only nation which had aided Spanish American independence; it expressed his fundamental agreement with the real and essential political conceptions behind those principles. Bolívar, a radical with respect to independence, was an evolutionary conservative as regards government. His realistic outlook explains the apparent contradiction between these two attitudes. In spite of their superficial logicality, at bottom the attitude of the Jacobin nationalists or the Hispanophile conservatives was illogical. Bolívar was a nationalist and a realist and, consequently, a nationalist, a conservative, and a centralist.

The essential element in the bases proposed for a constitution at Angostura is the distinction between the democratic or human ideal and the practical organization of government. With respect to the former, Bolívar reiterated his faith in and adhesion to the principles proclaimed in 1811 regarding sovereignty, nationality, and individual rights. But with respect to the political structure, his criterion was essentially definite and practical. "The most perfect system of government," he said, "is that which produces the greatest possible sum of happiness, the greatest sum of social security, the greatest sum of political stability." Such a government requires stability and force in the executive power, and independence and technical training in at least one branch of the legislative power. The central idea of Bolívar in the Constitution of Angostura was the establishment of an institution not controlled by power, not controlled by public opinion. This institution was to be the senate. He found no other means of giving it the desired independence or specialized training than to make its membership hereditary. The Congress of Angostura, to our mind with better judgment, desired to make the senatorship only of life tenure. Political continuity could be obtained only by the executive holding office for life, or by the relative stability of one branch of the legislative power. Bolívar realized that life tenure of office was not advisable for the executive. In an earlier draft he proposed a presidential term of four years with the privilege, as in the Constitution of the United States, of reelection; but in the final form reelection was permitted only once. The Congress, however, fixed the term at six years without the possibility of immediate reelection. We insist upon these details in order to



STATUE OF GENERAL BOLÍVAR IN LIMA, PERU

refute the belief that Bolívar was always a proponent of presidency for life.

In Angostura Bolívar did not propose a personal system of government and the supremacy of the executive power. The system which he advocated was institutional, based on a new political formula in which were combined the republican principle of government, the democratic election of the house of representatives, a professional senate, and a centralized and efficient executive power. From the democratic orientation of the revolution he took the essential foundation—a republican form of government and individual guarantees; and, while up to a certain point he was in sympathy with the conservative and centralist movement of El Plata, he nevertheless did not follow it so far as to favor a monarchy. From the machinery of democratic institutions he appropriated only popular election of the house of representatives, in reaction against the ideas and institutions of the first revolutionary period. He did not believe in the supreme and infallible character of the will of the people, and desired to avoid at any cost the pitfalls and dangers that lay therein. This provision for the expression of popular opinion was simply one element of the mechanism of government which he proposed along with the others—a strong and stable executive, and a senate which he desired to be independent and competent. The latter especially was the core of his system. We should not forget that he termed it the foundation, bond, and soul of the republic. It might be said, then, that the Bolivarian formula was the establishment of a conservative republic directed by a true intellectual and moral élite. Gil Fortoul says that Bolívar had no confidence in *absolute* democracy, but rather inclined by nature and by reflection to an intellectual oligarchy; and the same author agrees that such a system was the only one possible to effect the transition from colony to independence.

A golden mean that should embody the essential elements of Bolívar's idea was the inevitable basis on which, with individual variations, all political progress and all social stability in South America were to be established. Its essential parts were realized in one way or another, sooner or later, in all the countries of Spanish America; but when it was first proposed, it had to run counter to a Jacobin mysticism that was still very strong, especially in the countries which were to form Greater Colombia. On the other hand, those who opposed this tendency went to the other extreme. When the men directing the destinies of America forsook the sagacious influence of Bolívar, they wavered between two Utopias: That of the left, which was federalism; and that of the right, which was monarchy.

In Angostura, Bolívar put into effect the suggestion contained in the Letter to a Gentleman of Jamaica about the union of Venezuela

and New Granada. Was the formation of this entity contrary to the ideas of nationalistic differentiation which were among the roots of revolutionary philosophy? At any rate, the formation of that nation was demanded by the exigencies of war; its permanence depended upon the outcome of the war and upon later experiences.

The congress which convened in Cúcuta after Bolívar's triumphs in New Granada discussed a new constitution. Unlike the Congress of Angostura, which accepted the essential points of Bolívar's proposal, the Congress of Cúcuta followed the Liberator only in the establishment of a centralized government; it differed from him not alone in confiding wholly to popular suffrage the designation of the two houses, which were differentiated only by the length of the respective term of office and by the respective electoral districts, but more particularly in giving congress definite authority over the executive power. The latter was made subject to the supervision of the legislative branch of government, with respect not only to the president and his ministers, but also to administrative officials of all ranks. The ultra-liberal character of the constitution itself was modified, notably by a provision granting the President exceptional powers in military zones. The Liberator felt that, according to democratic criteria, the members of congress who arrogated to themselves full sovereignty in the exercise of legislative powers were not genuinely representative of the Colombian people. In an admirable letter to Santander he tells us that the nation found its true expression not in Congress but in the army, whose blood had won the liberty of America. But this statement, incidentally in conformity with historical fact, did not mean that Bolívar was even then thinking of establishing a personal and military régime; he was merely indicating the viciousness of the conventional congressional hegemony. Wedded to the idea of a strong government, he wished it to be at the same time liberal, legalized, and democratic.[1] In a letter to O'Higgins he said: "Chile will do well indeed if she builds a government strong in structure and liberal in principles." After three years' trial of the Constitution of Cúcuta, under Santander's efficient and able administration, Bolívar said to him significantly:

> The more I consider your government, the more I am confirmed in the idea that you are the hero of American administration. It is a prodigy of achievement that a new government be eminently free and eminently law-abiding and, moreover, eminently strong.

[1] His real political ideas may be seen in this letter to Santander, dated Aug. 30, 1820:

> My friend, between philosophy and extreme love of perfection—defects which wrecked the republic and its first leaders—and the departure from all rule and order, there is a certain mean for which we should strive. We should aspire to the establishment of a government at once stable, energetic, and untrammeled for warfare... Enlightenment will not impede the progress of war, and should not be suppressed simply because there are abuses; *the abuses of absolute power will always be greater and more irremediable*... Necessary and beneficial assemblies are not to be proscribed. [The italics are the author's.]

It may be asserted that until 1824 Bolívar preserved his faith in the possibility of this miracle, the union in one government of strength and efficiency with a true democracy. Bolívar could not but be aware that republican ideals and democratic liberal tendencies had shaped the revolution. We are not interested in ascertaining whether or not he believed sincerely in these principles or whether at heart, as Marius André and, to a certain extent, Gil Fortoul believe, Bolívar was antidemocratic; in either case, it is certain that his realistic vision led him to consider not only geographic, ethnological, and historical factors, but also the psychological elements, the intellectual environment, and the general ideas and aspirations which gave birth to the revolution.

Exceptional powers, granted either under the constitution or during its suspension to provide a more efficient dictatorship, could for Bolívar be only transitory, made necessary by war, and destined to end with it and be replaced by a strong but free government. The history of Bolívar's earliest activities in Peru shows his concept of dictatorship. And realizing the close connection between organized democracy and nationalism, Bolívar, at the same time that he asserted emphatically the necessity for institutions and laws, declared his respect for the principle of self-determination and organized each country with its own resources. There is no reason to question the sincerity of Bolívar's first declarations with regard to the national independence and institutions of Peru merely because, under the influence of later events, his attitude did not conform with his earlier declarations. The supposition that he was insincere—absurd with respect to such a man as Bolívar—should be superseded by one explaining the decided change wrought in the Liberator by his triumphant career, by the situation throughout the continent, and, above all, by the attitude of obsequiousness and absolute submission to him on the part of the liberated nations. It may be said that in the year 1824 the principles of well-organized nationalistic democracy were still uppermost in the Liberator's mind. His proclamations regarding the future congress in Peru which should establish such a democracy, and his invitation to the Congress at Panama, called to realize continental solidarity without hegemonies, were absolutely sincere.

The year 1825, however, marked a fundamental change in Bolívar's attitude. He began to lose his insight into actual conditions. Consumed by an urge toward heroic action, although independence had already been attained, his imagination soared at the prospect of intervention in Buenos Aires; and he saw imaginary dangers from Brazil and the Holy Alliance at the very time when England's attitude and the new policy of France augured an epoch of tranquillity and security. At times the dynamic dreams of Alexander or Napoleon passed through his mind; he longed to continue the epic; he

himself felt that he had been born not for organization and peace, but for unending struggle. Sucre and Santander viewed matters from a different standpoint. With true impartiality they counseled him, particularly in order not to imperil the stability of the continent, against intervention in the Rio de la Plata, and urged the importance of not committing an act of aggression against Brazil, who was supported at the moment not only by the Holy Alliance but also by England. Santander summoned him to return to Colombia. Bolívar's dream at that time was to be the "arbiter and mediator of South America," as his letters to the Vice President of Colombia reveal. Frank revelations of genius! Nevertheless, he yielded to reason, renouncing intervention in Argentina and the dream of war against the Brazilian Empire. Unfortunately, upon his return to Lima, the temptation to creative action took new form under the influence of his surroundings and the suggestion of sycophants and advisers. Bolívar might not be the arbiter and mediator of South America, but he could assume the leadership of a vast federation to include all the countries liberated by his sword from the Orinoco to the Potosí! This federation was not to be a monarchy but a republic headed, however, by a president holding office for life. Nothing could be more unjust than to judge this grandiose plan by the criterion which is applied to the schemes of mediocre political figures. The project embodied a vision inspired by genius, in keeping with the heroic stature of its author.

However, appreciation of the aesthetic grandeur and the noble conception of that federation does not prevent our remarking its lack of accord with the sad reality of the moment. In the first place, the idea of so vast a nation was a contradiction of Bolívar's former ideas. He had said in the Letter to a Gentleman of Jamaica: "A state covering too great a territory, either in itself or through its dependencies, falls eventually into decadence and converts its free institutions into a tyranny, relaxes the principles which should preserve it, and ends in despotism. A great monarchy is difficult to consolidate; a great republic, impossible." That impossibility he would have attempted with this federation. Moreover, the project was incompatible with the real amphictyony which Bolívar outlined in the letter just mentioned, and for which he sent out the famous invitation in 1824.[2] That Bolívar realized this is further proved by the fact that the project of the Federation of the Andes appears as a substitute for the Congress of Panama in a memorandum to Pando. The plan, moreover, was contrary to the strongly nationalistic sentiment of all sections of Spanish America. In view of the impossibility of achieving union by popular approval, the projected federation could survive only by maintaining a strong Colombian army in the Peruvian and

[2] See page 1279.

Bolivian provinces. None of these objections nor obstacles deterred his partisan advisers. And Bolívar, who had magnanimously resisted the advances of Páez, Mosquera, and Flores when they suggested that he assume a crown, accepted in the main the plan of Pando and of Heres for establishing the Federation of the Andes.

The so-called Life-Term Constitution was the instrument for carrying out the federation. Bolívar offered it to Bolivia, but its essential points can be explained only by its possible application to the other nations liberated by the hero. In my detailed study of the Life-Term Constitution, I have attempted to prove that it was not the culmination of Bolivarian political philosophy, but rather, in a way, its rectification. Undoubtedly the Life-Term Constitution was based on the Napoleonic constitutions of 1808 and 1810, for it reflects the mental attitude of democratic imperialism. Its crux is the permanence in office of the executive, offset by the powers of the electoral bodies[3] in political, administrative, and even ecclesiastical appointments.

Possible or impossible, sincere or insincere, the Bolivian project appeared to be, from the point of view of political thought, an attempt at conciliating incongruous principles, an endeavor to establish a mixed system. It must be frankly confessed that the juxtaposition of an extreme expression of the principles of authority (presidential permanence in office) and of democracy (popular participation in all nominations) resulted in an imperfect conglomeration rather than a harmonious whole.

It can be proved from Bolívar's own words that his purpose was to unite radically opposite principles. In recommending his plan to Páez, he said: "Herein are contained guaranties of permanence and liberty, of equality and order." Then he added these even more significant words: "The Constitution of Bolivia includes every extreme and every good point, since even the federalists find it meets most of their desires."

A truly composite government would have consisted in an adjustment between the two elements; authority or power in the hands of a minority, and democracy or majority rule, to create a coherent and logical organism. But Bolívar, instead of seeking such a formula, as he had done in Angostura, limited himself to combining, as he said, all extremes. From the principle of monarchy he took the element of stability, and from democracy, electoral power; from the unitarian system, absolute financial centralization; from the federal régime, popular participation in political nominations; from the oligarchy, the life tenure of the censors; and from the plebiscitary system, the right of petition and that of legalizing constitutional reforms. A genuine mixed system would have required not this duality of extremes, but the unity of a mean between the two. Such was the method

[3] Every 10 voters were to elect one member of the "cuerpo electoral."—EDITOR.



Courtesy of Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina

THE LIBERATOR, HERO OF BOLIVIA

Statue erected in La Paz in homage to Bolívar on the centenary of national independence.

Bolívar followed in Angostura. Between the extremes of an executive power permanent and hereditary, and one transitory and cameral, he there evolved the unipersonal presidency, elective and for a long term. Between pure oligarchy and the Jacobin régime with its single assembly, he established the middle course of the sage bicameral system, with an elective house and a senate, membership in which would be a profession. He wished membership in the senate to be hereditary, but the congress of that time made it of life tenure; the senate might have evolved into a body similar to a corporation or guild. As a mean between the absolute centralism of the Napoleonic régime and the chaotic federalism of the first years of the revolution, he proposed a system of efficient political unity with respect for municipal autonomy. Accordingly, in the political constitution proposed at Angostura there were balanced against each other the minority and the majority, political power and public opinion, stability and provision for change, because no one element was carried to an extreme.

Such a combination was impossible in the constitution of 1826, which emphasized both the principle of authority and that of popular intervention. The Constitution of Angostura created a stable executive and a restricted suffrage; the Bolivian constitution, on the other hand, made the presidency of life duration, while amplifying the basis of suffrage. The heart of the Constitution of Angostura was the senate; that is, a permanent collective institution; the heart of the Life-Term Constitution was the presidency, or one person. The first was conducive to stable equilibrium; the second, to a hazardous situation, vacillating between despotism and chaos. There was, then, a radical difference between the two constitutions, the difference which lies between a conservative republic and a régime tending toward democratic imperialism. For this reason it is hard to conceive how so talented a commentator as Gil Fortoul can say that the Bolivian constitution was based on that of Angostura.[4]

The best criticism which can be made of the former was written by Bolívar himself in an attempt to justify it:

> In no covenant of any representative government do I see so much popular liberty, so much direct participation on the part of the citizens in the exercise of sovereignty, and so much strength in the executive power, as in this project. Herein are united all the attractions of federation, all the solidity of central government, all the stability of monarchical governments. All interests are interwoven and all guaranties established.[5]

Bolívar wished to accomplish the miracle of uniting the advantages of all systems, and what he did in reality was to unite all their defects: The absolutism of life tenure, the demagogic agitation of electoral assemblies, the drawbacks of both centralism and federation.

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[4] Historia Constitucional de Venezuela, Vol. I, p. 456.

[5] Circular a los Departamentos del Norte. Villanueva: "Imperio de los Andes."



SANTANDER MONUMENT IN BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

General Francisco de Paula Santander, military genius and statesman, was the first Vice President of Greater Colombia, 1821–1826, and the first President of New Granada, 1831–1837.

But if the Life-Term Constitution presents the indisputable defects mentioned, Bolívar's exposition that accompanied it, inferior in certain respects to his address at Angostura, contains nevertheless admirable arguments concerning the impossibility and unsuitability of the monarchical form of government and the independence of the judicial power. "No power is so difficult to maintain as that of a new prince. If Napoleon could not maintain himself against the league of republicans and aristocrats, who in America will succeed in founding monarchies upon this soil aflame with the bright fires of liberty!" "The true liberal constitution is known by its civil and criminal codes; and the most terrible tyranny is that exercised by the courts through the powerful instrument of law. The judicial power contains the measure of the citizens' good or ill; and if there be liberty, if there be justice in the republic, they are dealt by this power."

The Life-Term Constitution was applied to Bolivia with modifications which diminished its defects; later it was imposed upon the electoral colleges of Peru, disregarding the congress which those colleges had elected and which Bolívar himself had convoked. The application of the new charter to Colombia necessarily presented greater difficulties, since the constitution of Cúcuta had been in force there since 1821. Although shaken by the insurrection of Páez, the Colombian organization still manifested powerful vitality. The historian must regretfully confess, in view of overwhelming documentary evidence, that Bolívar at first accepted the idea of a popular vote (revolution from above), to extend the new constitution to his native land.

The most interesting correspondence in the history of political thought in America had preceded this movement. In the years 1825 and 1826, in letters which are documents of supreme importance, Bolívar and Santander discussed the constitutional problem. Independence was won, Spain conquered and powerless, the Holy Alliance held in check by England; but how were strong and stable governments to be established in America, convulsed by 15 years of a warfare which had destroyed economic foundations, overturned the social structure, and almost annihiliated a generation? The church had joined the movement late; property was half destroyed; the middle class was as far as in the colonial epoch, or farther, from free labor; and the fatal Iberian individualism had been intensified by military enterprises and an environment of continuous heroism. Bolívar thought that the Constitution of Cúcuta, and even more, the Peruvian Constitution of 1823, providing for congresses elected by the conventional popular suffrage and with interventionist or sovereign tendencies, carried the seed of the perpetuation of anarchy; he wished to replace this figment of constitutionality by the reality of a strong and stable government based upon personal influence and inspired by a lofty ideal of political morality. Bolívar trusted in

men; Santander in institutions. Bolívar desired free creative action, Santander, continuity and reform within the existing structure. Bolívar believed that legalistic structure was an obstacle to well-considered personal action; Santander held that personal prestige and initiative could consolidate and bring efficiency to established institutions. It must be confessed that in this discussion between Bolívar with his flashes of genius and the unquestionably talented Colombian Vice President, it was the latter who was right, and to such a degree that Bolívar had to yield before the evidence, and give up his plan for having a popular vote. Upon returning to Colombia, he did not assume the dictatorship offered him in the resolutions adopted at Guayaquil and Quito, but declared his allegiance to the constitution of 1821, only stating the necessity of reform and thus giving the Life-Term Constitution the status of a mere personal project or opinion. Bolívar not only changed his mind on this point; he also comprehended that the Federation of the Andes was out of the question, and in an admirable letter to Santa Cruz, which contains his confession of faith as a nationalist, he advises the latter to follow an exclusively Peruvian policy.

The national crisis produced by the revolt of Páez was settled, thanks to Bolívar's personal influence, by adopting a compromise which practically made Venezuela a political unit within Greater Colombia. The Constitution of Cúcuta, although somewhat battered, was still in force. The course proposed by Santander had triumphed, but he had lost his influence. Páez was in control of Venezuela, while Bolívar assumed the presidency in New Granada. Then political events took another interesting turn. The amendment of the constitution now was not to be demanded by Bolívar alone on account of the necessities of greater centralization and efficiency, but also by Santander himself who, in this ironic political game, sought amendment in the name of greater liberty and the federation of which he had been a sworn enemy all his life. The Constitution of Cúcuta was thus attacked from the right as well as from the left. Instead of the necessary cooperation, there appeared the most lamentable personal quarrels which were insincerely rationalized in opposing schools of thought, making impossible that patient labor of the adjusting and amending of existing institutions in which true political progress consists. But legality and institutionality were more real than had been believed. There was room in popular opinion only for the constitutional amendment almost unanimously desired. Ignoring the limit set by the Constitution of Cúcuta itself within which it might be amended, a special assembly to bring about the desired reform was convoked. Such was the Convention of Ocaña.

The principal problem confronting this assembly was more than a simple political reform, for it involved a more profound problem.

At bottom, the constitutional crisis of Colombia was a conflict of nationalities; ever since his sojourn in Jamaica, Bolívar had seen with the clarity of genuis that New Granada and Venezuela constituted distinct national individualities. Neither military cooperation, nor the prestige of Colombian arms, nor even the personality of the Liberator himself, had sufficed to surmount differences of a geographical and, to a certain extent, of a certain racial nature, and create the psychology of national unity. Sober judgment evidently brought Bolívar to accept the fact of the separation, which he had himself sanctioned by creating heads of government for Quito and Venezuela. But this rational and realistic solution was combated, on the right, by the centralism of the exaggeratedly Bolivarian faction and, on the left, by the federalism and radicalism of the Liberator's enemies. What was Bolívar's own attitude toward this problem? It is impossible to speak of a concrete Bolivarian solution to the problem for that period, as can be done for the years 1810, 1812, 1815, and 1819. It was the period of grievous vacillations on the part of the Liberator. The gravity of the political problem facing Spanish America presented itself in tragic guise to Bolívar's spirit. It might well be said that he was the new Kant of politics, discovering and pointing out alarming conflicts: between continental solidarity and the principle of nationalism; between the democratic ideal and that of a stable and progressive government; between the ideal of political and cultural equality and racial differences; between the cultural bond with utterly reactionary peoples such as France and Spain and the economic and political link with peoples of different culture and religion.

Did Bolívar at this tragic period find the solution to these problems? Did his spirit adhere to a given formula with his early firmness, faith, and resolution? Unquestionably, no. At bottom the Liberator's attitude was one of complete pessimism. Only in his doubts do we find anything constant—his consciousness of a mission to perform, his duty to attempt a solution, and the momentary revival of the heroic impulse to accomplish. We have numerous proofs in Bolívar's correspondence of his state of mind. The phrase which he repeated frequently, "Everything is bad and everything is worse," reflects the dilemma which he felt inherent in the problem facing Colombia. His sympathies inclined him to preserve the national unity by a strong and independent government, but he knew such a solution to be impossible. There remained only the peaceful separation of Venezuela and New Granada, which might be linked by a federative bond or the old federalist program of 1811. His work was destroyed in either case. From time to time his appreciation of facts reasserted itself, and he counseled his friends to



Courtesy of Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina

MONUMENT TO GENERAL ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE, GRAND MARSHAL OF AYACUCHO

In the city of La Paz, Bolivia.

support the separation of Venezuela and New Granada. But they resisted the idea, invoking the glory of the Liberator. Rather than accept a constitution which would not give Colombia the strong and independent executive which Bolívar advocated, his partisans preferred to withdraw from the convention, leaving it without a quorum. The semblance of constitutionality which had been successfully maintained was thereby broken, and Bolívar, heeding the summons of the people, assumed the dictatorship. This did not mean an arbitrary régime, nor that the situation would be permanent. Bolívar himself dictated a decree preparatory to making at the opportune moment that appeal to the will of the people which should decide the Republic's destinies.

In spite of the attempt on his life in September, various abortive insurrections and, finally, the war with Peru, Bolívar did not change his plans, but decided to call a conference to decide the form of government, issuing a summons for the election of Congress to meet in 1830. The proposal reveals the depth of Bolívar's conviction that the only way to decide upon the definitive form of government was in accordance with the will of the people. It is nevertheless evident that that proposal complicated and precipitated the political crisis which the dictatorship could not resolve and had barely been able to postpone. While Bolívar's partisans found no means of salvation other than the establishment of a monarchy to be headed by a European prince after the Liberator's death, the liberals revived with renewed intensity the federalist program, in conjunction with the separatist idea, or the division of New Granada and Venezuela.

Bolívar himself, convinced of the inevitable downfall of the dictatorship and the impossibility of a total consolidation of government, thought rescue lay in English support and an English protectorate. Colombia's death throes coincided with the waning of the Liberator's physical and moral strength and with the spiritual throes which preceded his end. His deep pessimism included not merely Colombia but the whole of South America. Beyond question, the Liberator's deepest desire was for voluntary exile and liberation from his impossible task. But he could neither flee from nor abandon his country. His remaining in Colombia can never be explained as motivated by vulgar ambition, for in that case it would have been accompanied by that substitution for the faith of genius which is the illusion of the mediocre. Bolívar was the conscious victim of an historic mission. While Rivadavia resigned the presidency in El Plata, and ceased to execute the constitution of 1826 in the hope of a reaction which never came, Bolívar, without hope, strove to the very end. It can not be said that during this period Bolívar had a truly constructive philosophy;

although maintaining his theoretical adherence to a strong centralized government, his words were rather criticisms of solutions proposed by his adversaries, the defects of the Constitution of Cúcuta, and the errors committed in its application.

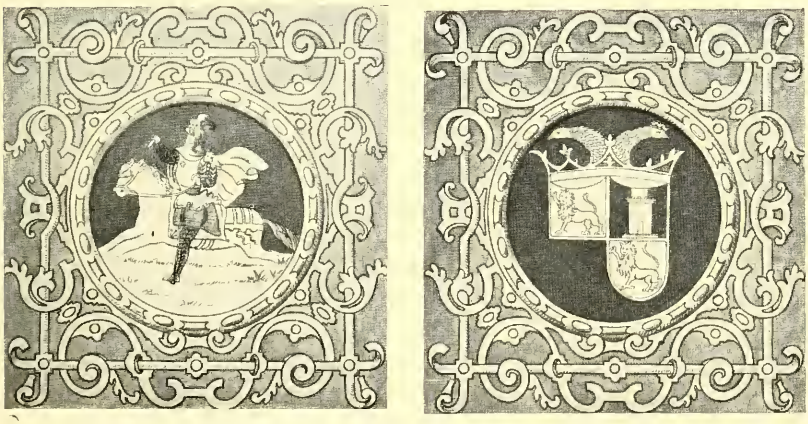
The most important document of this period is undoubtedly his letter to O'Leary of October 13, 1829, which is the equivalent of a political testament. Here he reiterated with renewed energy his objections to the project for a monarchy, in which, as Samper has proved by the testimony of Minister Vergara himself, Bolívar had no part whatever; he refuted in its turn the unsuitability of the life-term presidency, foreseeing the chaos which would ensue upon his death; and, finally, he advised the friendly separation of Venezuela and New Granada, as he had suggested, notwithstanding the protest of his friends, during the Convention of Ocaña. Unfortunately, that suggestion came too late; it might perhaps have preserved, through a federal relationship, the existence of Greater Colombia.

When the Congress of 1830 convened, Bolívar left the solution of the political problem entirely in its hands, and, for the first time during his long career, refrained from presenting a program of his own. To what was this negative attitude due? Did he respect the ability of that assembly, in which the first minds of the nation met, or did he completely lack faith in every solution? The only thing certain is that one definite deduction may be made from this attitude on Bolívar's part. In convoking an assembly elected with all freedom and good judgment, and in placing the destiny of the country absolutely in its hands, Bolívar showed that he had not lost his old criterion regarding the will of the nation.

Having examined the Liberator's ideas during the principal passages of his life, let us try to summarize them briefly. Unquestionably, one must clearly differentiate the following stages of Bolívar's political philosophy: First, that of the radical or demagogic propagandist whose program was the destruction of the old régime and a definite break with Spain; second, that of the revolutionary leader who advocated a strong and stable unitarian government to win the military conflict; third, that of the statesman who applied the same principles of unity, stability, and efficiency to the definitive political organization of a conservative republic, administered by an intellectual and moral élite; fourth, that of the victor in the struggle for independence, desirous of forming a vaster national entity from the different nations which he had called into being, a government based on a semifederal and semidemocratic imperialism, showing unquestionable Napoleonic influence; fifth, that of the statesman who, facing the complexities of the political problem and of the continued existence

of Greater Colombia, hesitated between a conservative centralized republic under a vigorous executive, and the formation of separate governments in the respective historic national nuclei, which together would form a simple federation; sixth, that of the dictator who attempted to preserve national unity, and who, convinced of the transitoriness of this form of government, placed upon the will of the people the responsibility for deciding its destinies.

Enlightened and impartial analysis will reveal the fact that five of these six stages have several characteristics in common, with differences of emphasis and circumstance: Nationalism, republicanism, respect for the will of the people, unitarianism, a professional and independent congress, administrative discipline, efficiency, and order, independence of the judicial power, importance of cultural, ethical, and religious factors, stability of institutions, and continental solidarity. Such is the essence of Bolívar's thought.



THE STANDARD OF PIZARRO

The banner with which the Spaniards under Pizarro made their entrance into Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, on November 16, 1533, was offered to General Sucre after his victory at Ayacucho. He gave it to Bolívar, who presented it to the city of Caracas. There this historic relic may still be seen in the Hall of the Municipal Council.

BOLÍVAR

By José Enrique Rodó

GREAT in thought, great in action, great in glory, great in misfortune, great enough to ennoble the base residue which remains in the soul of even the great, and great in suffering, in abandonment and death, the tragic expiation of greatness. There are many human lives of more perfect harmony, of a purer ethical or esthetic value; few, however, present so consistent a character of greatness and strength; few so imperiously captivate the heroic imagination.

When one considers that superb incarnation of original energy against the background of his environment and his epoch one feels that all the spontaneity that had been repressed, all the light and color that had been dulled, during 10 generations of passive existence under the colonial yoke were concentrated and fully requited in one individual life and consciousness. Genius in its infinite potentialities is ever present in human society as the thunderbolt is hidden in the bosom of the cloud, ready for action at the appointed time. Only an initial stimulus is necessary to release such genius and start it on its untrammeled course; but this stimulus destiny reserves to itself until the fateful hour when the need of society claims the revivifying impulse.

A long succession of generations may pass without providing a task worthy of this extraordinary power that sleeps veiled in common forms; and when, in the preordained generation, the culmination of an aspiration, the maturity of a need, create the propitious occasion, the response to the silent call often comes from a life which, in ignorance of its hidden riches, has begun to develop in a direction other than that which is to lead to its glorious transfiguration.

Somewhat of this sudden exaltation may be found in the heroic qualities of Bolívar. From the time he became conscious of the world, he beheld the revolution approaching and shared the longings that were preparing it in the secret tumult of men's minds; but this vague stirring of his spirit left no impress on an adolescence which, in its outward expression and form, differed from what would naturally be sought as the harbinger of supreme powers of action. His first dream was of beauty, magnificence, and pleasure. If history had chanced to choose an hour of emancipation outside his epoch, he would have lived the life of a grand seignior, cultured and animated, which offered him between journeys the peace of his hacienda of San Mateo and the courtly and academic society of colonial Caracas.

Some spark from the soul of Alcibiades seems to have been reflected in the metal of the young and pleasure-loving patrician, unconscious possessor of the flame of genius, in whom the atmosphere of Europe, alight with the fire of the first Napoleonic wars, aroused a passion for political liberty—a manifestation of superiority and nobility, classic in tone and essentially hostile to any demagogic and vulgar tendency. He had until that moment given no promise of glory, but he showed the superficial brilliancy that simulates it. The glamor that shone round his youth arose from the luster of his birth, the vastness of his patrimony, all his gifts of intelligence and courtliness, set off by a rare literary taste and a passion for fine living.

This first expression of his personality did not disappear entirely with the revelation of the hitherto unfathomed depths of his soul. An æsthete, as Plato has been called and as many men might be classed, he did not lose that character after genius lifted him to the heights; a hero, he possessed an heroic elegance, concerned himself with courtly gestures, a noble bearing and gallant, imposing attitudes which may seem histrionic to those who do not fully comprehend his personality; but this is a trait which spontaneously and harmoniously complements the active character of those men in whom military genius, because of its visionary and creative purpose, is akin to artistic genius and partakes of its nature. Has not Taine, with keen psychological analysis, compared the sword of Napoleon to the chisel of Michelangelo as instruments of the same sovereign skill, employed by one on insensible marble and by the other on anguished human beings?

So he appears from the day he sealed his espousal with the cause that had already enamored and stirred him. Passing though Rome, he ascended to the solitude of the Aventine as if impelled by his tutelary genius, and beheld outspread below, a vast sea of reminders of freedom and greatness: as if speaking to the Spirit of Antiquity, he vowed to liberate a world. So he appears later in Caracas when, amid the terror of an earthquake that shattered the city at the beginning of the revolution, he stood strong and undaunted above the ruins of the church of San Jacinto and, in the presence of the terrified throng, uttered the splendid words, "If nature opposes us we shall fight and vanquish her!" Beside this the famous ejaculation of Ajax, son of Telamon, is but feeble.

Whether in the midst of battle or tasting the triumphs of victory, whether entering cities, exercising high office or taking part in festive rejoicings, he always displayed the same instinctive feeling which we may call the plastic sense of heroism and glory. While directing the feverish activity of relentless war there was still room in his imagination to pay solemn honor to the memory and example of his

comrades. Like a pagan rite was the imposing procession that bore the heart of Girardot, in an urn guarded by a military escort, from El Bárbula, the scene of that hero's death, to Caracas.

In the memory of his contemporaries was indelibly engraved the classic majesty of port and gesture with which he entered the session of the first assembly after Colombia had been constituted, there to resign the Presidency. In the presence of mighty and majestic phenomena of the material world he experienced a sort of emulation that impelled him to become a part of the imposing spectacle and to dominate it as the protagonist. In his ascent of Chimborazo, which he interpreted in an extravagant but sincere rhetorical outburst



Courtesy of Alfredo Rodó

JOSÉ ENRIQUE RODÓ, NOTED URUGUAYAN LITTÉRATEUR

Author of one of the most brilliant essays on the Liberator.

called "The Rhapsody," we see above everything else his pride in ascending, in treading the brow of the colossus, in climbing higher than La Condamine or than Humboldt, to an altitude where no foot had trod before him.

At another time he visited the Falls of Tequendama, to admire their sublimity. There, his spirit at one with nature, he seemed filled with a Dionysian exaltation. In the middle of the torrent, at the very point where it plunges downward, there is a rock as far from the edge as a man can leap. Without removing his boots with their iron-shod heels, Bolívar sprang onto that stone polished smooth by the spray, and stood erect upon it as upon a pedestal, undizzied above the yawning horror of the abyss. . . .

His plans were all inspiration; his work all rapture. His spirit was one of those revealing the presence of that mysterious mode of thought and action which, eluding the consciousness of its possessor and elevating its effects far above the scope of deliberate and prudent intention, links the highest works of man with that blind instinctive force that shapes the architecture of the honeycomb, guides the bird in its flight, and gives sureness to the claw of the beast. So in victory he was served by his sudden conception, his brilliant and certain execution; and in defeat, by a kind of Antaean quality, which no other hero had ever shown to so great a degree, a strange capacity by virtue of which, the more severe and prostrating his fall, the mightier he became. He was invigorated, too, by adversity and opprobrium, not as a result of the lessons learned by experience but as the instinctive and immediate reaction of a nature which thereby obeyed the law of its own being. As a warrior he is characterized by this trait. The Spanish general Morillo pointed this out in a few words: "More to be feared in defeat than in victory."

His campaigns were not the gradual and systematic result of forethought and reflection; they did not proceed step by step, consolidating and assuring what had already been gained, and limiting daring designs by a judicious estimate of strength. They were, so to speak, tremendous onslaughts, like gigantic waves alternating in unequal rhythm with downfalls and defeats no less violent and frightful, the apparently successful effort suddenly collapsing, soon to revive elsewhere in a different form and with greater force, until a more powerful or skillful offensive became irresistible; and then victory, gaining momentum, grew and spread like the waters of a flood, and each peak of the Andes marked a new triumph.

No one has experienced more often and in less time the alternation of apparently final victory and its corresponding honors with annihilation and a loss of prestige impossible, in others' eyes, of recovery. The unsuccessful and proscribed revolutionary, lacking renown and material resources, soared in a moment to the pinnacle of military fame and leadership in that astounding campaign of 1813 which he began at the head of half a thousand men; in little more than a hundred days of triumphant daring he proceeded from the Andine slopes of New Granada to the Palace of the Captains General in Caracas, where, in addition to transient honors and powers, he added forever to his name the title of Liberator.

Less than year later he was a fugitive on the shores of the Caribbean Sea, forsaken and denied by his own; all his glory had seemingly turned to ashes, nor did it save him from angry accusations and ungrateful insults. But when they sought the place where he had gone to hide his humiliation, he appeared again in high place, guiding the helm of New Granada in her need—entering Bogotá with liberty

in his train as formerly he had entered Caracas. . . . Yet hardly had this page been turned when he was again flouted and forced to leave in the hands of an obscure rival the armies with which he was preparing to enter Venezuela. His next reappearance was in Haiti, whence, with the same purpose, he set out in command of an expedition that twice disembarked on the mainland, only to be twice repulsed, the second time with new sacrifice of his power and credit, accompanied by the insults of the crowd and the arrogance of ambitious emulation.

But his inherent natural authority was as irresistible as all forces of nature, and it was but a short time before the outcry was silenced, his rivals recognized and obeyed him, and the destiny of the revolution was again under his control, from La Guayana, where Piar had secured support for future campaigns, to the plains of the Apure, where Páez's bands were active. He established a government, warred, suppressed insubordinate patriots; adversity pursued him relentlessly at La Puerta, at Ortiz, at the Rincón de los Toros; and one night, after his latest defeat, he fled, a man with neither companion nor horse, to the security of the forest depths until, by the light of dawn, he could gather an escort of scattered cavalrymen and set out on his way.

It was Bolívar, who, without army or authority, marched forward to forge for himself a new authority and a new army. He was not long in securing both; his authority was strengthened by the sanction of an assembly that set on him the seal of constitutional approval; and his army was better disciplined and organized than any he had heretofore commanded. . . .

This was the moment when his steadfast faith was to subdue the inequalities of fate and bind them to him with unshakable loyalty. His prophetic genius showed him that the outcome of the revolution would be assured by the reconquest of New Granada. To reconquer New Granada it was necessary to scale the Andes and cross broad marshes and torrential rivers; this difficult enterprise had to be undertaken in the depths of winter and with an army little short of naked. The crossing of other mountains may have been more ably executed or characterized by more exemplary strategy; none has been more audacious, none so heroic and epic. Twenty-five hundred men climbed the eastern steeps of the cordillera and down the western slopes toiled a lesser number of specters—the specters of those who had been strong in body and spirit, for the weak remained behind in the snow, in the rushing streams, on the heights where the air is too rare for man.

With these men who were but shadows, the victory of Boyacá was won and the way opened to the plateau where Colombia was to establish her capital; returning from the plateau, the battle of Carabobo

was fought and the way opened to Caracas on the east. From that moment, from the mouth of the Orinoco to the Isthmus of Panama, Spanish domination was over, a domination maintained by Spanish troops and not, as in other regions, by conscripted natives. After the vicissitudes of that war of agonizing uncertainty, Victory, subdued and propitiated, stretched out her arms to the south, to smile upon the union of the northern forces with the troops surging over the Argentine Andes and heralding their progress by the triumphant and resounding reveilles of Chacabuco and Maipó. Greater Colombia had completed her frontiers, after bringing the volcanoes of Ecuador under "the rainbow banner;" she was forever free.

But Bolívar had still to fight for America, which was even more his fatherland than Colombia. San Martín was his peer, laurel for laurel. The glory of what remained to be done was not an ambition that could be shared. When the time came to determine which of the two was to enjoy it, the consciousness of superiority on the one hand, and the loyal and noble recognition of that fact on the other, were enough. Bolívar was to bring to a glorious end the campaigns of the south as he had those of the north; and as he had entered Bogotá, Caracas, and Quito, so did he enter Lima, Cuzco, and La Paz, the Liberator of America. The last Spanish army, great in numbers and strength, prepared to meet his advance; while he was training his forces, he fell ill, and as he lay in pain he heard some one inquiring of him: "What will you do now?" "Triumph," he answered, with Spartan simplicity.

And triumph he did. Crossing, as on the eve of Boyacá, the high passes of the Andes where the condor soars, he repeated that victory at Junín; and with the impetus of Junín he won, through Sucre, at Ayacucho—Ayachucho, where 14 Spanish generals surrendered with their swords Spain's title to that fabulous estate which Columbus three hundred years before had placed in the hands of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The work of Bolívar was finished, but still he was filled with aspirations and heroic longings. The hero dreamed of something more—to reach the banks of La Plata, where a people wrested from the community that triumphed at Ayacucho still suffered beneath the burden of conquest, and to be their liberator as well; to roll back the imperial hosts to the very capital of Brazil; to found there a republic; then, ascending the Amazon, as Alexander ascended the mysterious rivers of the Orient, to close this immense circle of glory on the soil of Colombia; then to preside over an amphictyonic assembly at Panama, which, in complete harmony with him, should perpetuate his work. He aspired to even more, to liberate the enslaved Philippines, the Antilles, the Canaries, even the land of his forefathers—to Old Spain itself he longed to bring liberty and the Republic which he had led

to triumph in America. But the fatality of circumstances in America made his dream impossible of realization; his action was circumscribed by the limits of our continent and he remains exclusively the hero of America.

* * *

The whole character of this tempestuous heroism is singular and unmatched in history, not only because of the energetic personality of the hero himself but also because of the close and indissoluble connection of his action with a hundred intimate peculiarities of the environment which saw its inception and growth. This constitutes one of the distinctions that separate so widely Bolívar and the man who shares with him in America the glory of liberator. San Martín could change his setting without being out of character, or being discordant with other peoples or other stirring deeds. His stern figure could exchange without impropriety the pedestal of the Andes for that of the Pyrenees, the Alps or the Rocky Mountains. Imagine him beside Turenne: He would be a worthy heir to the French marshal's sure and prescient sword and to his noble and simple dignity. Place him side by side with Washington: He would be the most illustrious of his fellow soldiers, the most exemplary of his disciples. Set him in the wars of the French Revolution and the Empire: He would fill the place of the unselfish Hoche when misfortune overtook him, or the prudent Moreau when he was proscribed. Considered apart from his great work, he might sit for the portrait of a typical soldier, which finds its appropriate setting in any organized warfare, because it requires not originality of color, but a firm and simple outline of certain higher qualities of intelligence and will which human character reproduces without regard to differences of race and century.

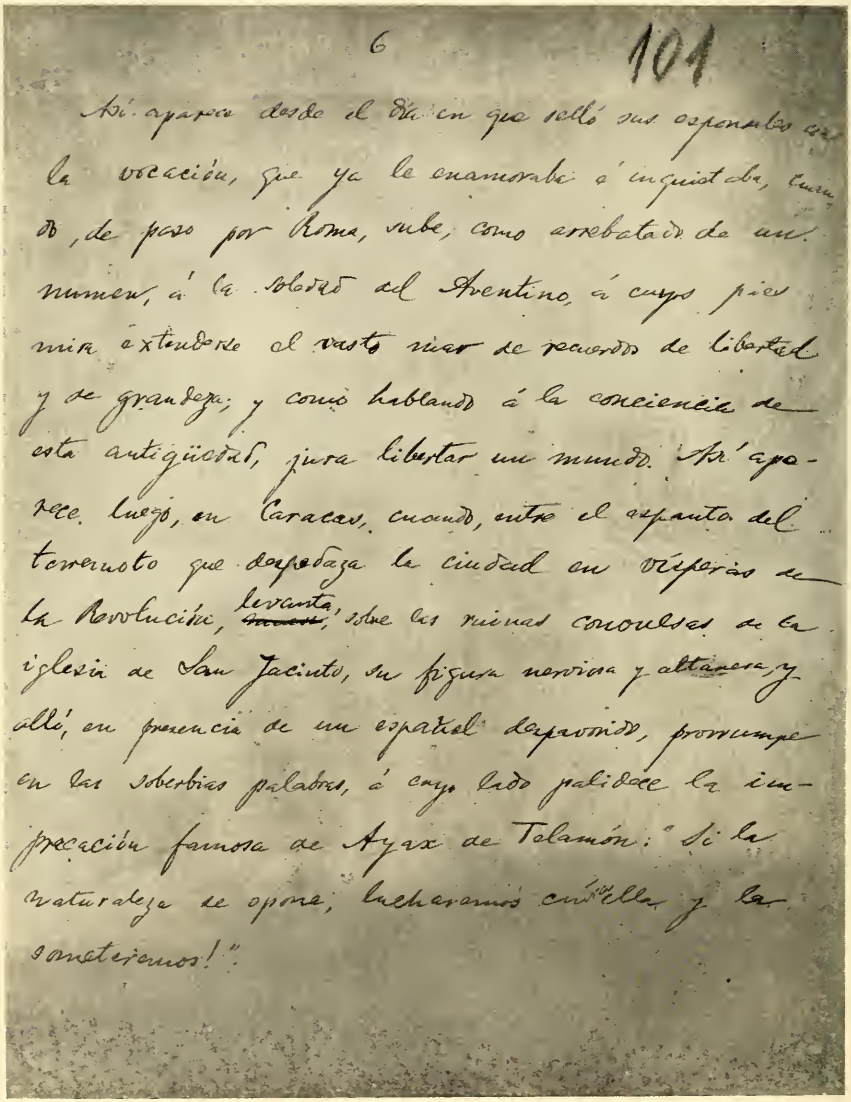
On the other hand, the figure of Bolívar admits of no other setting than the real one. Outside of America or fighting for another cause, he would be weakened or crippled. Bolívar, the revolutionary, the guerrilla, the general, the leader, the judge, the legislator, the President . . . in every rôle and all in his own way, he showed an unfailing originality that sprang from the earth which nourished him. He did not make war like a European strategist. For his dreams as a founder of nations he took no more than scattered elements of institutions based on universal experience or reason; the whole plan resembles naught of former times. Therefore he stirs and enthralls us; therefore he will always be the representative hero par excellence of the undying unity of Hispanic America. Greater and more sublime than the regional leaders, who achieved a certain semibarbarous originality, he personified what was characteristic of and peculiar to our history. He was the clay of America animated with the breath of genius, its color and texture transmuted into spiritual prop-

erties that emanated from him in a living flame, a new and original heroism.

The revolution for South American independence, in the two centers where it started and whence it spread—on the Orinoco and La Plata—manifested the same duality of character and form. In both the movement in the cities was a revolution of ideas, while the uprising in the country was an instinctive rebellion. In the cities, maturity of self-development and the reflection of world influences were responsible for the idea of the nation as a political association and liberty as practicable within regular institutions; deliberative assemblies, public speeches and organized militia were their means of action.

But on the wide llanos that extend almost from the valley of Caracas to the banks of the Orinoco, and on the broad pampas that stretch from the banks of the Paraná and the Paraguay to the Argentine Andes, as well as on the hills of eastern Uruguay that slope to the ocean, the wilderness was shielded by its infinite extent, and colonial civilization, striving to penetrate its heart, had only succeeded in implanting a sparse and almost nomadic population. The dwellers in the wilds lived in a state of pastoral semibarbarism, not very differently from the Bedouin or the Hebrew of the times of Abraham and Jacob; they dwelt not so much on the land as on the backs of their horses, whence they lorded it over the vast solitudes stretching between the ranches of the north and the estancias of the south. The members of this primitive society were the llaneros of Venezuela and the gauchos of La Plata, indomitable centaurs sculptured by the desert sun and wind from clay molded with the blood of conqueror and indigene; a beautiful type of sheer human integrity, of natural and spontaneous heroism, whose hardy individuality was destined to impart an irresistible momentum, at once forceful, mobile, and colorful, to the epic struggle whence would emerge triumphant the destiny of America. As a matter of fact, this element originally did not share ambitions for an established nation nor have any notion of political rights which would lead it to join the struggle initiated by the townsmen. In the south Artigas from the beginning associated the gauchos with the flags of the revolution; Boves and Yáñes, in the north, aroused the llaneros to resist Spain; and then Páez in the same region won them definitely for the American cause.

That keen passion for liberty which was characteristic of those forces loosed by the prospect of combat was much more primitive than any political or even patriotic feeling: it was a primordial, barbaric, crudely individualistic conception of liberty that recognized no other dictates than those of nature, and was satisfied only with the boundless freedom of open spaces which is beyond the reach of law and has no sense of sharing in the social order. It was the liberty of the band and of the horde—that liberty which at the most critical



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Así aparece desde el día en que selló sus esponsales con la vocación, que ya le enamoraba é inquietaba, cuando, de paso por Roma, sube, como arrebatado de un numen, á la cima del Aventino, á cuyos pies mira extenderse el vasto mar de recuerdos de libertad y de grandeza, y como hablando á la conciencia de esta antigüedad, jura libertar un mundo. Así aparece luego, en Caracas, cuando, entre el espanto del torrentoso que despedaza la ciudad en vísperas de la Revolución, levanta, sobre las ruinas conmovidas de la iglesia de San Jacinto, su figura nerviosa y altanera, y allí, en presencia de un español despavorido, prorrumpe en las soberbias palabras, á cuyo lado palidece la imprecación famosa de Ayax de Telamón: "Si la naturaleza se opone, lucharemos contra ella y la someteremos!".

Courtesy of Alfredo Rodó

FACSIMILE OF A PAGE OF THE RODÓ ESSAY ON BOLÍVAR

stage of human history hastened the destruction of a decadent world, upon whose ruins it founded another, vigorous and ingenuous. The only authority consistent with this unbridled instinct was that of a single individual, some one capable of directing its best development by his prestige as the strongest, the bravest or the ablest. Thus arose the sovereignty of the *caudillo* over the restless population of the open country similar to that exercised by the primitive Germanic chieftain who assembled his vast warrior family with no objective and motive in common other than filial loyalty to his person.

Under the authority of the *caudillos*, this barbaric democracy swelled the revolutionary torrent, acquired a knowledge and understanding of it, and added a rough popular ferment in sharp contrast with the oligarchical tendencies of the urban aristocracy, at the same time giving the war an imprint of originality and picturesque Americanism which has differentiated it and set it apart in history. Opposing the regular army or in alliance with it, there appeared the *montonera* with its instinctive tactics and strategy, which made up for lack of calculation and discipline by rude valor and heroic activity. All its members needed in combat was a speedy half-tamed colt one with its rider to such a degree that together they might be called a centaur, and the dependable lance wielded with titanic force in the formidable charges that annihilated the distances of the plateau.

Bolívar subordinated this energy to his own authority and prestige, complementing it with his contribution of ideas, civic spirit and an organized army. The hero personified also this original and instinctive half of the American revolution, for he identified himself with its environment and had as his devoted followers its immediate leaders. Páez, the intrepid leader of the llaneros, recognized this quality, subordinating himself at his very first interview with the Liberator, who was just regaining his prestige after the unfortunate expedition of Aux Cayes. Thenceforward both reins of the revolution were in the hands of Bolívar; and the hazardous campaign of 1817–18 showed union of instinctive knowledge of the land with a superior and capable military genius. On the broad plains of the Apure, the Liberator lived and fought side by side with those primitive yet brilliant troops, some of whom were later to follow him over the Andes and form the vanguard with which he won at Carabobo. He was fortunate in possessing the one quality which alone in that environment entitles a man to respect and obedience, just as its absence marks him as an alien and a weakling: Perfect horsemanship. He knew how to break colts; he was a "sworn companion of the wind" as he chased the fugitive deer or enjoyed the pure rapture of pursuing the ever-receding horizon. The Alcibiades, the writer, the diplomat of Caracas could also be, when occasion arose, the gaucho of the pampas of northern South America—the llanero.

This intimate contact with typically American elements was never established by San Martín. The southern leader was absent from America during his early years and upon his return at a mature age, he had no other connection with the atmosphere of his native land than a dim memory, sufficient to maintain and refine his constant affection, but unqualified to give him that sentiment which the air of one's fatherland infuses into the deepest nature of man. He accomplished his mission as an organizer and strategist without feeling the need to immerse himself in the living fountains of popular feeling, where liberty was a turbulent and uncontrollable passion, to which his unyielding military spirit could never have adapted itself. Casual cooperation with the *montoneras* under Güemes did not bridge the gulf between him and them. In the south, the revolution had one orbit for the professional officer and another for the *caudillo*. The army was represented by San Martín, Belgrano, Rondeau; the *caudillo*, by Artigas, Güemes, López. It was the *caudillo* who aroused the masses and bound them to him by his personal and prophetic prestige; it was the soldier who organized armies and put himself and them at the service of the civil authorities.

In Bolívar these two natures were interwoven, the two contributions mingled. Artigas plus San Martín—that was Bolívar; and it would still be necessary to add certain traits of Moreno, the writer and orator. Bolívar incarnated the spirit of the revolution in all its complexity, from its uncertain dawn when he worked for it as conspirator and diplomat, to the time when, war openly declared, he aroused the people to support the cause with the authority of a *caudillo*, drove home the phrases with which it was announced in speech and in writing, guided it to its final victories with inspired military genius, and finally organized it as a legislator and governed as a statesman.

* * *

Always the natural and magnificent multiplicity of his talents stood him in good stead. Genius, which is often a simple unity, may be also a stupendous harmony. . . .

Every manifestation of his great spirit, all the superior qualities inherent in him, were subordinated to one final purpose and contributed to the masterpiece that was the work of the Liberator; and within this complex whole, political insight, oratorical power and literary gifts worked together around his central and dominating attribute, military genius.

As for political comprehension, no participant in the South American revolution possessed it to a greater degree, in no one was it more illuminating and discerning, more original and creative, although not a few of his contemporaries surpassed him in the concrete art of government and in the understanding of immediate realities. He saw

the future with greater clarity than the present. From Jamaica, in 1815, while the outcome of the revolution was still remote and unrevealed, he wrote that astonishing letter aglow with prophetic light, in which he predicted the fate that would befall each of the Hispanic-American nations after independence had been won, divining the orderly sobriety of Chile and the despotism that was to ensue under Rosas in La Plata. . . .

In the heyday of his glory, besides evolving these constitutional projects, he dreamed of achieving his old aspiration of uniting the new nations of America from the Gulf of Mexico to the Straits of Magellan in one firm federal bond. The Liberator possessed no more glorious title to admiration—unless it be the heroic achievement of independence—than his fervent realization of the natural brotherhood of the Hispanic-American nations and his unshakable faith in his aspiration to convert this abstract unity into a concrete political union. . . .

This idea of union was one with his idea of emancipation: They were two phases of the same thought. As never for an instant did he dream of an independence limited by the frontiers of Venezuela or the three nations of Greater Colombia, but always saw the entire continent as the indivisible theater of the revolution, so also he refused to believe that the brotherhood born of war should be terminated afterward by international frontiers.

Emancipated America had presented itself to his mind from the beginning as an indissoluble confederation of nations, not united vaguely in friendly concord nor yet by alliance for maintaining independence, but as a concrete and positive organization that would excite a common political consciousness in the autonomous nations resulting from the dissolved viceroyalties. . . .

In existing circumstances there was no place for his dream; a thousand separatist forces were at work in the shattered colonial empire; they ranged from the immensity of physical distances, the lack of regular means of communication, to the rivalries and distrust of one nation for another, whether based on a relative opposition of interests or on the maintenance of personal supremacy. These forces rendered utopian and premature the great thought that even to-day is still beyond the horizon. Not even the partial unity of Colombia could endure. What did it matter? His inspired vision did not fail on that account to anticipate the inevitable convergence of the destinies of these peoples; even though difficult and slow of realization, its triumphant and unavoidable achievement in a subsequent day would by its very remoteness bring greater credit to the gift of prophecy of him who penetrated so far into the future.

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In discussing Bolívar the statesman, the subject of his ambition necessarily presents itself. This was a cardinal trait, and he can not be adequately considered apart from it. I shall always hold as poor an opinion of the historical discernment of one who insists on presenting Bolívar as immune to the passion for power as I do of the degree of human comprehension of one who would, because of this passion, belittle and besmirch him. . . .

Ambition is a natural attribute of one kind of heroism. To say that inspired action and altruism can not exist together, is to affirm a senseless contradiction between two vague abstractions; but to say that a certain kind of inspired action and a certain kind of altruism are naturally irreconcilable is as safe as to assert that no carnivorous animal will have the teeth or the stomach of an herbivorous one, or that there never could have been a beast in which the head of an eagle was joined to the body of a lion, as in the mythological griffin. A Bolívar who, after the interview at Guayaquil, would abandon the field to his rival or who, when his military work was once consummated, would refuse to play a decisive part in the new destiny of America, would be a psychological contradiction, an unsolved enigma of human nature.

On the other hand, such a renunciation is spontaneous and consistent in a hero of the type of San Martín. To reflective persons, renunciation of a power to which they are not attracted by any lofty purpose to be achieved, is a sequel to the unfaltering perseverance with which they have realized a single concrete aim. So nothing could be more natural in these two leaders of America than the voluntary eclipse of the one and the greater exaltation of the other, which was the outcome of the historic interview of 1822, which solved their conflicting destinies. The withdrawal of San Martín may be explained partly by his noble and austere disposition, but more truly by the involuntary and instinctive reactions which Gracián anticipated in the fourteenth chapter of *The Hero*, where in defining the "natural ascendant" he says:

> There is a good deal of Similitude between this Character [the Hero], and that of a Lion, which is born with a Superiority over other Beasts of the Field. By an Instinct of Nature, they all know him to be their King, and accordingly respect him, even before they have made any tryal of his courage; and in like manner the Heroes, I am speaking of, have Submission and Obeysance paid them, even before any one knows their bottom, or what they can do; and especially if this natural Ascendant be attended with a large Understanding, the Man will want nothing then to enable him to rule the greatest Empire with Glory.[1]

It is in the field of civil government rather than in that of war that Bolívar's ambition for power has given free scope to controversy and criticism; but even here it will never be fair to judge him save

[1] "The Hero." From the Spanish of Baltasar Gracián. . . . By a Gentleman of Oxford, London, 1726.

from a height infinitely above personal vanity, whence one may behold the hero pursuing, with a feeling that he was in the hands of destiny, a great objective that stimulated and elevated his personal ambition. This criterion does not mean that every wish and every act of the hero are necessarily in accord with the important mission that he was born to fulfill, nor that his faith in himself may not lead him astray. Neither does it mean that the inconsistencies of the hero are always to be defended against the judgment of his contemporaries, nor that his ideals shall always be considered perfect by posterity. It simply means granting its full value to the hero's character as a whole, not isolating for judgment any objectionable element; a constituent which seasons or gives virtue to a mixture may by itself be a virulent poison.

The multitude, whose instinct is at times as sure as that of genius itself, may arise and oppose the hero; thoughtful or influential men may oppose injudicious plans proposed by the heroic will with the foresight of their wisdom or the arrogance of their rights; all these may or may not be justified. But historians who observe the actions and reactions of which the complex human drama is woven, will see a force in the unbridled will of the hero which with other positive and negative elements contributes to the harmony of history. They will never confuse excess of this force with the empty or disturbing restlessness of the false hero, who disguises a selfish and sensual ambition under the assumed rôle of heroism, hiding the sleek fur of the fox under a lion's mane.

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Among the Liberator's secondary gifts his faculty for literary expression was as interesting as his political talent. In this field his name is associated principally with the pompous yet burning eloquence of his proclamations and speeches, the most stirring that have ever been heard by armies and multitudes on the soil of America. But without refusing to admire this splendid oratory, there are many of us who prefer to enjoy the writer in his letters where the style is more natural and flowing. In his proclamations and speeches, emphasis and artificiality of expression are often demanded by the occasion to impress for the moment the consciousness of the audience; such utterances therefore have a more ephemeral value than the letters, with their simple and restrained style or intimate and spontaneous expression. . . .

Losses which we shall never cease to regret have reduced the precious treasure of his letters; but those that have been preserved not only are an undying testimony to the great writer in Bolívar, but also form the most complete and spirited record of that extraordinary man. The poem of his life is there; and, truly, how magnificent is that harmony of reality and action, which makes of a human life a plastic epic. None lived a more beautiful life and, it might even be said in a

sublime sense, one happier or more enviable, at least for him who has an ideal of life above the placidity of the epicurean and the stoic.

The eyes of his youth witnessed the marvelous spectacle of the dawn of the nineteenth century, which split the royalist tradition of history with a miraculous chasm. For the tempering of his heart, death brought an untimely end to the rapturous love of his youthful marriage; but the emptiness left by his unsated affection was compensated by an immense energy which sought desperately for a new objective—an energy such as gives birth to great careers. Out of this came the inner revelation of genius, and for its application and incentive, there was at hand the supreme opportunity of a nation to be created, a world to be redeemed.

Then followed the excitement of 15 years of titanic adventure sustained with demoniacal vigor, the emotion of victory a hundred times experienced; that of defeat a hundred times repeated. On the immense stage where that sublime drama fluctuated, rivers like seas alternated with mountains like clouds, the searing breath of the plains with the icy blast of the blizzard. But at length the intangible and fugitive dream assumed the reality of tangible glory; his passage through cities delirious with joy was a succession of triumphal honors heaped upon the conqueror; he spent enchanted nights in Lima, where a languid ecstacy punctuated the martial epic; and then came that ineffable hour when from the pinnacle of Potosí his Olympic vision encompassed the vast calm that followed the last battle. . . .

What else remained? The bitter pleasure felt when he knew himself envied of the gods; his unjust and ungrateful proscription, from which the strong can extract a proud satisfaction, a dissonant chord which could not be left out of that life destined to vibrate with the most complex harmony of passion and beauty. . . .

The sessions of the assembly summoned to restore constitutional order opened in January, 1830, and the Liberator resigned his office [2] and retired, although still unreconciled to obscurity, to his country

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[2] The proclamation in which Bolívar resigned reads as follows:

COLOMBIANS: To-day I have relinquished my command over you.

For 20 years I have served you as a soldier and as a magistrate. During this long period we have redeemed our native land, liberated three Republics, suppressed many civil wars, and four times I have assured the people of their sovereignty by convening of my own accord four constituent congresses. By your virtues, valor, and patriotism were these services made possible; my glory is that of having been your leader.

To the constituent congress, installed to-day, Providence has intrusted the task of giving to the nation the institutions it desires, in accordance with the nature of circumstances and the state of affairs.

Fearing lest I be considered an obstacle to establishing the Republic upon the best foundation for its happiness, I have resigned from the chief magistracy to which I had been elevated through your kindness.

COLOMBIANS: I have been the victim of base suspicions, and the purity of my principles has not availed to defend me. Those who aspire to the supreme command have endeavored to tear me from your hearts by attributing to me their own sentiments; by making me appear as the author of projects which they have conceived; by representing me, in short, as aspiring to a crown, which they have offered me more than once and which I have declined with the indignation of the proudest republican. Never, never, I swear to you, has my mind been sullied by the ambition to found a kingdom, a concept artfully forged by my enemies to ruin me in your eyes.

home in the neighborhood of Bogotá, whence he set out very soon for Cartagena, in a retirement that was to be definitive.

He salvaged neither health nor fortune from the shipwreck. His body was weakening, stricken by an incurable disease which had already stamped his face with the signs of a premature old age. Of his inherited wealth nothing remained; between unselfishness and neglect it had all vanished. Suffering many pangs of the spirit, he was pierced by the darts of the unselfish sorrow of a father or teacher, as well as by those of selfish grief over a frustrated and outraged ambition. Not even in thought of the future was there solace for his pain because, saddest of all, Bolívar lived the brief remainder of his days in doubt as to the value of his work and in despair over the destiny of America . . .

Such was his state of mind when he received a summons from Bogotá, where the Government of Mosquera had been overthrown and the victorious mob desired the return of the Liberator. He felt a final throb of his ambition for power and his faith in himself was momentarily revived; for an instant he turned his eyes to those who called him; but as soon as he reflected that he was being offered a power wrested from its legitimate possessors by a military uprising, without the recognized sanction of the people, his desire for retirement and his stoic attitude returned, and a proud sense of dignity prevented his marring the solemn sunset of his life with the vulgar pomp of a prætorian triumph.

His illness becoming aggravated, he moved to Santa Marta in the autumn of 1830. There, where 18 years before he had taken the road to his first victories, lulled by the thunder of the sea he awaited approaching death to end the dynamic magnificence of his tempestuous activity as a melancholy calm ends a storm at sea. His spirit, purified, tranquillized, had in those last hours only words of forgiveness for ingratitude, forgetfulness for insults, hopes for concord, and love for his people. Few men have lived, in the whirlpool of action, so beautiful a life; no one has died, in the peace of his own bed, a more noble death. The afternoon of December 17, 1830, had begun when Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, drew his last breath.

Do not be deceived, Colombians. My only ambition has been to contribute to your liberty and to the conservation of peace. If this constitutes guilt, I more than any other deserve to be visited by your wrath. Do not listen, I beg of you, to vile calumny and stupid greed, which everywhere arouse discord. Will you allow yourselves to be deceived by the misrepresentations of my detractors? You are not entirely lacking in discernment.

COLOMBIANS: Rally round the constituent congress, which is the sum of national wisdom, the legitimate hope of every region, and the supreme meeting place of patriots. Our lives, the happiness of the Republic, and the glory of Colombia all depend upon its sovereign decrees. If any unhappy destiny should lead you to renounce it, there will be no other salvation for the country, and you will be drowned in an ocean of anarchy, leaving your children an inheritence of crime, bloodshed, and death.

COMPATRIOTS: Listen to my final plea as I terminate my political career: In the name of Colombia I beg you, I beseech you, to remain united, so that you may not be your country's slayers and your own executioners.

BOGOTÁ, *January 20, 1830.* BOLÍVAR,

(See facsimile of original on p. 1329.—EDITOR).

He had given to Spanish America its greatest, its most effective and its most determined hero, the most splendid public utterances of its revolutionary thought, the most penetrating vision of its future destiny; and, coordinating all this, an enduring incarnation of its peculiar spirit had been added to the elect of the human race.

To find his peer it is necessary to search among that select group of military heroes, not more than 10 or 12 in the history of the world, in whose hands the sword was the creative tool which, when the ephemeral light of battles had waned, left a mark that transformed, then or in the course of time, the destiny of some powerful and noble race.

What is there lacking that the magnitude of his glory may be recognized by the world as we recognize it? Nothing that shall reveal things unknown regarding him or purge or interpret anew those that are known.

He exists now only in cold and enduring bronze, which neither waxes nor wanes but stands immutable. Yet this monument lacks a fitting pedestal. It is our duty to climb until our shoulders are high enough to serve as the pedestal for such a figure, to raise him until he shall take his place beside the foremost heroes of the world, men who seem his superior only because the shoulders of the nations which exalt them to the empyrean stand higher than ours. But the fullness of our destiny draws near, and with it the hour in which knowledge of Bolívar will be spread throughout the world.

As for our America, he will always stand as her unsurpassed eponymous hero. For the height of a hero is determined not merely by what he is capable of doing, by an abstract appraisal of the value of his vocation and his talents, but also by the contribution of the age in which he appears, the emprise to which he has been appointed by God. There occur epic moments which, because they are of transcendent and fundamental importance, are, if not unique, as rare as those conjunctions of the stars which recur only at great intervals.

When ten centuries shall have passed; when the patina of a legendary antiquity shall extend from Anáhuac to the Plata; wherever nature rules or civilization extends its roots; when a hundred generations of humanity shall have mingled in the earth the dust of their bones with the dust of forest leaves fallen in a thousand autumns, and of cities twenty times rebuilt; when countless names, glorious by virtue of enterprise, prowess, and victories of which we can have no conception, shall echo in the memory of men who would amaze us by their strangeness, if we could imagine them; even then, if the collective thought of free and united America has not lost its essential virtue, those men of the future who, like us, behold in the snow-crowned peak of Sorata the highest crest of the Andes, will also recognize, with us, that in all the records of glory none is greater than Bolívar.